

in that statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in chronic ulcerated conditions, for the treatment of all conditions requiring an antiseptic, for nasal troubles, catarrh, etc., for mouth and throat troubles, for vaginal troubles, leucorrhoea, etc., for cystitis and all bladder troubles, for rectal troubles, ulcers, fissures, etc., for bad breath and sore mouth, for improving spongy gums, for tonsillitis, sore throat and "salvation," fresh wounds and cuts, for preventing the inflammation caused by the poison of bites and stings of all poisonous insects, for protection against infections and eruptions, for ringworm, for eczema, itch and skin diseases, for diseases peculiar to women, for ulcerated cervix, inflamed vagina, irritated ovaries, and all local troubles suffered by a very large percentage of women.

On June 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29039. Misbranding of Soak-In-Liniment. U. S. v. 91 Bottles of Soak-In-Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41698. Sample No. 8844-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 bottles of Soak-In-Liniment at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19 and November 27, 1937, by the A. J. Frank Co. from St. Paul, Minn.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint, and a small proportion of an oleoresin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "*Nothing equals it for relieving pain* Quick Relief from Pain * * * This is effective in clearing the air passages. Chest Colds * * * Rheumatism Apply to parts affected, Lumbago Apply to small of back * * * Growing Pains * * * so-called growing pains * * * aching feet, quickly relieved. * * * Sleeplessness"; (retail carton) "*Nothing to equal it in relieving pain* * * * Cold on Lungs and Coughing * * * Whooping Cough Use the same as Cold on Lungs and Coughing * * * For Asthma * * * Use daily on retiring until relieved. Rheumatism Apply to parts affected, massage unless painful. * * * Lumbago Apply to lumbar muscles. Growing Pains Can be relieved almost instantly. * * * Relieves Pain Whether from fracture, sprain, bruise or any other cause, apply it to affected parts."

On May 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29040. Misbranding of Na-Sin-Ol. U. S. v. 186 and 243 Bottles of Na-Sin-Ol. Consent decree entered. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 42007, 42008. Sample Nos. 15217-D, 15218-D.)

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

On or about March 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 421 1-ounce and 1/2-ounce bottles of Na-Sin-Ol at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 7, 1937, and February 15, 1938, by the Na-Sin-Ol Co. from Salina, Kans.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mineral oil with small proportions of iodine, phenol, and camphor.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the wrapper, bottle, carton, and an accompanying circular bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in treatment of fever and congestion caused by sinus infection; its effectiveness in the treatment of hay fever and all catarrhal conditions, earaches, bronchial asthma, dust, catarrh,

head noises, ringing in the ears; its effectiveness to convert the unhealthy tissues into a healthy condition, to allay fever, to relieve contraction of the muscles caused by pain or headaches and soreness; and its effectiveness to soothe and heal the entire cavity and nasal passages.

On May 16, 1938, J. M. Naylor of Salina, Kans., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, a judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be relabeled.

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

29041. Adulteration and misbranding of Sanisalva Salve; misbranding of Carnation Dental Cream, Bick's Vapor Salve, Linimentine, Bick's Mentholated Camphor Cream, Bixlax Laxative Tablets, and Blue Ribbon Household Liniment. U. S. v. The Carnation Toilet Co. and Thomas B. Bick. Pleas of guilty. Fines: Corporation, \$300 and costs; individual, \$100. (F. & D. No. 40789. Sample Nos. 2133-C, 2134-C, 2135-C, 2137-C, 36804-C, 36805-C, 36806-C.)

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. In addition, the labeling of the Bixlax bore false and misleading representations that it was harmless and was not in violation of the Food and Drugs Act; and the Sanisalva Salve was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not.

On May 20, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Carnation Toilet Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Thomas B. Bick, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from on or about August 2 to on or about September 8, 1937, from the State of Missouri into the States of Texas and Ohio, of quantities of Sanisalva Salve which was adulterated and misbranded, and quantities of the remainder of the above-named drug preparations which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Sanisalva Salve * * * Carnation Co., St. Louis, Mo."; "Carnation * * * Dental Cream * * * manufactured by Carnation Company, Saint Louis"; "Bick's Vapor Salve * * * The Bick Co., St. Louis, Mo."; "Linimentine, Carnation Company, St. Louis, Mo."; "Bick's Mentholated Camphor Cream, The Bick Co., St. Louis, Mo."; "Blue Ribbon Household Liniment, National Blue Ribbon Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo."; "Bixlax Tonic Laxative Tablets * * * Carnation Co."

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Sanisalva Salve consisted essentially of small proportions of menthol, oil of sassafras, camphor, and phenol incorporated in a petrolatum base, and that it was not antiseptic when used as directed; that the Carnation Dental Cream consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, soap, glycerin, and water with flavoring material; that Bick's Vapor Salve consisted essentially of small proportions of menthol, camphor, eucalyptol, and phenol incorporated in a petrolatum base; that the Linimentine consisted essentially of small proportions of camphor, oil of sassafras, methyl salicylate, menthol, and cleoresin of capsicum incorporated in a petrolatum base; that Bick's Mentholated Camphor Cream contained small proportions of menthol and camphor incorporated in a petrolatum base; that the Blue Ribbon Household Liniment consisted essentially of turpentine, mineral oil, and volatile oils including oil of sassafras and capsicum; and that the Bixlax Laxative Tablets contained extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, such as belladonna, coated with sugar, iron oxide, and calcium carbonate.

The Sanisalva Salve was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since there was borne on the container the statement "antiseptic," which constituted a profession of the standard and quality of the article under which it was sold; whereas the article was not antiseptic.

The Sanisalva Salve was alleged to be misbranded in that the said statement "antiseptic" was false and misleading. The Sanisalva Salve and the remainder of the products were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne in their labeling falsely and fraudulently represented their curative and therapeutic effectiveness as follows: (Sanisalva Salve) Its effectiveness as an antiseptic when administered and applied in the treatment of cuts, burns, sores, piles, skin diseases, salt rheum, tetter, catarrh, ivy poisoning, boils, eruptions, ulcers, and catarrh of the head; (Carnation Dental Cream) its effectiveness to relieve and prevent pyorrhoea and to harden the gums; (Bick's Vapor Salve)