

Analysis of the Bleachodent Liquid showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bisulphate and ammonium chloride dissolved in water with small quantities of calcium and magnesium compounds and a red coloring matter. Analysis of the Bleachodent Paste showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphite, soap, sugar, starch, glycerin, and water, together with coloring and flavoring materials.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Bleachodent Paste, tube) "Designed to harden soft, tender gums, * * * and retard decay"; (circular in package) "Bleachodent Liquid has a beneficial effect on the gums, and is of value in helping to ward off that dread ailment—Pyorrhea. * * * The breaking up of the mucin coating helps prevent tartar, one of the chief causes of pyorrhea. * * * Bleachodent Paste * * * due to its high antiseptic qualities is of splendid value in alleviating suffering from tender bleeding gums. * * * Cases of bleeding gums often respond in a remarkably short time to the beneficial ingredients of Bleachodent Paste. * * * Bleachodent Paste * * * unexcelled as an aid in preventing pyorrhea * * * unexcelled in the benefits it brings to teeth and mouth. Start Now To Acquire Clean White Healthy Teeth!"

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24677. Misbranding of Teenjore Ointment. U. S. v. 124 Small Jars and 46 Large Jars of Teenjore Ointment. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35291. Sample no. 11932-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The labeling was further objectionable since the product was represented to be an old Chinese remedy and to be free from injurious ingredients; whereas in fact it contained ingredients not known to the Chinese before modern times, and contained an ingredient that might be injurious.

On March 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 124 small jars and 46 large jars of Teenjore Ointment at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1934, by George Lee, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ammoniated mercury, camphor, and petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, (jar) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Contains No * * * Injurious Substances", and (circular) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * compounded from an original old Chinese formula * * *. It is absolutely free from all * * * injurious ingredients and no harm can possibly come from its use", were false and misleading, since the article contained ingredients not known to the Chinese before modern times, and since it contained ammoniated mercury. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Label, large jars) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Recommended for Eczema, Itch, Dandruff, * * * Scall, Pimples, Ulcers, Rash, Piles, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Ulcerated Legs, Boils and Kindred Skin Diseases"; (label, small jars) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * Recommended for Eczema, Itch, Dandruff * * * Pimples, Ulcers, Rash, Piles, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Ulcerated Legs, Boils and Kindred Skin Diseases"; (circular) "Famous Old Chinese Eczema Remedy * * * For the Treatment of Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Impetigo, Psoriasis, Dandruff, Ulcerations and Kindred Skin Disorders * * * skin remedy * * * for treatment of Eczema and other annoying skin disorders. * * * Eczema, Psoriasis, Itch, Acne, Ringworm, Shingles, * * * Scabies, Impetigo, etc.—apply remedy twice daily, night and morning directly into parts affected. Dandruff, Scaly Scalp—Apply remedy at night with finger tips until irritation is relieved. It is necessary to cleanse scalp with warm water and soap bi-weekly. * * * etc. * * * Barber's Itch, Facial Eruptions—Apply

night and morning. Boils, Carbuncles, Pimples, Rash—Apply remedy to affected parts and change dressing daily. * * * Ulcerated Legs, Old Sores—Wash with warm water or tea. Apply remedy generously, bandage where possible and change application daily. Baby's Eczema—Wash with warm water or tea. Apply remedy into affected parts morning and night. Itching Piles or Hemorrhoids—Keep bowels open and regular. Bathe affected parts and apply remedy twice daily. Soft Corns, Sore * * * Feet—Massage with remedy to relieve condition. * * * Mange, Eczema and Skin Troubles of Animals—Apply remedy directly to affected parts every day. Wash with warm water and mild soap. * * * for Eczema . . . Itch . . . Pimples . . . Boils . . . * * * . . . Ulcerated Legs . . . Scabies . . . Piles . . . Rash . . . * * * How long have you had ailments? . . . Suffer Pain? . . . * * * . . . Bad Appearance? What part of the body is affected? How large is affected part?"

On May 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24678. Misbranding of Hall's Canker Medicine. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Hall's Canker Medicine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35292. Sample no. 369-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles of Hall's Canker Medicine at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1934, by S. A. Saxton, from Salt Lake City, Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. On March 25, 1935, an amended libel was filed.

Analysis showed that the article contained a zinc salt and boric acid.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Canker medicine * * * valuable in treatment of canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * as a preventative for canker"; (circular) "A treatment for canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * canker medicine for the treatment of canker, valuable in the treatment of canker, simple sore throat, tonsillitis, * * * as a preventative for canker, * * * canker first comes in small pimples on the tongue and gums when it is very bad or the stomach is foul * * * it is our first thought when any throat trouble appears in the family and we attribute our escape from this kind of trouble to this wonderful medicine * * * I have been a user of Halls Canker Remedy for some time and in cases of threatened throat trouble."

On April 20, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24679. Adulteration and misbranding of Carbosalve, and misbranding of capsicum salve and Unguensalve. U. S. v. 53 Jars of Capsicum Salve, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35299, 35300, 35301. Sample nos. 28905-B to 28909-B incl.)

These cases involved various salves which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling. The labeling of the Carbosalve was further objectionable, since the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not antiseptic.

On March 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 53 jars of capsicum salve, 76 jars of Unguensalve, and 22 jars of Carbosalve at Providence, R. I., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of November 20, 1934, and February 25, 1935, by the Aid All Co., from Newark, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding of the Carbosalve and misbranding of the remaining products in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the capsicum salve consisted essentially of methyl salicylate (3.4 percent) and capsicum oleoresin incorporated in petrolatum; that