

of lockjaw it is proven that Apinol will arrest the propagation of the tetanus germ, preventing poison from getting into the system, and the course of treatment and dressing eventually removes all infection, including the spores, * * * tests on infected areas in human cases. Case No. 1: Ulcer on leg. Patient was treated twice and did not return. Case No. 2: Ulcer on wrist. Apinol wet dressing every other day for five days brought complete cure. Case No. 3: Boil on finger. Four wet dressings were applied—one a day for four days. Cultures were negative after second dressing; boil completely healed in ten days. Case No. 4: Old ulcer on back of neck—began as a boil. Wet dressing of Apinol every other day. Cultures negative on fifth day. Completely healed in sixteen days. Case No. 5: Ulcers on ankle, 18 years' standing. Had 'tried everything.' Treated every other day with Apinol swabbed into lesions and with daily wet dressings. Marked reduction of organisms found after every examination. Cultures sterile after fifth examination. Completely healed after 2 months. * * * To treat deep cuts, ragged wounds, * * * dirty abrasions, * * * or any other wound that may have been infected from its very cause, * * * In cases of animal bites, rusty nail wounds or any other wound requiring stitching or cauterization, call a doctor at once but use Apinol as emergency treatment. If a wound is well cleansed in the beginning and kept wet with Apinol, it is very unlikely that there will be any discharge or pus. Gradually, Apinol combines with the secretions into a hard mass, impervious to water, which forms an effective seal against infection from air, water or other outside contact. When it becomes necessary to change the bandage, just drench the whole mass with Apinol, when it becomes soft and may be lifted off without pain or disturbance of the healing process. Keep up the moist bandage treatment until the wound closes up without redness or discharge. During course of the moist bandage treatment, refrain from movements that will strain, wrench, rub or irritate the injured part. * * * Rusty Nail in Foot * * * Apinol should be used as emergency treatment, pending arrival. Powder Burns The danger is from lockjaw. * * * Apply Apinol pending his arrival. * * * Bites of animals Always call a doctor. Pending his arrival, cleanse the wound and pour on Apinol. * * * Nasal Catarrh * * * Chest Colds Saturate a cotton cloth with Apinol, apply to the chest and cover with hot flannel. * * * helps to keep off bronchitis or pneumonia. * * * Infected Nails * * * Insects, Mosquito Bites, Etc. * * * keeps out infection, * * * Toothache * * * attacking the infecting germs."

On June 10, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21249. Misbranding of Fowlerine. U. S. v. David Lee. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, 1 cent. (F. & D. no. 27467. I. S. no. 14925.)

Examination of the drug preparation Fowlerine disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label, and in a circular shipped with the article.

On May 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against David Lee, a member of a copartnership trading as the Fowler Medicine Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 7, 1931, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of Fowlerine which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of sulphonated oil, turpentine, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a remedy for kidney, bladder, and rheumatic trouble, indigestion, colic, cramp, and those conditions of the stomach which lead to appendicitis, and effective as a treatment for periodical cramp and suppressions; and for the further reason that certain statements appearing in a circular shipped with the article falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney, bladder, and rheumatic trouble, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, heart failure, and other fatal ailments,

indigestion, nervousness, and lumbago; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for any disorder of the kidneys, and stomach disorders, nervousness, and rheumatism in any form; effective as a cure for pleurisy, gastritis, dyspepsia, and diseases of the appendix; and effective to totally eliminate the sordid conditions that come from disorders of the kidneys, stomach, and generative organs such as rheumatism, heart trouble, stomach trouble, backache, dropsy, and other ailments.

On March 20, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of 1 cent.

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

21250. Adulteration and misbranding of barbital tablets, and Lees Antiseptine Powder. U. S. v. Moore & Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 29399. I. S. nos. 42068, 42891, 43267.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of two lots of alleged 5-grain barbital tablets, and a quantity of Lees Antiseptine Powder which was represented to be a germicide. Examination showed that the barbital tablets contained less than 5 grains, each, of barbital, and that the Antiseptine Powder was not a germicide, when used as directed, and that it contained no aluminum sulphate or oxyquinoline sulphate, two substances which were declared on the label as ingredients.

On June 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Moore & Co., Inc., a corporation, Worcester, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9 and November 10, 1931, from the State of Massachusetts into the States of New York and New Jersey, respectively, of quantities of barbital tablets; and on or about January 14, 1932, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Lees Antiseptine Powder, which said products were adulterated and misbranded. The barbital tablets were labeled in part: "Compressed Tablets * * * Barbital 5 Grs. Made By Moore & Company, Inc. * * * Worcester, Mass." The Antiseptine powder was labeled in part: "Lees Antiseptine Powder, An absolutely Harmless Germicide for Cleansing Mucous Membranes. Composition * * * Aluminum Sulphate * * * Oxyquinolin Sulphate."

It was alleged in the information that the barbital tablets were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, in that each of the tablets was represented to contain 5 grains of barbital; whereas each of said tablets contained less than 5 grains of barbital, the two lots containing 4.402 grains and 4.507 grains, respectively, of barbital per tablet.

Adulteration of the Antiseptine powder was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be a germicide when used as directed, and was represented to be composed in part of aluminum sulphate and oxyquinolin sulphate; whereas it was not a germicide when used as directed, and contained no aluminum sulphate and no oxyquinolin sulphate.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Tablets * * * Barbital 5 Grs." and "Germicide * * * Aluminum Sulphate * * * Oxyquinolin Sulphate", borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, since the said barbital tablets contained less than 5 grains of barbital; and the Antiseptine Powder was not a germicide, when used as directed, and contained no aluminum sulphate and no oxyquinolin sulphate.

On July 10, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*