which is the danger of infection. To protect you from this danger, you are given this prescription and the following instructions: Do not destroy blood clot—Do not touch the socket from which a tooth has been extracted, with fingers or tooth picks. The blood clot which forms is nature's method of healing; don't disturb it. Excessive bleeding—In cases of excessive bleeding, use cold applications to the face. If bleeding does not stop, place pad of cotton or gauze over wound and hold in place by keeping jaws firmly closed for ten minutes. If bleeding persists, call your dentist who gave you this prescription. The mouth is a natural field for infection, relieve soreness * * * rinse the mouth thoroughly every half hour with a warm solution of Kojene, using one part Kojene to three parts water, and hold same in mouth for a minute or two each time used."

On July 14, 1936, 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.*

26764. Adulteration and misbranding of H. P. Healing Balm. U. S. v. 191 Packages of H. P. Healing Balm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37823. Sample no. 73728–B.)

The label on the container of this article and an accompanying circular bore and contained false and misleading representations that it was antiseptic; the circular contained false and misleading representations that it was harmless, without injurious ingredients, and incapable of injurious or deleterious effects; and the package, the label on the container, and the accompanying circular bore and contained false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On June 20, 1936, 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 191 packages of H. P. Healing Balm at Ogden, Utah, alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1936, by the H. P. Co., from Wenatchee, Wash., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of lead oleate and perfume material incorporated in an ointment base; bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic", since it was not antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, appearing on the label of the container and in a circular accompanying the package, were false and misleading in that they represented that it was antiseptic; whereas in fact it was not: (Label on the container) "H. P. Antiseptic"; (circular) "Antiseptic * * * H. P. is a 'high powered' antiseptic * * * These then are the properties of this remarkable chemical compound: * * * A high powered antiseptic * * * In Fact I Have Never Had Anything As A Germicide Or Antiseptic To Equal It. * * * Use This Powerful But Harmless Antiseptic." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements, contained in a circular accompanying the package, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was harmless and incapable of producing injurious or deleterious effects; whereas it was a lead-oleate ointment and as such was capable of producing lead poisoning: "Harmless * * * Every Element Destructive To Tissue Has Been Chemically Neutralized. * * * Mild To Use—so mild you may use it freely on Baby's Flesh, * * * Does not injure healthy tissue * * * There is no * * * injurious drug used in its manufacture that will deleteriously affect the skin or flesh. Use It Freely on Baby's Flesh. * * * there can be positively no ill effects if quantities are used. * * * But to make it Harmless To Healthy Tissue, Every Element Destructive To Tissue Has Been Chemically Neutralized. * * * is harmless even to the flesh of a baby." The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements contained in a circular accompanying the package, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects with respect to piles, hemorrhoids, putrid sores, old sores, proud flesh, gangrene, lead poisoning, gunshot wounds, all kinds of sores, and infections, eczema, tick bites, bee stings, barber's itch, cuts, wounds, felons, boils, carbuncles, erysipelas, blood poisoning, X-ray burns, ringworm, impetigo, septi-

cemia, pyemia, nasal infections, sinus trouble, hay fever, ulcers, mercury sores, and varicose ulcers, were false and fraudulent.

On October 12, 1936, 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.*

26765. Adulteration and misbranding of E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets. U. S. v. 15,000 E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37824. Sample no. 75257–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Nicotine Kamala Tablets which contained less nicotine than declared and which were labeled with false and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims.

On June 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15,000 E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets at Scranton, Pa., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1936, by Economy Laboratories from Peoria, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the tablets consisted of extracts of plant drugs including kamala and nicotine (0.77 grain per tablet), and a small proportion of calomel.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (package label) "Each Tablet Contains: * * * Nicotine 1.1 gr."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Each tablet contains: * * * Nicotine 1.1 gr.", was false and misleading. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent: "* * * An aid in the treatment of Chickens, Turkeys, Pullets, Poults, and all domestic fowls infested with * * * Tape Worms (Cestodes) * * * The above are the exact amounts of Nicotine and Kamala as recommended by the best poultry authorities as being effective * * * tape worm control."

On August 6, 1936, 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.*

26766. Misbranding of carbon tetrachloride compound. U. S. v. 2 Bottles of Solution Carbon Tetrachloride Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37843. Sample no. 64570–B.)

This product contained carbon tetrachloride, a potentially dangerous drug, greatly in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On July 1, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two bottles of solution of carbon tetrachloride compound at Sylvania, Ga., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 6, 1935, by the National Drug Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Solution Carbon Tetrachloride Comp. Carbon Tetrachloride 61 grs. Aromatics, Castor Oil Each Q. S. 1 Fl. Oz."

Analysis showed that it contained 109.5 grains of carbon tetrachloride per fluid ounce.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Carbon Tetrachloride 61 grs. * * * Q. S. 1 Fl. Oz.", was false and misleading since the article contained more than 61 grains of carbon tetrachloride per fluid ounce.

On August 11, 1936, 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.*

26767. Misbranding of Nervo-Rumat Liniment. U. S. v. 114 Bottles of Nervo-Rumat Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37866. Sample no. 72789–B.)

The package containing this product failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, and did bear false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.