

The Orthosol was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Antiseptic \* \* \* For household uses such as insect bites, stings, use 1 teaspoonful Orthosol to 2 quarts of water. \* \* \* Douches or Injections—Use 1 teaspoonful of McClellan's Orthosol Disinfectant to 2 quarts of warm water", borne on the label, were false and misleading, since they represented that the article was antiseptic when used as directed; whereas it was not antiseptic when used as directed. Misbranding of the Sheep Dip was alleged for the reason that certain statements regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for ailments of poultry.

The information also charged a violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1406, published under that act.

On September 18, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and was placed on probation for 2 years with the usual conditions.

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

**24655. Misbranding of Cheney's Compound Herbs. U. S. v. G. S. Cheney Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 33958. Sample no. 71820-A.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 9, 1935, 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 the G. S. Cheney Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 28, 1934, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine of a quantity of Cheney's Compound Herbs which were misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of coarsely ground drugs, including pipsissewa, cascara, yellow dock, dandelion, prickly-ash, sassafras, sarsaparilla, red clover, and gentian.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements borne on the packages, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a blood purifier, effective to keep the blood pure, effective to promote good health; and effective as a thorough systematic cleanser.

On April 29, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**24656. Misbranding of Reade's Antiseptic Animal Soap. U. S. v. Reade Manufacturing Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 34002. Sample no. 16780-B.)**

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

On June 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Reade Manufacturing Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about October 16, 1934, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York of a quantity of Reade's Antiseptic Animal Soap which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of water, soap, phenolic bodies, essential oils, and paradichlorobenzene.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to keep the skin and coat in a healthy condition, as helpful in preventing skin troubles, and as helpful in preventing eczema.

The information also charged a violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1313, published under that act.

On September 17, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed fines on both charges, the fine on the count charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act being \$50.

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

**24657. Misbranding of Dr. Fellows' Headache Powders. U. S. v. Albert H. Clark. (Clark Medicine Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 33986. Sample no. 68364-A.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation which was misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative claims appearing in