used without Prescription 1000 for internal use, but by using both * * * the best results are obtained. Instructions: To be injected two or three times a day. For more rapid results, if convenient, it may be injected every hour or two. Use a small syringe and inject one teaspoonful, allowing the liquid to remain in the urethra for a short time before releasing it," (circular Number 2, English) "A mild solution of a powerful germicide, suitable for application to mucous surfaces. What the U. S. Pharmacopoea says about this germicide. Used in the treatment of fetid and gangrenous ulcers, hospital gangrene, abscesses, carbuncles and wounds of all kinds. In the treatment of all kinds of fetid discharges of the mucous membranes, as in ozena otorrhea, gonorrhea, and leucorrhea. In the treatment of diphtheric affections and it has proven serviceable in cancerous ulcers. Directions Use with small syringe or spray * * * The oftener used the better."

On or about May 14, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14300. Misbranding of Bear's emulsion. U. S. v. 34 Bottles, et al., of Bear's Emulsion. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20941 to 20945, incl. I. S. No. 4972-x. S. Nos. E-5669 to E-5673, incl.)

On March 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 263 bottles of Bear's emulsion, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by John D. Bear, in part from Stephenson, Va., and in part from Stephens City, Va., in various consignments, on or about September 8, 1924, January 14, 1925, September 19, 1925, December 10, 1925, and February 9, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it was an emulsion consisting essentially of mineral oil, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, gum, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, English, with similar statements in foreign languages) "is easily * * * absorbed * * * superior to Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil * * * This preparation is a * * * tissue builder and used with great success in Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, and * * * for nervous-run-down people * * * Guaranteed," (carton label, English, with similar statements in foreign languages) "For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Lungs, Loss Of Weight, Loss Of Appetite, Loss Of Strength, Tuberculosis Of The Lungs and * * * Weak, Nervous and Overworked People. * * * In Tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption) Bear's Emulsion is one of the best remedies. It is far superior to cod liver oil * * * enables the patient to eat, digest, and assimilate food. It causes an increase in flesh and strength * * * restores tone to the intestines so that normal bowel movements are regular * * * the best for loss of flesh, appetite and general run down system caused by over work and loss of sleep."

On May 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*