

night and morning. Boils, Carbuncles, Pimples, Rash—Apply remedy to affected parts and change dressing daily. * * * Ulcerated Legs, Old Sores—Wash with warm water or tea. Apply remedy generously, bandage where possible and change application daily. Baby's Eczema—Wash with warm water or tea. Apply remedy into affected parts morning and night. Itching Piles or Hemorrhoids—Keep bowels open and regular. Bathe affected parts and apply remedy twice daily. Soft Corns, Sore * * * Feet—Massage with remedy to relieve condition. * * * Mange, Eczema and Skin Troubles of Animals—Apply remedy directly to affected parts every day. Wash with warm water and mild soap. * * * for Eczema . . . Itch . . . Pimples . . . Boils . . . * * * . . . Ulcerated Legs . . . Scabies . . . Piles . . . Rash . . . * * * How long have you had ailments? . . . Suffer Pain? . . . * * * . . . Bad Appearance? What part of the body is affected? How large is affected part?"

On May 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24678. Misbranding of Hall's Canker Medicine. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Hall's Canker Medicine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35292. Sample no. 369-B.)

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

On March 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles of Hall's Canker Medicine at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1934, by S. A. Saxton, from Salt Lake City, Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. On March 25, 1935, an amended libel was filed.

Analysis showed that the article contained a zinc salt and boric acid.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Canker medicine * * * valuable in treatment of canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * as a preventative for canker"; (circular) "A treatment for canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * canker medicine for the treatment of canker, valuable in the treatment of canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * as a preventative for canker, * * * canker first comes in small pimples on the tongue and gums when it is very bad or the stomach is foul * * * it is our first thought when any throat trouble appears in the family and we attribute our escape from this kind of trouble to this wonderful medicine * * * I have been a user of Halls Canker Remedy for some time and in cases of threatened throat trouble."

On April 20, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24679. Adulteration and misbranding of Carbosalve, and misbranding of capsicum salve and Unguensalve. U. S. v. 53 Jars of Capsicum Salve, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35299, 35300, 35301. Sample nos. 28905-B to 28909-B incl.)

These cases involved various salves which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling. The labeling of the Carbosalve was further objectionable, since the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not antiseptic.

On March 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 53 jars of capsicum salve, 76 jars of Unguensalve, and 22 jars of Carbosalve at Providence, R. I., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of November 20, 1934, and February 25, 1935, by the Aid All Co., from Newark, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding of the Carbosalve and misbranding of the remaining products in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the capsicum salve consisted essentially of methyl salicylate (3.4 percent) and capsicum oleoresin incorporated in petrolatum; that

the Ungensalve consisted essentially of phenol (2 percent) incorporated in a mixture of petrolatum and paraffin; and that the Carbosalve consisted essentially of phenol (0.33 percent) incorporated in petrolatum.

The Carbosalve was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "antiseptic."

Misbranding of the Carbosalve was alleged for the reason that the statement "antiseptic" borne on the label was false and misleading, since the product was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged with respect to all products for the reason that the following statements borne on the labels were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles and were false and fraudulent: (Capsicum salve) "For * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago"; (Unguensalve) "Healing, * * * Boils, Piles, Pimples * * * Eczema, * * * Ulcers, Etc."; (Carbosalve) "An antiseptic healing agent for sores, wounds and skin infections."

On May 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24680. Adulteration and misbranding of Booth's Hyomei. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Booth's Hyomei. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35302. Sample no. 28895-B.)

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

On March 26, 1935, 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 33 packages of Booth's Hyomei at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1934, by James E. Stras, from La Crosse, Wis., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Booth's Hyomei * * * Booth's Hyomei Company Sole Distributors."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of eucalyptus oil, menthol, creosote, and mineral oil.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "An Antiseptic Breathing Treatment", since the article was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of catarrh of the head or throat, hay fever, catarrhal coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, and head colds.

On May 27, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24681. Misbranding of Mother's Salve. U. S. v. 135 Small Packages, et al., of Mother's Salve. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35303, 35357, 35358. Sample nos. 11975-B, 26200-B, 26224-B.)

These cases involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 1 and April 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 156 packages of Mother's Salve at Trinidad, Colo., and 129 packages of Mother's Salve at Denver, Colo., consigned by Mother's Remedies Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about July 13, August 24, and December 7, 1934, and January 18, 1935, from Chicago, Ill., into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium chlorate (0.6 percent), ginger oleoresin, glycerin, and volatile oils including menthol and eucalyptol, sassafras, turpentine, and cassia oils, incorporated in a mixture of petrolatum and wax.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Jar label) "For * * * Coughs, and Croup. Rub the Chest and Throat vigorously with Mother's Salve, then spread it on thickly and cover with a warm flannel until absorbed. * * * For Catarrh. Snuff a small amount up the nostril and massage outside of nose thoroughly with