

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.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it was efficacious for universal "antisepticism"; was efficacious as a spray for sinus trouble, quinsy throat, asthma, catarrh, tonsillitis and croup, and infected ears; as a gargle, mouthwash, and rinse for sore throat, mouth ulcers, bleeding gums, receding gums, fever and gum blisters; as a lotion for itch, inflamed skin, rash, acne, stiff joints, numbness, aching areas, lameness; that it should be used in saturated bandages for boils, hives, impetigo, lead and paint poison, mange on domestic animals, open sores, X-ray burns, ingrown nails, eczema, piles, and hemorrhoids; that it was efficacious in the treatment of leucorrhoea (whites) and would relieve irritation of the bladder; that it was efficacious for loss of voice, strained vocal cords, and throat trouble; that it was efficacious to relieve tiredness and aching from overstrained eyes, and was especially recommended to welders; and efficacious as a feminine hygiene and rectal douche, which representations were false and misleading since the said article would not be efficacious for the purposes recommended.

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

47. Misbranding of glucose solution. U. S. v. 1,176 Ampuls of Sterile Solution Glucose (Dextrose) (and 3 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 129, 134, 135, 136, 140, 198. Sample Nos. 42301-D, 42308-D, 62541-D, 62974-D.)

This product was described in its labeling as 50-cc.-sized ampuls of sterile solution of 50-percent glucose. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage suggested in the labeling, since it caused untoward reactions in patients to whom it was administered.

On January 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, filed a libel against 1,176 ampuls of solution glucose at Philadelphia, Pa. On January 25, 1939, only 123 ampuls having been seized as the remainder had been distributed, an additional libel was filed against 1,000 ampuls of these distributed lots that had been located at various points in Philadelphia, Pa. On January 27, 1939, there was filed in the same district court a libel against 190 vials of glucose solution at Ridley Park, Pa. On March 15, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 121 ampuls of glucose at Alexandria, La. The libels alleged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 15, 1938, to on or about December 21, 1938, by William A. Fitch from New York, N. Y.; and charged that it was misbranded for the reasons stated above. The article was labeled: "Sterile Solution 50 cc Size Glucose (Dextrose) Each 50 cc represents 25 Gms.; or Sterile Solution 50 cc size Glucose (Dextrose) 50 percent."

It was also alleged to be adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notice of judgment No. 30885 published under that act.

On February 15 and 20 and May 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the lots seized in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania were ordered destroyed, and the lot seized in the Western District of Louisiana was ordered delivered to this Department for further investigation.

ADULTERATED AND/OR MISBRANDED DRUGS AND DEVICES

PROPHYLACTICS

Nos. 48 to 58, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of prophylactics samples of which were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

48. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 50 Gross of Prophylactics (and 4 other seizure actions against prophylactics). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 563, 718, 718, 734, 992. Sample Nos. 52499-D, 52500-D, 63900-D, 67870-D, 76841-D, 76843-D, 78908-D.)

Between September 8 and November 15, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York, District of Maryland, Western District of Pennsylvania, and Western District of Tennessee filed libels against the following lots of prophylactics: 50 gross at New York, N. Y., 440 gross at Baltimore, Md., 79 gross at Pittsburgh, Pa., and 83 gross at Memphis, Tenn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the