

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of glycerin, phenol, iodine, alcohol (2.8 percent by volume), and chloroform (27 minims per fluid ounce).

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Alcohol 5% Chloroform 20 minims to ounce", on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading since the article contained less than 5 percent of alcohol and more than 20 minims of chloroform to the ounce. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Intended to be Used in the Treatment of Croup Apply freely over upper part of chest and throat, repeat every ten min. until breathing becomes easy and free"; (carton) "Intended to be used in the Treatment of Croup A Valuable Remedy For Spasmodic Croup \* \* \* Apply freely over chest and throat and repeat in 10 minutes if not relieved. Use externally in all cases where the liniment is needed. For Pains And Soreness In Lungs In Numerous Cases Lawrence's Liniment Has Relieved Spasmodic Croup In Fifteen Minutes."

On June 21, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**27372. Misbranding of Menard's French Croup Suet. U. S. v. 93 Packages and 141 Packages of Menard's French Croup Suet. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39192, 39263. Sample nos. 21637-C, 21747-C.)**

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

On March 10 and March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 234 packages of Menard's French Croup Suet at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1936, and February 24, 1937, by Menard & Watson from Macon, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

A sample of the article was found to consist essentially of creosote and volatile oils, including camphor, incorporated in a fat.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, (carton) "French Croup Suet \* \* \* Remedy for Croup \* \* \* in the treatment of infants \* \* \* Can be used on an infant a week old with the most marvelously good results A Sure Cold Stop", (box) "French Croup Suet \* \* \* Remedy for Croup", were false and fraudulent.

On April 14 and May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27373. Adulteration and misbranding of Enterocap Oralsulin. U. S. v. 4 Bottles and 1 Bottle of Enterocap Oralsulin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39248. Sample nos. 21730-C, 21735-C.)**

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a preparation of insulin to be administered orally. Examination showed that it contained no insulin, also that the labeling bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bottles of Enterocap Oralsulin at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1937, by Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., from Lafayette, Ind., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. It was labeled in part: (Bottle) "100 Enterocap Oralsulin Dose A [or "Dose O"]."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered animal substance. Biological examination indicated that the article did not contain insulin.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oralsulin", a name suggesting oral insulin, since it did not contain insulin.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (bottle, carton, and circular) "Oralsulin", and (circular) "Oralsulin is rigidly standardized as to its uniformity", were false and misleading, when applied to an article that did not contain insulin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Oral Treatment \* \* \* Diabetes Mellitus. It is generally recognized that the pancreas controls carbohydrate functioning which in turn points the way to needed treatment. Restoration of coordinate endocrine pancreatic functioning is a solution of the treatment problem. Simultaneous employment of Oralsulin as Substitutive and Homostimulative treatment with specific treatment is the aim to restore coordination. Oralsulin is both Substitutive and Homostimulative. Administration of Oralsulin should follow diet control, and continued, varied, increased or decreased as conditions permit, along with gradual liberalization of the diet. Blood examination at intervals, with the usual urine observations, are the only genuinely reliable indicators to determine dosage required and diet restrictions. Four doses a day, one or two hours before food and at retiring time. Begin with an A or B or one of the combinations, or such dosage combinations as the symptoms require. Oralsulin is contraindicated in Diabetes of hepatic origin"; (circular) "Oral Treatment Diabetes Mellitus \* \* \* Diabetes Therapy In the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus extreme interest was aroused by the introduction of Insulin. As in the case of anything original or novel in therapeutics, many claims were made; and results anticipated have been modified to a considerable degree as a result of practical use. Naturally enough, the advent of Insulin stimulated investigation and research having for its object the development of an Oral Medication, rather than the use of the hypodermic method. The main handicap was of course recognized to be the factor of gastric digestion or modification; because medicinal animal substances contain endocrine as well as chemical substances of a protein character. The introduction of these into the stomach unprotected, immediately exposes them to modification or even destruction. Can such substances be adequately protected? The answer to this vitally important question is found in the form of Enterocap Oralsulin. Pronounced En'-ter''-o-cap O'-ral''-su-lin. \* \* \* Enterocap Oralsulin attempts to solve the problem of the endocrine hormone oral treatment of diabetes mellitus. Safe, Simple, Effective \* \* \* Enterocap Oralsulin treatment is secondary and supplementary to dietetic treatment, just as in any similar treatment. Dietary control and the establishment of a rational diet must be instituted as the beginning of treatment. During this time frequent urine and blood readings and records must be made, that treatment may be established on a rational basis. After diet control has been established the administration of Enterocap Oralsulin should be begun. Enterocap Oralsulin should be administered three or four times per day, one or two hours before food and at retiring time. The initial dose should be small—as a rule the Oralsulin and Duodenal combination with no increase in the size or number of the daily dosage for a week's time. Then the dose may be increased if necessary to \* \* \* three or four times a day for a week. If necessary, further dosage increase may be made until the proper dose for that individual case has been determined. This is shown by a clearing up of the urine and approach or return of the blood sugar to normal. The number and size of doses of Enterocap Oralsulin to establish this control depend upon the individual case. After control has been established, the diet may be made more liberal. The ultimate object of Enterocap Oralsulin is to hold the blood sugar at normal under a diet that will not only sustain life but permit of usual activity, while the patient can eat food available in the home or ordinary restaurant. Oralsulin should not be employed in excessive doses for rapid or heroic action. Intelligently used, Enterocap Oralsulin is well worth consideration in all selected cases of diabetes mellitus."

On May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**27374. Misbranding of Rx 333. U. S. v. 64 Cartons of "Rx 333 \* \* \*." Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 39252. Sample no. 37221-C.)

The label of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On March 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the