

Iodine is used to treat and prevent simple Goitre. But even though one may not have goitre, a sufficient supply of Iodine is necessary for the health of the Thyroid Gland. And that means that a sufficient supply of Iodine must be present in the system for other glands to be vigorous too. For the entire glandular system is so closely connected that when the Thyroid Gland is diseased or weakened, the vigor and health of other glands may also be affected. * * * when you have taken Oyster-X for a few weeks, you will gladly favor us by telling your friends how much good it has accomplished. * * * Oyster-X."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the design of an oyster on the carton and the statements, "Oyster-X * * * More Palatable to Many Than Raw, Fresh Oysters The Raw, Fresh Oysters Used in Preparing Oyster-X * * * Concentrated by a Scientific Process * * * Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Calcium, Manganese, Copper, Iodine", and, in the circular, "Contains Iron, Copper, Manganese, Calcium, Phosphorous, Iodine * * *", were false and misleading, since the ingredients named were present in therapeutically insignificant amounts.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Government Inspected", appearing on the carton and on the circular, was false and misleading, since it created the impression that the article had been examined and approved by the Government, whereas it had not.

On December 5, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

22005. Misbranding of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. U. S. v. 286 Packages of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31555. Sample no. 40007-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On November 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 286 packages of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1933, by A. S. Olmsted Co., from Le Roy, N.Y., 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 sulphur, sodium bicarbonate, licorice, starch, and sugar.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Act on the stomach, liver * * * in intestinal and stomach disturbances, the powders are most beneficial as they tend to cleanse the digestive system"; (envelop) "These Powders act on the stomach * * * and liver, they * * * tend to regulate the bowels, appetite and digestion are improved so that children frequently gain in flesh"; (leaflet) "Act on the Stomach, liver * * * If children are sick and ailing these powders will afford relief * * * many mothers give them to their children as a corrective medicine, use according to directions when your child is cross and complaining * * * In intestinal and stomach disturbances the powders are most beneficial as they tend to cleanse the digestive system [testimonial] * * * 'My little three year old girl who was very puny * * * Very satisfactory in every case'."

On December 29, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

22006. Misbranding of I-den-tine Dental Cream. U. S. v. 153 Tubes of I-den-tine Dental Cream. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to public institutions. (F. & D. no. 31552. Sample no. 43994-A.)

This case involved a shipment of dental cream that was labeled to convey the impression that it contained substantial amounts of iodine and pepsin. Examination showed that the article contained but insignificant amounts of

iodine and pepsin and would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On November 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 153 tubes of I-den-tine Dental Cream at Binghamton, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1933, by the Trade Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N.J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "I-den-tine Dental Cream Reed Chemical Company, Newark, N.J."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium sulphate, calcium phosphate, small proportions of glycerin and soap, traces of pepsin and an iodine compound, and water flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "Compound Iodine and Pepsin", on the carton, and "Compound Iodine", on the tube, were false and misleading, since the article contained insignificant amounts of these ingredients. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton and tube) "Especially prepared for bleeding gums"; (tube) "Pyorrhoea * * * makes the gums healthy and firm."

On December 21, 1933, 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, or in lieu of destruction that it be delivered to charitable institutions for use and not for sale.

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

22007. Adulteration and misbranding of Merritone Antiseptic Mouth Wash. U. S. v. 2 Gross Bottles of Merritone Antiseptic Mouth Wash. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31290. Sample no. 46543-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Tests of the article further showed that it was not antiseptic as claimed.

On November 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two gross bottles of Merritone Antiseptic Mouth Wash at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 18, 1933, by the DeVore Manufacturing Co. from Columbus, Ohio, and charging adulteration and 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 of formaldehyde, volatile oils including methyl salicylate and cassia oil, zinc chloride, alcohol (2.5 percent by volume), and water colored with cudbear.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, antiseptic mouth wash.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Antiseptic Mouth Wash", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: "Keeps the gums and tissue of the mouth healthy * * * Wounds And Sores * * * (If personal application of Merritone fails to relieve the condition consult your dentist or physician)."

On February 21, 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.*

22008. Adulteration and misbranding of sweet spirits of nitre. U. S. v. 135 Bottles and 94 Bottles of Sweet Spirits of Nitre. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31210. Sample nos. 46326-A, 46362-A, 46365-A.)

This case involved shipments of sweet spirits of nitre labeled, "U.S.P.", which was found to contain less ethyl nitrite than required by the United States Pharmacopoeia. Sample bottles taken from the shipments were found