

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that the tablets contained 4.8 grains of acetylsalicylic acid each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement appearing on the label, "Will not depress the heart", was false and misleading, since aspirin does depress the heart. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: "Use for * * * Toothache, Sore Throat * * * etc. As an aid in the relief of * * * Rheumatism * * * Toothache, Earache."

On April 16, 1934, 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.*

22190. Misbranding of Fowlerine. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Fowlerine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30783. Sample no. 41602-A.)

Examination of a sample of Fowlerine showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about August 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Fowlerine at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 29, 1933, by the Fowler Medicine Co., from Memphis, Tenn., 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 of a mixture of turpentine oil and sulphureted fatty oil, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was falsely and fraudulently labeled with respect to its effects in curing or preventing various disease conditions, including disorders of the kidneys, bladder, liver, stomach and generative organs, rheumatism, nervousness, indigestion, cramp, colic, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, heart failure, swelling of the feet or ankles, puffiness under the eyes, dull aching around the back, weak and tired back, lumbago, pleurisy, gastritis, dyspepsia, diseases of the appendix, and malaria.

On April 16, 1934, 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.*

22191. Misbranding of Anti-Cholelith. U. S. v. 29 Bottles of Anti-Cholelith. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30818. Sample no. 42780-A.)

Examination of a sample of Anti-Cholelith showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 bottles of Anti-Cholelith at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 8, 1933, by the Leon Chemical Co., from Springfield, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including hydrastis, a small proportion of acetic acid, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the bottle label, and in a circular shipped with the article, regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of gallstones and renal calculi, kidney stones, indigestion, constipation, and auto-intoxication were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Guaranteed by The Leon Chemical Company under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906", was misleading since it created the impression that the article had been examined and approved by the Government, and

that the Government guaranteed that it complied with the law; whereas it had not been so approved and the Government did not guarantee that it complied with the law.

On November 27, 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.*

22192. Misbranding of Salomint Dental Cream. U. S. v. 228 Tubes of Salomint Dental Cream. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30888. Sample nos. 42831-A to 42834-A, incl.)

Examination of a sample of Salomint Dental Cream showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 10, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 228 tubes of Salomint Dental Cream, peppermint and spearmint-flavored, at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 11, 1933, by the Sal O Dent Laboratories, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, sodium chloride, soap, and water, together with peppermint oil and red coloring in one variety, and mint oil and green coloring in the other.

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, appearing on the cartons and tubes, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "In the compounding of Salomint, milk of Magnesia is delightfully blended with pure salt. Salt has been prescribed by the Dental profession for the past fifty years as the simplest and best remedy for soft flabby gums which very often ends in Pyorrhoea * * * protect their gums with salt and be assured of healthy teeth * * * If gums are normal use Salomint twice daily,—if gums soft and receding use three times daily until normal condition arises"; (tube) "For normal gums use twice daily for tender bleeding gums use three times daily until normal condition results."

On November 27, 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.*

22193. Misbranding of Silver Salve Gall Remedy. U. S. v. 32 Packages of Silver Salve Gall Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31008. Sample no. 42779-A.)

This case involved a product which was essentially a zinc oxide salve. A product of this character would not have the curative or antiseptic properties claimed in the labeling. The name "Silver Salve" was misleading because of its composition.

On or about August 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 packages of Silver Salve Gall Remedy at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1933, by the Diehl Chemical Co., from Omaha, Nebr., 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 zinc oxide (9.0 percent) and a small proportion of benzaldehyde, incorporated in a mixture of petrolatum and fat, colored blue.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, (wrapper and can) "Silver Salve" and (circular) "Silver Salve * * * Antiseptic Qualities", were false and misleading.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Wrapper and can) "Heals * * * Scratches, Thrush, Skin Troubles and Wounds of All Kinds * * * Is a Wonderful Healer * * * Healing Remedy * * * Old Sores * * * For Wounds of Every Character No