

On or about November 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 394 pint bottles of tincture of opium camphorated at Perry Point, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1934, by B. R. Elk & Co., Inc., from Garfield, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Opium Camphorated (Paregoric) U. S. P. X. * * * Opium 0.4%."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Tincture Opium Camphorated (Paregoric) U. S. P. X. * * * 0.4%", was false and misleading.

On January 8, 1935, 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.*

24109. Misbranding of Terraline Plain and Terraline Creosote. U. S. v. 52 Bottles of Terraline Plain and 32 Bottles of Terraline Creosote. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34420, 34421. Sample nos. 13469-B, 13470-B.)

This case involved a product, known as Terraline Plain, which consisted essentially of a partially purified fluorescent petroleum oil; and a product, known as Terraline Creosote, which consisted of a partially purified fluorescent petroleum oil with creosote. The articles were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling, and because they were labeled to convey the impression that the former consisted entirely, and the latter principally, of thoroughly purified liquid petrolatum.

On November 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52 bottles of Terraline Plain and 32 bottles of Terraline Creosote at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1933, by the Kells Co., from Newburgh, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Terraline * * * The Hillside Chemical Company Newburgh, N. Y., U. S. A."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the labels, "Petroleum Purificatum", was false and misleading, since they did not consist of purified liquid petrolatum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the labels were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles and were false and fraudulent: ("Terraline Plain") "Terraline Plain is prescribed for * * * autointoxication, with excellent results. Terraline Plain is a desirable vehicle for medicaments in the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary affections"; ("Terraline Creosote") "Terraline is an excellent base for the treatment of pulmonary disorders with creosote—bronchial catarrh * * * and cough—a * * * healing influence on the bronchial mucus membrane."

On December 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

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

24110. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. 178 Cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34438. Sample no. 1543-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, antiseptic, and germicidal claims.

On November 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 178 cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1934, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.