

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water with small amounts of guaiacol, sugar, hypophosphites, and methyl salicylate. Bacteriological test of the article showed that it was not antiseptic when diluted with an equal volume of water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Antiseptic * * * Dilute 1 part Sanadon to equal parts water", appearing on the bottle labels, was false and misleading when applied to an article that was not antiseptic when diluted with an equal volume of water. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effect claimed in said statements: "Amoebicide * * * Tonic Stimulant Hemostatic * * * A preparation for the treatment of all infections of the mouth, teeth and gums, and for the prevention of the same; for stopping pain, reducing inflammation and relieving soreness and bleeding. It keeps the oral cavity free of bacteria, and promotes thorough oral hygiene. Its use provides a safeguard against every unfavorable condition in the mouth * * * Dilute 1 part Sanadon to equal parts water for ordinary treatments, or use pure in obstinate cases and neuralgia. * * * In extreme ulceration or soreness apply cotton saturated with Sanadon to affected part 3 to 6 times daily: * * * Apply in same manner for toothache. Effective when used daily on the toothbrush or otherwise as a germicide. Should be gargled as often as necessary for sore throat and kindred conditions. * * * to be used as an Amoebicide. It is a penetrative * * * a Tonic Stimulant, * * * and Hemostatic * * * Extraordinary results are obtained by its use in the treatment of pyorrhea, gum ulcerations, bleeding gums, canker sores, and stomatitis. Use constantly in the spray to establish sanitary working condition; syringe pus pockets with Sanadon undiluted; * * * Patients using it between treatments gain confidence in their progress by virtue of the comfort and results derived thereby."

On December 24, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26984. Misbranding of Vagi-Anti-Septikones. U. S. v. 21 Cartons of Vagi-Anti-Septikones. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38730. Sample no. 18440-C.)

The labeling of this preparation contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On December 4, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cartons of Vagi-Anti-Septikones at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that they had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1936, by Dave Berland, of the Erie Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Vagi-Anti-Septikones * * * Prepared for Mrs. Bee's Health Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio."

Analysis showed that it consisted of suppositories containing hydroxyquinoline incorporated in cocoa butter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statement borne on the label was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and was false and fraudulent: "Excellent for Leucorrhoea."

On January 4, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26985. Misbranding of Henry's Deep Rock Oil. U. S. v. 51 Bottles of Henry's Deep Rock Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38731. Sample no. 23203-C.)

This case involved sale in the District of Columbia of Henry's Deep Rock Oil the label of which bore false and fraudulent statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On December 2, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district