

that the stomach is out of order. One-half to a tablespoonful is usually sufficient. Then take from one to two or even more teaspoonfuls After Meals. As a Tonic take enough After Each Meal to insure one or two full, free, actions of the bowels daily. Dyspeptics should take a large dose, two or more teaspoonfuls, after eating a hearty meal or something which is hard to digest. * * * Sick Headache—When the attack is coming on take several teaspoonful doses one hour apart."

On May 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24675. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35279. Sample no. 12122-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, antiseptic, and germicidal claims.

On March 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of November 10, 1934, and January 4, 1935, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate. Bacteriological tests showed that it was neither antiseptic nor germicidal.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Germicidal Salve * * * Antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic which is more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol) * * * an antiseptic dressing." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: "Inflammation, and congestion of the udders of cows, sows and ewes. * * * for the relief of certain simple disorders peculiar to the udders of cows, sows and ewes, such as hardness, inflammation and congestion. * * * It is helpful in preventing and checking Cow Pox * * * It is valuable for open cuts, galls and sore shoulders in horses. * * * for * * * sores * * * For Cow Pox: Apply to teats before milking. Repeat until healed. * * * In extreme cases * * * Apply Veterinary Balm over affected parts * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble. * * * Sores * * * In serious cases * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble."

On April 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24676. Misbranding of Bleachodent Liquid and Bleachodent Paste. U. S. v. 105 Dozen Packages of Bleachodent Liquid and Bleachodent Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35282. Sample no. 28910-B.)

This case involved drug preparations the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 21, 1935, 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 105 dozen packages, each containing one bottle of Bleachodent Liquid and one trial-sized tube of Bleachodent Paste, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1934, by the Hygienic Pharmacal Laboratories, from New Haven, Conn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Certain of the packages were labeled in part: "Manufactured by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories, Inc., New York London Toronto." Certain others were labeled in part: "Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories, Inc., New York London Toronto."

Analysis of the Bleachodent Liquid showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bisulphate and ammonium chloride dissolved in water with small quantities of calcium and magnesium compounds and a red coloring matter. Analysis of the Bleachodent Paste showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphite, soap, sugar, starch, glycerin, and water, together with coloring and flavoring materials.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Bleachodent Paste, tube) "Designed to harden soft, tender gums, * * * and retard decay"; (circular in package) "Bleachodent Liquid has a beneficial effect on the gums, and is of value in helping to ward off that dread ailment—Pyorrhea. * * * The breaking up of the mucin coating helps prevent tartar, one of the chief causes of pyorrhea. * * * Bleachodent Paste * * * due to its high antiseptic qualities is of splendid value in alleviating suffering from tender bleeding gums. * * * Cases of bleeding gums often respond in a remarkably short time to the beneficial ingredients of Bleachodent Paste. * * * Bleachodent Paste * * * unexcelled as an aid in preventing pyorrhea * * * unexcelled in the benefits it brings to teeth and mouth. Start Now To Acquire Clean White Healthy Teeth!"

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24677. Misbranding of Teenjore Ointment. U. S. v. 124 Small Jars and 46 Large Jars of Teenjore Ointment. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35291. Sample no. 11932-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The labeling was further objectionable since the product was represented to be an old Chinese remedy and to be free from injurious ingredients; whereas in fact it contained ingredients not known to the Chinese before modern times, and contained an ingredient that might be injurious.

On March 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 124 small jars and 46 large jars of Teenjore Ointment at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1934, by George Lee, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ammoniated mercury, camphor, and petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, (jar) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Contains No * * * Injurious Substances", and (circular) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * compounded from an original old Chinese formula * * *. It is absolutely free from all * * * injurious ingredients and no harm can possibly come from its use", were false and misleading, since the article contained ingredients not known to the Chinese before modern times, and since it contained ammoniated mercury. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Label, large jars) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Recommended for Eczema, Itch, Dandruff, * * * Scall, Pimples, Ulcers, Rash, Piles, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Ulcerated Legs, Boils and Kindred Skin Diseases"; (label, small jars) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Recommended for Eczema, Itch, Dandruff * * * Pimples, Ulcers, Rash, Piles, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Ulcerated Legs, Boils and Kindred Skin Diseases"; (circular) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * For the Treatment of Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Dandruff, Ulcerations and Kindred Skin Disorders * * * skin remedy * * * for treatment of Eczema and other annoying skin disorders. * * * Eczema, Psoriasis, Itch, Acne, Ringworm, Shingles, * * * Scabies, Impetigo, etc.—apply remedy twice daily, night and morning directly into parts affected. Dandruff, Scaly Scalp—Apply remedy at night with finger tips until irritation is relieved. It is necessary to cleanse scalp with warm water and soap bi-weekly. * * * etc. * * * Barber's Itch, Facial Eruptions—Apply