

Distributing Co., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium, calcium, sodium, and potassium chlorides and bromides.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "The Salt of Life \* \* \* Ancient chronicles describe the healing qualities of the water from the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is known by that name because its water has an antiseptic quality which spells death to organic matter. It should in fact be called the Sea of Life because all the chemicals in its water are present in the human body in lower percentages. These are the chemicals necessary to life and Health. Experimentation by scientists and physicians for the therapeutic effects of this water has been successful. Physicians advise the bath cure in the Dead Sea to patients afflicted with diseases of the joints, muscles, nerves and skin. Sana-Sal makes it possible for you to Take The Dead Sea Baths In Your Own Home. Directions The best results in the treatment of: Rheumatism Arthritis Neuralgia. Insomnia Polyomelitis Skin & Joint Diseases is achieved by taking the full course of twenty Sana-Sal baths. \* \* \* One package of Sana-Sal is sufficient for one bath except in acute conditions where two packages should be used for each of the first ten baths. \* \* \* The slight film which remains on the body after a Sana-Sal bath has important therapeutic values and should not be washed off. Sana-Sal acts hyperaemically on the skin and so increases the heat production which in turn increases circulation."

On November 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28373. Misbranding of Erickson's Eczema Salve. U. S. v. 9 Small Jars and 10 Large Jars of Erickson's Eczema Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39984. Sample No. 14452-C.)**

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On July 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 jars of Erickson's Eczema Salve at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 15, 1937, from Spring Grove, Minn., by Dr. E. S. Erickson and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of lead acetate and a camphoraceous oil incorporated in an ointment base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Erickson's Eczema Salve" on the jar label was a statement of the curative or therapeutic effectiveness of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On November 24, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28374. Misbranding of Kolorok. U. S. v. 20 Jars of Kolorok. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40267. Sample No. 50790-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On or about September 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 jars of Kolorok at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1937, by Kolorok, Inc., from Spokane, Wash., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of calcium sulphate with a small proportion of calcium carbonate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the label falsely and fraudulently represented its therapeutic and curative effectiveness: "A Natural Food Calcium Recommended for all conditions due to Lack of Lime in the system—Digestive disturbances, acidosis, gastric

and duodenal ulcers; kidney and bladder troubles; rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis; eczema and skin ailments; \* \* \* also surface lesions, cuts, burns, scalds, old sores, etc."

On January 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28375. Adulteration and misbranding of hospital absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 645 Packages of Hospital Absorbent Cotton, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40337, 41309. Sample Nos. 20994-C, 55287-C.)**

This product was represented to be absorbent cotton suitable for hospital and surgical uses, whereas it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On September 21 and December 31, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 930 1-ounce packages, and 714 2-ounce packages of absorbent cotton at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4 and December 10, 1937, by Acme Cotton Products Co., Inc., from Dayville, Conn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "Hospital Surgical Absorbent Cotton," since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms including gas-producing anaerobic organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Hospital Surgical Absorbent Cotton \* \* \* Acme \* \* \* This surgical cotton has been processed to a high degree of \* \* \* refinement. It is recommended for sick room, first-aid, nursery \* \* \* purposes," and the design of a nurse on the cartons of a portion of the article, were false and misleading as applied to an article that was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On November 4, 1937, and January 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*