

worms in children; effective as a treatment for fever and ague, and to remove the cause of fever and chills; and effective when used in connection with pure rye whisky as a treatment, remedy, and cure for weak lungs, blood spitting, and bad coughs. Misbranding of the Herbs of Joy was further charged in that the circular enclosed in the package bore the statement, to wit, "Great Indian Remedy" and that the labels on the boxes bore the statement, to wit, "Indian Herbs"; that the said article was not an Indian product; that the said statements aforesaid were false and misleading.

Misbranding of the Sengarian Ointment was charged in that the cartons bore and a circular enclosed in them contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article; that the statements were false and fraudulent representations that the article was effective, among other things, as a relief for bunions, and as a treatment for inward pains, lumbago, catarrh, gathered breast, sore nipples, felons, flesh wounds, deep-seated sores, carbuncles, cuts, boils, scrofulous sores, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, piles, and all skin eruptions; effective as healing and strengthening in the treatment for inward pains, open sores, rheumatism, synovitis, sciatica, lumbago, contractions and pain in chest, throat and back, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and inflammation of bowels and stomach; effective as an agent for drawing out the inward soreness and inflammation, and to impart new strength and vigor to the parts affected; effective to reach the seat of the disease; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all kinds of open sores, fresh wounds or old sores, and to draw to the surface poisonous fluid or matter; to heal the wounds and strengthen the tissues, and to leave the flesh in a healthy condition; effective as a treatment for rheumatism, synovitis, catarrh, lumbago, sciatica, erysipelas, cholera, inflammation of the bowels and stomach, or any inward pains, felons, gathered breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and chronic diarrhea; and effective to relieve croups and griping pains, to reduce inflammation of the stomach and bowels and restore them to healthy action.

Misbranding of the Sengarian Ointment was further charged in that the cartons bore the statement, to wit, "Sengarian Ointment is antiseptic"; that the circular enclosed in the package bore the statement, to wit, "It may be used on the most tender infant with perfect safety * * * Directions"; that the article was not antiseptic when used as directed and that it could not be used on the most tender infant with perfect safety; and that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading.

On September 6, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendants, and the court imposed a joint fine of \$50.

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

25820. Misbranding of Greendale Solution. U. S. v. Jacob Martin Haynes, trading as the Greendale Poultry Farms. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 34013. Sample no. 72284-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 1, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Jacob Martin Haynes, trading as the Greendale Poultry Farms, Macksville, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 6, 1934, from the State of Kansas into the State of Utah of a quantity of Greendale Solution which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of chlorinated lime containing 22.82 percent of available chlorine colored with a red dye.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the carton and borne on the circular shipped with the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a powerful germicide, antiseptic, disinfectant, and tonic for poultry; effective as a germicide for poultry, stock, dairy and household whenever and wherever disease germs are present; effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for white diarrhea, coccidiosis, cholera, roup, worms, diphtheria, chicken pox, canker, colds, European fowl disease and blackhead in turkeys; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diarrhea in baby chicks; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for roup, worms, and coccidiosis in poultry; effective to increase egg production in poultry; effective as a preventive of all contagious and infectious germ diseases and

as a powerful intestinal and respiratory antiseptic; and effective as treatment, remedy, and cure for mange on dogs.

On September 24, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

25821. Adulteration and misbranding of nitrous oxide. U. S. v. 15 Cylinders of Nitrous Oxide. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the contents of the cylinders. (F. & D. no. 35745. Sample no. 30390-B.)

This product contained a larger percentage of gases uncondensed at the temperature of liquid air than was permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeial standard.

On July 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cylinders of nitrous oxide at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1934, by Wall Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich., from that place to Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cylinder) "Nitrous Oxide."

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 said pharmacopoeia.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Nitrous Oxide", was false and misleading.

On February 25, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the contents of the cylinders was entered.

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

25822. Adulteration and misbranding of Compressed T. T. Nitroglycerine, Tinct. Aconite, Coated Tablets Strychnine Sulphate, and Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital. U. S. v. Frost, Stephens Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. & D. no. 35884. Sample nos. 28687-B, 28688-B, 29629-B, 29678-B.)

These articles were inferior to their professed standard; the labels of some bore erroneous statements regarding the quantities of their active ingredients, and the labels of others were misleading with respect to their potency.

On October 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Frost, Stephens Co., a corporation, Elmira, N. Y., alleging shipments by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from January 1, 1935, to April 5, 1935, from Elmira, N. Y., to Troy and Rome, Pa., of quantities of Compressed T. T. Nitroglycerine, Tinct. Aconite, Coated Tablets Strychnine Sulphate, and Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "Compressed T. T. Nitroglycerine Each T. T. contains Nitroglycerine 1-100 gr."; (bottle) "Tinct. Aconite 3½ min Frost, Stephens Co. Elmira, New York"; (bottle) "Coated Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-60 Grain Poison"; (bottle) "Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital ½ Gr."

Analyses showed that the Compressed T. T. Nitroglycerine contained 24.0 percent of nitroglycerin in excess of the declaration; that the Tinct. Aconite was practically devoid of aconite activity; that the Coated Tablets Strychnine Sulphate contained 26.0 percent of strychnine sulphate in excess of the declaration; that the Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital contained an average excess of 11.5 percent of phenobarbital.

The Compressed T. T. Nitroglycerine Tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of the tablets was represented to contain one one-hundredth of a grain of nitroglycerin; whereas each tablet contained more than one one-hundredth of a grain, to wit, not less than 0.0122 grain of nitroglycerin.

The Tinct. Aconite was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each tablet was represented to have a potency equivalent to 3½ minims of tincture of aconite, when in fact it had little, if any, potency derived from tincture of aconite.