

ments, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Label on tubes) "Scientific Dermatological Ointment. * * *;" (carton) "* * * for the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the skin and scalp * * * for eczema, psoriasis, pruritus of the anus, herpes, blepharitis, trachoma, chronic and syphilitic ulcers * * * For the treatment of acne, sycosis, pimples, scab, alopecia, burning piles;" (circular) "* * * Immediately relieves the prickling and insufferable ardor of the skin making the cause of the disease disappear immediately. If you use Pinkolo you will not suffer. If you suffer from any affection of the skin you will find that Pinkolo is superior to any other remedy used for such complaints. In sores and ulcers of chronic character it works marvelously. In eczema and all other diseases of the skin it has no comparison. In diseases of the scalp and when the hair falls it not only cures the disease but it also makes the hair grow. * * * In the treatment of itching and irritating hemorrhoids * * *. With the use of Pinkolo a much better result is obtained than with any other remedy that can be used. * * * Try a tube and we guarantee that it will cure you. If you continue its use * * * In acute and inflammatory eczema * * *."

On November 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8231. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Large-Size and 22 Dozen Small-Size Bottles of Milks Emulsion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond.
(F. & D. No. 11460. I. S. Nos. 15332-r, 15333-r. S. Nos. E-1815, E-1816.)

On October 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen large-size and 22 dozen small-size bottles of Milks Emulsion, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Roanoke, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 13 and 23, 1919, by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing small amounts of sirup, glycerin, and flavoring substances such as lemon oil and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement in the booklet accompanying it, "Milks Emulsion contains a great amount of fat," was false and misleading, since it contained no fat. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label of the bottle of both sizes, "Milks Emulsion * * * a valuable remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of stomach and bowels * * * bronchial asthma, catarrhal croup, bronchitis * * * especially beneficial in incipient consumption," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 31, 1920, the said Milks Emulsion Co., claimant, having filed its answer admitting the averments of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be

released to said claimant company upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$50, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled according to law.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8232. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 600 Tins of Pure Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11520. I. S. Nos. 13173-r, 12995-r. S. No. E-1861.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of pure olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 27, 1919, by Crisafulli Bros., New York City, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the quantity of the contents of the packages was less than the quantities stated upon the labels, "One full gallon," "One-half gallon," or "One full quart," as the case might be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the labels on the cans containing the article, regarding the quantity of the contents, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Further misbranding was alleged in that the quantity of the contents of the cans was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages containing the article.

On April 1, 1920, Carbone Bros., claimants, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8233. Adulteration and misbranding of Pepso-Laxatone. U. S. * * * v. 140 Bottles, One Pint Each, of a Drug Labeled "Pepso-Laxatone." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11528. I. S. No. 3055-r. S. No. W-544.)

On or about November 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Pepso-Laxatone," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., consigned by the Burlingame Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 1, 1919, and August 18, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of sugar, glycerin, licorice, acids including hydrochloric, small amounts of pepsin, emolin indicating cascara sagrada, and a trace of volatile oil. No pancreatin was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it