

been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 3, 1934, by Husband's Magnesia 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 magnesium oxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on a display card accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent: "For Indigestion * * * Dyspepsia, Rheumatism * * * Biliousness * * * Colic and Children's Complaints."

On June 6, 1934, Husband's Magnesia Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

22637. Misbranding of Germol. U. S. v. 8 Large and 36 Small Bottles of Germol. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32541. Sample nos. 68690-A, 68691-A.)

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

On April 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 large and 36 small bottles of Germol at Paducah, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 1, 1934, by the Paris Chemical Co., from Huntingdon, Tenn., 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 a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid in water, colored red.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Germol * * * Recommended for indigestion, stomach, liver and kidney troubles. * * * It helps nature to digest, and restores lost appetite, * * * a relief for dyspepsia and heartburn. * * * used as a prophylactic, it counteracts and dissolves bilious deposits. Germol It helps nature digest and assimilate the food. It is an antiseptic that prevents putrefaction. It is recommended for dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or swollen stomach, and usually restores lost appetite. Germol is an excellent tonic for rundown constitutions. * * * but helps nature perform its functions, and regulates the stomach and bowels, and a tonic for the liver and kidneys. Directions for indigestion or stomach trouble take one teaspoonful in two-thirds glass of water three times a day just after each meal. Children less, according to age. * * * For acute attacks of sick or swollen stomach, sick headache, etc. If first dose does not relieve, repeat the dose in one hour [similar statements on the carton]."

On June 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22638. Misbranding of Georgia Crystal Compound. U. S. v. 120 Packages of Georgia Crystal Compound. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32551. Sample no. 68692-A.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it was obtained from the waters of Warm Springs, Ga., but which was found to consist essentially of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt). The labeling also bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel (amended May 25, 1934), against 120 packages of Georgia Crystal Compound at Paducah, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 23, 1934, by the Warm Springs Crystal Co., from Warm Springs, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the