

plaster may be covered with a thin coating of olive oil or lard in case of sores * * * For Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation of the Bowels and Stomach, Chronic Diarrhoea, etc., spread a plaster large enough to cover the stomach and bowels, * * * Cramps and griping pain will be relieved, the inflammation reduced and the stomach and bowels restored to healthy action."

On December 7, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24074. Misbranding of Coridene. U. S. v. 41 Bottles of Coridene. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33294. Sample no. 68375-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The article was further misbranded, since it was labeled to convey the misleading impression that it contained in highly concentrated form the substance or substances contained in dried buttermilk.

On August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Coridene at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10, 1934, by Gland-O-Lac Co., from Omaha, Nebr., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, volatile oils including cineol, a fish-liver oil, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "Coridene is Equivalent in Acid Reaction to Eighty Times Its Weight in Dried Buttermilk", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in a leaflet shipped with the article were statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent: "Coccidiosis Coccidiosis affects fowls of all ages, also baby chicks. Symptoms and post mortem lesions; bloody droppings may be present, or yellowish cheesy-like plugs may be found in the blind intestines. Young baby chicks may show only a lemon yellow soft dropping. Coridene is eighty-four times stronger in acid reaction than dry buttermilk—making it the cheapest and most efficient source of acids you can buy, besides its tonic and healing qualities. Treatment: Give Coridene according to directions on the bottle. Coridene is made especially for coccidiosis; its action in this disease is quick and positive which is so necessary to stop the rapid death loss in acute cases. You will find this preparation will give far better and quicker results than you expected. Coridene should be used in all bowel troubles in baby chicks because any of the bowel troubles will yield to a good coccidiosis remedy, but coccidiosis will not yield to a treatment for simple diarrhea. Coccidiosis affects baby chicks more than most people realize,—therefore Coridene should be used in all bowel disorders. It will stop the bowel troubles and should your chicks have coccidiosis you are safe. * * * For bowel troubles, which includes Coccidiosis infections of other natures, and diarrhea caused from chilling or overheating—there is nothing better than Coridene. Coridene is our Coccidiosis preparation and the ordinary bowel troubles will yield to this treatment. As it is difficult at times to tell the difference between Coccidiosis and diarrhea in baby chicks, Coridene should always be used; therefore, there will be no mistake in the treatment."

On November 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24075. Misbranding of celery powder. U. S. v. 56 Boxes of Celery Powders. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33296. Sample no. 2714-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The article was also misbranded because the declaration of acetanilid was incorrect and inconspicuously placed and because it was labeled to convey the impression that it consisted of ingredients derived from celery; whereas its principal physiological effects were derived from other ingredients.

On August 28, 1934, 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 56 boxes of celery powder at Sandy Lake, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1934, by the Celery Medical Co., either from Findlay, Ohio, or Fremont, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article was composed essentially of acetanilid (3.2 grains per powder), caffeine (0.5 grain per powder), sodium bicarbonate, and a small proportion of celery seed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "This preparation conforms to State and National Laws", and "Celery Powders", were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear on the label a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, since the declaration on the label, "Each powder contains 3½ grains Po. Acetanilid", was incorrect and was inconspicuously placed on a side panel of the carton. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "Nervous Bilious or Sick Headache Nervousness * * * La Grippe Big Head A Great Bracer * * * Directions—Place the powder dry on the tongue and take a swallow of water; repeat in 30 minutes if not entirely relieved. If possible sit or lie down quietly for half an hour. In extreme cases three doses may be taken. For Sun Pain take as above, followed with one powder morning and evening for three or four days, to prevent return. For children under 14 years, half of powder at dose."

On November 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24076. Adulteration and misbranding of Anti-Pyrexol. U. S. v. 85 Boxes, et al., of Anti-Pyrexol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33308. Sample no. 10827-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, and antiseptic claims.

On September 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eighty-five 15-ounce boxes, five 5-pound boxes, and one 10-pound box of Anti-Pyrexol at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17, July 6, and July 16, 1934, by the Kip Corporation, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc oxide with small amounts of phenol and essential oils including methyl salicylate in an ointment base. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the container were false and misleading: (Lithographed on can) "Antiseptic"; (sticker on bottom of can) "This Lot * * * has been Tested Bacteriologically according to Department of Agriculture, Drug & Food Control, methods of Testing antiseptics." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement appearing on the can label, "Antiseptic Treatment", was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On December 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24077. Misbranding of Tetterine. U. S. v. 286 Packages of Tetterine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33309. Sample nos. 6267-B, 6268-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On or about September 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 286 packages of Tetterine at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in