

pain. They recommend that it be followed next morning by a purgative. * * * 'It has been our practice to prescribe Kojene as a post-operative home remedy to our patients almost to the exclusion of all other agents. It also is routine practice in the office both in surgical as well as pathological cases.' * * * 'I believe 80% of my patients are using Kojene. I have recommended it very emphatically, and I know it produces results. I use it repeatedly in my offices as routine, and patients come back and tell me how wonderful it is.' * * * 'In all cases of extraction and surgical operations of the mouth we recommend Kojene. We also use Kojene exclusively for post-operative irrigations. We highly recommend Kojene on cases of this type because we get the best results from it.' * * * 'Kojene is wonderful aid in treatment of pyorrhea, extraction, trench mouth, and gingivitis.' * * * 'I am getting exceptionally good results in mouth treatments, infected sockets, and other inflamed conditions.' * * * 'Just two weeks ago I was talking to a patient who had had a sore throat for three days, used everything and said it wasn't any better. I prescribed Kojene. He told me the next day that his throat was entirely well the next morning.' * * * 'I use Kojene continually at the chair, and prescribe it on an average of twenty times a day.' **Strike Bad Breath At Its Source!—Drink Your Antiseptic Not Just Rinse Your Mouth** No matter how fussy you may be about scrubbing your teeth and spraying your nose and gargling your throat, you may still have an offensive breath. For though the odor may come from diseases or disordered conditions in the mouth, nose or throat, frequently it is due to some upset in the stomach or bowels, such as constipation or chronic indigestion. Or it may be due to the germ-laden saliva and other discharges from mouth, nose and throat that you unconsciously swallow. To be sure of a sweet breath every day—and almost all day—fight the putrid odor in your stomach as well as in your mouth, nose and throat. Instead of swishing a fancy flavored mouth wash around in your mouth, go after an offensive breath this new way: Drink a teaspoonful of Kojene in a half glassful of water night and morning. Kojene, the only powerful antiseptic you can swallow, ends a putrid odor in a hurry. Instantly effective, it is pleasant to use and very refreshing. It is absolutely non-poisonous, and as safe for the delicate lining of your stomach as for the tender membranes in your mouth and throat. Physicians have often prescribed it in cases of food poisoning and other putrefactive conditions. Needless to say, you should consult your doctor about any disease that is making your breath offensive. **Instant Relief For Itching Skin Eczema,** * * * **And Other Common Skin Troubles** Kojene is wonderfully effective in the relief of certain common skin affections. It counteracts many plant poisons, * * * reduces swelling and inflammation; disinfects blisters, sores, etc., soothes burning, smarting, irritation of any kind. For skin troubles like these Kojene should be used full strength. In severe cases, a continuous wet dressing is recommended. * * * prevents unsightly redness, and disinfects any razor cuts or scratches. Apply Kojene full strength, and let it dry on the skin. * * * Disinfects blisters, as well as cuts and scratches from the manicure. * * * It may indeed stimulate membranes harmed by the previous use of poisonous chemicals."

On June 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

22980. Misbranding of Pett's Salve. U. S. v. 28 Packages of Pett's Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32732. Sample no. 65261-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 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 packages of Pett's Salve at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 12, 1934, by Pett's Inc., from Milwaukee, Wis., 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 chiefly of wool fat, sulphur (15.9 percent), salicylic acid (8.7 percent), and traces of a cinnamon odor.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the carton, jar label, and circular contained false and fraudulent claims relative to its effectiveness in the treatment of eczema, watery pimples, dandruff, all diseases of the skin and scalp, pimples, tetter, salt rheum, scabby scalp, boils and other infections, skin eruptions and ringworm; and to its effectiveness in keeping the scalp healthy and the skin clear.

On July 18, 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.*

22981. Misbranding of Liberties. U. S. v. 173 Packages and 54 Packages of Liberties. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32745. Sample nos. 68409-A, 71719-A to 71722-A, incl.)

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. It was also claimed for the article that it would be effective in destroying harmful germ life and bacteria, whereas it would not be so effective when used as directed.

On May 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 173 packages, dollar size, and 54 packages, 2-dollar size, of Liberties, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various shipments, on or about August 8, 1928, June 15, August 30, October 3, and October 24, 1933, by the Research Products Corporation, from Chicago, Ill., 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 chloramine-T, Rochelle salt, sodium bicarbonate, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the carton label and in an accompanying circular were false and misleading: (Carton) "Liberties destroy germs effectively and almost instantly"; (circular) "When Liberties come in contact with moisture, (the natural vaginal secretions being sufficient), they * * * destroy harmful germ-life and bacteria in the vaginal tract. * * * its ability to mix with the vaginal secretions and render them antiseptic * * * the germ-destroying Chloramine-T given off by Liberties almost instantly oxidizes and completely destroys germ-life. The germ-destroying * * * Chloramine radiates in every direction reaching most minute folds and crevices of the vaginal tract. Should you feel a slight drawing sensation * * * This slight drawing feeling is caused by the antiseptic action of Liberties upon the affected parts. * * * the powerful gas-releasing Chloramine acts to destroy germ-life and bacteria in the vaginal tract. * * * We have had * * * chemical laboratories * * * make several tests on germs far more virulent than are usually found in the vaginal tract. Their report proves positively that the germicidal ingredient in Liberties actually does destroy germ-life." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labeling contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of leucorrhea and other vaginal disorders, and its effectiveness to produce naturalness and freedom during the menstrual period.

On July 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of 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.*

22982. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. 71 Cases of Old Webwood A Blend of Whiskies, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32747, 32757. Sample nos. 67568-A, 67578-A, 67579-A.)

These cases involved shipments of whisky labeled "For Medicinal Purposes Only." Examination showed that it fell below the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that it was not labeled to show the percentage of alcohol by volume.

On May 24 and May 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 81½ cases of whisky in part at Jersey City, N. J., and in part at Hoboken, N. J., alleging