

which constitute the active agents of many of the celebrated mineral springs of Europe) with the fruit acid of grapes, and which bore directions that 1 teaspoonful be taken in a glass of water as needed, that a teaspoonful in a glass of cold water was recommended on rising in the morning, and that children should take one-fourth to 1 teaspoonful according to age.

On December 30, 1938, January 4, and January 9, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of Missouri, the District of Maryland, and the District of Rhode Island filed libels against 115 bottles of Bad-Ex-Salts in various lots at New York, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Baltimore, Md., and Providence, R. I.; alleging that 9 bottles of the product had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo., on or about November 5, 1938, by the American Laboratories; that 99 bottles of the product had been shipped from Carlisle, Pa., in part to Baltimore, Md., on December 9, 1938, and in part to New York, N. Y., on or about December 10, 1938, by the said American Laboratories, and that 7 bottles of the product had been shipped from New York, N. Y., to Providence, R. I., on or about December 17, 1938, by E. J. Barry, Inc.; and charging that the article was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

On January 19, January 26, and February 18, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**45. Misbranding of Dunwody's Turpedine Emulsion. U. S. v. 2,157 Bottles of Dunwody's Turpedine Emulsion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 287. Sample No. 58753-D.)**

The labeling of this drug preparation bore representations that it was efficacious as a great health builder and system purifier; to build up weak and run-down systems while convalescing from attacks of malaria, typhoid and other wasting fevers, pneumonia, la grippe, and influenza; to stimulate healthy secretions, make red blood corpuscles, disinfect the alimentary canal, prevent auto-intoxication and strengthen the system to resist disease; to build strong constitutions, overcome disease, conserve health, promote a normal functioning of the organs of secretion and assimilation; as a remedy for bronchial trouble; and as a treatment for pulmonary trouble.

On July 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 2,157 bottles of Dunwody's Turpedine Emulsion at Cincinnati, Ohio; alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1939, by Sam Swidler from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was an emulsion consisting essentially of mineral oil, a small proportion of turpentine, traces of hypophosphites, an arsenic compound, quinine alkaloid, an organic iodine compound, glycerin, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading in that they represented that it was efficacious for the forementioned purposes; whereas it was not efficacious for such purposes.

On September 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**46. Misbranding of Universal Formula. U. S. v. 10½ Dozen Bottles of Universal Formula (and one other seizure action against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 459, 505. Sample Nos. 47709-D, 47763-D, 47764-D.)**

The labeling of this drug bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of the conditions shown below.

On August 19 and 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed libels against 10½ dozen 2-ounce bottles, 10 32-ounce bottles, and 2 12-ounce bottles of Universal Formula at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 26, 1939, by Universal Antiseptic & Research Laboratories, Inc., from Bristol, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of phenol (1.84 percent), alum, borax, sugar, water, and small proportions of aromatic substances, including thymol and sage. Bacteriological tests showed that it was not antiseptic when diluted as directed in the labeling.