

and other ills resulting from faulty elimination * * * One to two teaspoonsful in glass of hot water flavored with fruit juices if preferred, should be taken before breakfast and repeated at eleven o'clock, if no effect has been obtained. Cases with acute pain, colic, fever, and nausea, who are constipated at the same time, should not take any laxative until they have consulted a competent physician. * * * Use daily until elimination becomes regular. Auto-Intoxication. * * * to keep system free of poisons until the cold clears up. Bad Complexion. * * * continue taking Pioneer Crystals each morning until complexion clears. Kidney trouble. Add two teaspoonsful to a gallon of warm water and drink 8 to 12 glasses per day. Add or decrease mineral content according to reaction on kidneys and bowels. * * * this health giving water."

On July 9, 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.*

22669. Misbranding of Dieto. U. S. v. 19 Jars of Dieto. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32658. Sample no. 67560-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 May 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 jars of Dieto at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on a date subsequent to January 1, 1934, by the Kent Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., 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 partly dehydrated Epsom salt, potassium sulphate, and sodium chloride.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that an accompanying circular contained false and fraudulent claims regarding its effectiveness in reducing overweight, in maintaining youth, and in preventing diseases of various kinds induced by overweight.

On July 5, 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.*

22670. Misbranding of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil and Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Herb Tablets. U. S. v. 3 Bottles of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32663, 32664. Sample nos. 65769-A, 65770-A.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in these cases showed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On May 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 bottles of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil and 31 packages of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Herb Tablets at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, the former on or about January 18, 1934, and the latter on or about March 24, 1934, by the Clifton Drug Co., from Girard, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Brazolian Oil consisted essentially of nitrobenzene and extract of red pepper dissolved in gasoline, and that the Brazolian Herb Tablets consisted essentially of ground plant drugs, such as aloe, cascara sagrada, uva ursi, damiana, and a pungent drug.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the labels of the Brazolian Oil contained false and fraudulent claims relative to its effectiveness in the treatment of toothache, rheumatism, stiff joints, lame back, contracted cords, sore throat, earache, deafness, sore muscles, enlarged glands of the neck, swollen limbs, aches and pains; and that the labels of the