

leather infections, [carton only, "acne, eczema"] * * * sore * * * feet
 * * * gum massage for sore mouth * * * reduces danger of infection";
 (circular) "Skin Poisons * * * Silk and Dye Poisons * * * Leg Sores
 * * * Cosmetic Skin * * * Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth * * * Hay
 Fever, Sinus Infection * * * possesses remarkable properties for prompt
 relief and permanent results in treatment of skin and membrane difficulties.
 * * * promotes rapid healing generally without a scar * * * For
 larger burns and scalds * * * Eczema, Impetigo * * * Be patient in
 chronic cases, remember it takes time to be really effective. * * * Your
 best protection against a possible infection * * * Dye, Leather and Textile
 Poisons This form of skin poison is very prevalent among workers in silk
 and textile mills, attacking the hands and spreading to other portions of the
 body. This disease is known as a fungoid infection. Most cases respond to
 Oxylin Ointment alone. For severe conditions, treat as follows: * * * see-
 ing that the solution reaches all infected portions. * * * Hay Fever
 * * * [in foreign languages] * * * dry eczema, eruptions * * * In
 serious cases."

On December 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemna-
 tion was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30015. Misbranding of Eetola. U. S. v. Kaelas Chowdhury (Aryan Herb-Tonics Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 42581. Sample Nos. 34325-C, 50364-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and thera-
 peutic claims.

On September 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District
 of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the
 district court an information against Kaelas Chowdhury, trading as the Aryan
 Herb-Tonics Co., at Gary, Ind., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation
 of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 25 and December
 7, 1937, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois of quantities of
 Eetola which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant
 drugs including hydrastis; volatile oils including oil of sandalwood, oil of
 cubeb, and balsam copaiba; and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the
 bottle label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraud-
 ulently represented that it was effective to cure chronic gonorrhoea, stricture,
 prostate trouble, bladder infection, urethral infections, white and yellow dis-
 charge, burning urination, pain under the abdomen of men and women, kidney
 infection, weak manhood; and that it was a scientific preparation of tonic
 efficacy.

On November 22, 1938, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and
 the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20016. Misbranding of Celium. U. S. v. 16 Packages of Celium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43847. Sample No. 31518-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false, misleading, and fraudulent repre-
 sentations that the article embraced a new and important advancement in the
 progress of the chemistry of medicine, that it was nontoxic and could be
 tolerated by those who could not tolerate aspirin, aminopyrine, and cinchophen,
 since it consisted of a simple mixture of well-known but dangerous drugs.

On September 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District
 of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the
 district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 packages of
 Celium at Youngstown, Ohio; alleging that the article had been shipped in
 interstate commerce on March 4, 1938, by the Frederick Newton Chemical Co.
 from Detroit, Mich.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and
 Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article contained in each tablet: Methenamine
 (hexamethylenamine), 1.6 grain of aminopyrine (amidopyrine), and calcium
 salts of cinchophen (phenyleinchonic acid) equivalent to 1 grain of cinchophen.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the
 circular "a new molecular compound," and "This new medicine is a molecular