

Analyses showed that the Sulpho-Lythin powder consisted essentially of sodium phosphate and sodium thiosulfate with relatively small proportions of sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, and a lithium compound; and that the Sulpho-Lythin liquid consisted essentially of sodium thiosulfate and water with relatively small proportions of sodium phosphate, sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, and a lithium compound.

Both products were alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Sulpho-Lythin" was false and misleading as applied to an article of the composition of these products. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing in the labeling regarding their curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "Hepatic Stimulant Intestinal Antiseptic and Uric Acid Eliminant \* \* \* Sulpho-Lythin is indicated in hepatic torpor, and all conditions arising from a functionally inactive or deranged liver such as Acid Toxemia, Auto Intoxication and Uric-Acid Excess. In correcting intestinal fermentation and eliminating toxins from the intestinal tract, it can be used instead of Calomel and is free from injurious action even if taken for extended periods. The continuous use of Sulpho-Lythin will keep the secretions of the mouth normally protective in uric acid conditions. \* \* \* decidedly increases the action of the sluggish liver and kidneys. \* \* \* There will be no bowel action following its administration until the liver responds." The Sulpho-Lythin liquid was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Sulpho-Lythin," since its composition was materially different from that of the product designated "Sulpho-Lythin."

Analysis showed that the Sulpho-Lythin with salicylate of strontium consisted essentially of strontium salicylate, sodium phosphate, sodium thiosulfate and relatively small proportions of sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, and a trace of a lithium compound. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Sulpho-Lythin with Salicylate of Strontium" was false and misleading as applied to a product of the composition of this article. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "Acute or Chronic Rheumatic and Gouty Affections and conditions arising from Uric Acid Excess or Auto-toxemia. \* \* \* Influenza, Grippe, Tonsillitis, Bronchial Catarrh and all Catarrhal affections that may be caused by or influenced by autointoxication. \* \* \* In acute conditions two tablets may be given every hour (taken as a pill) until the symptoms subside, and the diet should be restricted. Then two to four tablets may be given twice or three times a day and continued as long as required. In chronic conditions, two to four tablets may be given twice or three times a day, half an hour before meals."

Analysis showed that the Sulpho-Lythin with hexamethylenamine consisted essentially of hexamethylenamine, sodium phosphate, sodium thiosulfate, and relatively small proportions of sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, and a lithium compound. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sulpho-Lythin with Hexamethylenamine" was false and misleading as applied to a product of the composition of this article. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: "Urinary and Biliary Antiseptic, Hepatic Stimulant and Intestinal Antiseptic. \* \* \* (Biliary, Urinary and Intestinal Antiseptic.) Effective in arresting, preventing and counteracting bacterial invasion of the gall bladder. Hence it is indicated in Cholangitis, Cholecystitis and Cholelithiasis. Effective in the Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Urinary tract, including Bladder and Kidneys. Effective in Typhoid Fever and in other conditions requiring an intestinal antiseptic."

On January 28, 1941, the Laine Chemical Corporation, claimant, having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**31127. Misbranding of Luseaux Germicidal Mist. U. S. v. 9 Gallon Bottles and 15 Quart Bottles of Luseaux Germicidal Mist. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45476. Sample No. 57070-D.)**

The labeling of this veterinary product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic representations.

On June 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 9 gallon bottles and 15 quart bottles of Luseaux Germicidal Mist at Bothell, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped

in interstate commerce on or about June 28, 1938, by the Luseaux Laboratories from Gardena, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of mineral oil, a small amount of phenols, pine oil, and an essential oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "Germicidal Mist \* \* \* This Mist is beneficial when properly and promptly used for Colds, Roup, and all Respiratory troubles in Poultry of all ages and for Snuffles in Rabbits. \* \* \* Dry, dusty feed must be avoided in bronchial and nasal troubles, as well as dusty litter and yards. \* \* \* It is necessary to reach the affected parts in each case before relief can be expected. Therefore, bad cases must be treated individually with the swab, atomizer or other means to convey the Mist to the congested parts. The ingredients used in this product have long been used in the treatment of bronchial and nasal troubles and we urgently insist on persistent treatment in bad cases and diligent preventive measures for flock protection. A stitch in time saves dollars and birds for the poultryman. \* \* \* For swollen, watery eyes in chickens, turkeys and pigeons use a gun throwing a fine mist directly into their face while birds are on roost, \* \* \* For bronchial trouble or difficult breathing use atomizer, forcing a mist down the throat and into the windpipe or with medicine tube or dropper place 2 to 5 drops directly into the windpipe. For cankers in eyes, cleft of mouth or throat, swab with mist undiluted, after removing as much of the cheesy matter as possible. \* \* \* For Rabbits, spray them frequently; in bad cases, treat individually."

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**31128. Misbranding of Arthox. U. S. v. 28 Bottles of Arthox. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40479. Sample No. 54814-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and false and misleading representations regarding its ingredients. The labeling was further objectionable since it conveyed the impression that the article contained as its essential ingredient a compound of sulfur, iodine, and oxygen; whereas it did not.

On October 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 28 bottles of Arthox at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 26, 1937, by the Standard Laboratories, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water with small proportions of sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, alcohol, and iodine, free and combined.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the combination of letters "Sulfiodoxygenia" borne on the bottle label, created the impression that the article contained as its essential ingredient a definite compound of sulfur, iodine, and oxygen; whereas it did not contain as its essential ingredient a definite compound of sulfur, iodine, and oxygen. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements on the bottle label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Arthox \* \* \* For Arthritis Rheumatoid Conditions \* \* \* Note:—Benefit is seldom experienced before taking two or more bottles."

On October 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**31129. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of eucalyptus and oil of sandalwood. U. S. v. H. C. Ryland, Inc., and Harry C. Ryland. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$600. (F. & D. No. 42614. Sample Nos. 9181-D, 9600-D, 10575-D, 21202-D.)**

This case involved oil of eucalyptus and oil of sandalwood, products recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but the strength, quality, and purity of which differed from the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia as determined by tests described therein.

On September 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed an information against H. C. Ryland, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Harry C. Ryland, alleging shipment within the period from on or about February 19 to on or about April 2, 1938, from the State of New York into the