

now his weight is 180. Others have taken it at his request and have been greatly benefited. He is never without a bottle in his pocket. Respectfully, (Signed) Name on Request. We cannot praise Pine Oil enough. It has been two years since he took the Pine Oil and his trouble has not returned."

On June 8, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18687. Misbranding of Sassafola. U. S. v. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Jars of Sassafola. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26339. I. S. No. 29898. S. No. 4651.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Sassafola, showed that the jar label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. Examination further showed that the product was not a preparation of sassafras oil as indicated by the name "Sassafola."

On May 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six and three-fourths dozen jars of the said Sassafola, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Sassafola Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Elmira, N. Y., on or about January 2, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 an ointment with a petrolatum base, containing methyl salicylate, menthol, camphor, and eucalyptol. No sassafras oil was detected.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the name of the article, "Sassafola," was false and misleading, since it indicated that the article was a preparation of sassafras oil, whereas it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the jar label regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For Catarrh, Quinsy * * * Canker, Cough, Sore Throat and Lungs, Croup, Pneumonia, Tonsillitis, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Polypus, Caked Breast, Hay Fever * * * Eczema, Salt Rheum * * * Piles, Sores, Etc. * * * For Catarrh * * * For Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Croup, Pneumonia Etc."

On May 27, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18688. Misbranding of Tuttle's family elixir. U. S. v. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Bottles of Tuttle's Family Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26326. I. S. No. 29124. S. No. 4641.)

Examination of samples of the drug product, Tuttle's family elixir, having shown that the bottle and carton labels and the circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, also that the labeling failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On May 5, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one and one-half dozen bottles of the said Tuttle's family elixir, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tuttle's Elixir Co., Boston, Mass., on or about April 6, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, 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 of volatile oils including camphor and a coniferous oil, ammonia, ox gall, alcohol (29.8 per cent by volume), and water.