

salt tablets compound; that it could be used in place of the ordinary Epsom salts; that two tablets were as effective as a tablespoonful of Epsom salt, and that it was manufactured by the Penn Drug & Supply Co., Scranton, Pa.; whereas the article was not Epsom salt tablets compound in that it contained an inappreciable amount of Epsom salt; it could not be used in place of the ordinary Epsom salts; two tablets were not as effective as a tablespoonful of Epsom salt; and the article was manufactured by the DeVore Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

On June 23, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22661. Misbranding of Servu Vaporizing Rub. U. S. v. 1,728 Jars of Servu Vaporizing Rub. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31765. Sample no. 59135-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On December 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,728 jars of Servu Vaporizing Rub at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 15, 1933, by the Service Laboratories, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils such as methyl salicylate, camphor, menthol, eucalyptus oil, and turpentine oil, incorporated in an ointment base composed of petrolatum and fat.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the jar label, were false and fraudulent: "Directions for * * * coughs * * * for * * * rheumatism, stiff neck, etc."

On July 25, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22662. Misbranding of Po-Da-Cro Bak-Ake Kidney and Bladder Pills. U. S. v. The Podacro Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. no. 32204. Sample no. 30497-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about August 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Podacro Co., Inc., Morristown, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 2, 1933, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of Po-Da-Cro Bak-Ake Kidney and Bladder Pills which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the pills by this Department showed that they contained juniper oil and methylene blue and were coated with calcium carbonate.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, appearing on the bottle label, display box, and in a circular shipped with the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney and bladder ailments and troubles, and for all urinary troubles, dropsy, rheumatism, and backache; effective to act on the liver; effective as a preventive of Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys; effective to tone up the stomach, to purify the blood, and to flush out and strengthen the kidneys; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for weak or lame back, congestion of kidneys, pain over kidneys, pain in back or side, inflammation of bladder, gravel, scalding urine, painful passage of urine, scanty urine, too frequent desire to urinate, sediment in urine, cloudy urine,

diabetes, Bright's disease, all kidney, bladder and urinary trouble, gall stones, and gravel in kidneys.

On September 27, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22663. Misbranding of Epsaline Tablets. U. S. v. 106 Packages of Epsaline Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32440. Sample no. 66322-A.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that its laxative effects were derived from Epsom salt. Examination showed that in the two tablets recommended for a dose there would be but a fraction of an ordinary dose of Epsom salt, and that the two tablets contained nearly an average dose of phenolphthalein, also aloin, an active cathartic, which would produce their principal laxative effect. The bitter taste of the Epsom salt and aloin had not been eliminated as claimed, but had been concealed by a coating.

On March 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 106 packages of Epsaline Tablets at Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1934, by the Gold Seal Products Co., from Columbus, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Seal Epsaline Tablets."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it contained in each tablet, aloin, phenolphthalein (0.4 grain), and Epsom salt (7.5 grains).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels were false and misleading, in view of the actual composition of the article: (Carton) "Epsaline Tablets Epsom Salt Tablets Compound To be used in place of the ordinary Epsom Salts. Two tablets as effective a laxative as a tablespoonful of Epsom Salt. The Nasty Bitter Taste is Eliminated"; (bottle) "Epsaline Tablets Epsom Salt Tablets Compound Two tablets as effective as a tablespoonful of Epsom Salt, To be used in place of the ordinary disagreeable Epsom Salts."

On May 25, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22664. Misbranding of Buno Hair Medicine. U. S. v. 166 Bottles and 239 Bottles of Buno Hair Medicine. Product adjudged misbranded; released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32560. Sample nos. 65828-A, 65829-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On April 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and sixty-six 8-ounce bottles and two hundred and thirty-nine 16-ounce bottles of Buno Hair Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 21, 1934, by the Buno Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of resorcin (1.24 grams per 100 milliliters), a small proportion of a fatty oil, brucine, perfume oils including bay oil, alcohol, and water, colored yellow.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Will stop dandruff and falling hair * * * When dandruff disappears use as a sanitary hair dressing. Directions for Using Buno For falling hair to be used with hot towels between the rub. Do not rub too hard, but massage it slowly with your finger tips 2 or 3 times a week. To cure dandruff rub well 2 or 3 times a week. Wash your hair on the second week. After 6 applications you will have no more dan-