

through the skin, * * * Used * * * in the treatment of ivy, oak, sumach and other vegetable poisons absorbed thru the skin. Its action is prompt and usually brings relief in 48 hours. Three weeks is advised in order to eradicate the poison from the system. * * * For itching Eczema, Psoriasis, Acne Vulgaris or Pimples and Skin Afflictions due to Blood Humours, Whitmarsh Blood Elixir has been a successful treatment. It is especially recommended as an Antidote for the Effects of Ivy, Oak, Sumach, and other Vegetable Poisons absorbed through the skin. * * * In 24 to 48 hours the intolerable itching ceases. Experience, however, recommends that the full three weeks treatment be used. In Itching Eczema and such skin affliction of a chronic character continued treatment may be required for its alterative influence."

On August 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27742. Misbranding of Ter-O-Sul. U. S. v. 126 Packages of Ter-O-Sul. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39264. Sample No. 19710-C.)

This product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling, and because it was represented to contain a substantial amount of colloidal sulphur; whereas it contained not more than a trace of, if any, colloidal sulphur.

On March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 126 packages of Ter-O-Sul at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1937, by the National Hygienic Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of starch, sodium bisulphate, sodium bicarbonate, noncolloidal sulphur, (7.4 percent), and a trace of other inorganic compounds. It contained not more than a trace of, if any, colloidal sulphur.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the label were false and misleading when applied to an article of the composition disclosed by the analysis: (Carton) "Colloidal Sulphur"; (circular) "Ter-O-Sul Effervescent Colloidal Sulphur Ter-O-Sul contains sulphur, especially refined and purified for use in the bath at home. It is colloidal, which means it 'fuses' very thoroughly with water. The particles of Ter-O-Sul are so very small they easily pass through the pores into the bloodstream." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the carton and a circular enclosed therein bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of arthritis, sciatica, neuritis, lumbago, gout, and other rheumatic ailments, itch, pimples or other skin irritations, and its beneficial effects in body fatigue, weariness and sleeplessness; its effectiveness to free the skin from impurities and blemishes, sweep away impurities in the blood, cleanse the system of poisons that produce pain, to stimulate the circulation, wake up the kidneys, cause the perspiration to carry off body waste, and bring blood from the interior organs to the surface; and its effectiveness as an aid in reducing.

On September 28, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27743. Misbranding of Needham's Red Clover Extract. U. S. v. 22 Small Jars and 12 Large Jars of Needham's Red Clover Extract. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39243. Sample No. 3948-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 small jars and 12 large jars of Needham's Red Clover Extract at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about January 23, 1935, January 24, and October 3, 1936, by D. Needham's Sons from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant materials which yielded 13 percent of an ash composed essentially of calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and iron phosphates, chlorides, and sulphates.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the jar labels and a circular shipped with it contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of constipation, abnormal tissue changes, pimples, carbuncles, external and internal growths, disorders of the stomach and bowels, general run-down condition, inflammatory sore conditions, and lack of appetite; its effectiveness to influence the vascular system, to ward off disease, decay, and disintegration, to neutralize the destructive acids produced in the body, to bring about greater life and growth in the tissues, greater alkalinity, a stronger system, and more efficient muscular activity, to increase fibrin in the blood and to increase the powers of healing and resistance, to increase recuperative powers and to hasten healing, to increase activity of the brain, nerves, and muscles, to bring about a higher degree of health, greater harmony of temperature, better functioning of the vital powers, to decrease pain sensations, to bring about greater peristalsis in the intestines, greater capacity for sleep, and better digestion of fats, sugars, proteids, and organic-metallic salts; its effectiveness as a compress for sores and inflammations; and its effectiveness to soothe and heal the mouth, throat, and alimentary canal.

On August 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27744. Misbranding of Sanadon. U. S. v. Creotina Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 38671. Sample No. 18522-C.)

The label of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims, and false and misleading representations regarding its effectiveness as an antiseptic.

On April 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Creotina Chemical Co., a corporation, Belleville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 5 and May 7, 1936, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of Sanadon that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sanadon * * * Antiseptic * * * Creotina Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, with small amounts of guaiacol, sugar, hypophosphites, and methyl salicylate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Antiseptic * * * Dilute one part of Sanadon to equal parts of water," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was an antiseptic when used as directed; whereas it was not an antiseptic when used as directed. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements, designs, and devices appearing on the bottle label falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an amoebicide, tonic stimulant, and hemostatic; effective as a treatment for all infections of the mouth, teeth, and gums, and as a preventive of the same; effective to stop pain, to reduce inflammation, to relieve soreness and bleeding, to keep the oral cavity free of bacteria, to promote thorough oral hygiene, and to provide a safeguard against every unfavorable condition in the mouth; effective as a treatment for neuralgia and extreme ulceration or soreness, and toothache; effective as a germicide, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sore throat and kindred conditions, pyorrhea, gum ulcerations, bleeding gums, canker sores, and stomatitis; and effective to establish sanitary working conditions.

On September 7, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

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

27745. Adulteration of iodine ointment. U. S. v. Bleecker-Foster, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 38609. Sample No. 63282-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but differed from the standard established by that authority since it was deficient in iodine and contained no potassium iodide, a required ingredient.