

ness, loss of appetite, general ill health, rheumatism, sour stomach, nerve-sexual debility, impure blood, pimples, blotches, indigestion, torpid liver, weak men and women, kidney and bladder troubles, pains in the back and hips, lost manhood, sallow, muddy complexion, and malaria; and effective to remove filth from the stomach; that the liniment was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, stiff, sore or swollen joints, neuralgia, toothaches, pain of any description, cramps, dysentery and summer complaints; and that the treatment tablets were effective as a treatment for men and women in a weak and run-down sex condition; effective to give strength, pep, and energy; and effective when used in connection with Puritan Iron Tonic, to restore lost manhood.

On October 8, 1937, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$200 against the corporation, and a fine of \$100 against each of the individual defendants, and assessed costs of the proceedings.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28322. Misbranding of Pneumo Oil. U. S. v. 15 Packages of Pneumo Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39521. Sample No. 14645-C.)

This product bore on its labeling false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects. It also contained less alcohol than was declared on the label.

On May 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 packages of Pneumo Oil at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1933, by the Pneumo Oil Co. from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of kerosene, oil of peppermint, and a small amount of camphor. It contained no alcohol.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the carton, bottle label, and circular bore false and fraudulent statements regarding its effectiveness for the relief of pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsillitis, pleurisy, quinsy, sore throat, neuritis, lumbago, rheumatism, inflammation, coughs, soreness, painful swellings, menstrual suffering, and influenza. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Alcohol 10%," appearing on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading since it contained no alcohol.

On October 19, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28323. Misbranding of Lawrence Caustic Balsam. U. S. v. Lawrence-Williams Co., and Paul T. Lawrence. Pleas of nolo contendere; finding of guilty. Fines, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 38647. Sample No. 28784-C.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects and false and misleading representations to the effect that it was absolutely safe; whereas it contained cantharides, a blistering agent.

On June 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Lawrence-Williams Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and Paul T. Lawrence, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 21, 1936, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York of a quantity of Lawrence Caustic Balsam which was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "The Lawrence-Williams Co. Cleveland Ohio."

Analysis showed that the article consisted chiefly of a saponified oil, a terpene oil, and cantharides.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for human ailments and for torturous ache or pain; effective to relieve human ailments, to strengthen the muscles and as a treatment for open or raw flesh; effective to force out corruption and create a healthy surface; effective to relieve pain in humans; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for caked udders, bone spavin, carpalitis (inflammation of the knee), inflammation of the knee joint,