ments and was prescribing medicines for their cure; that the medicines which he prescribed and sold by mail were not beneficial, but were, in many instances, absolutely worthless and harmful to the patient; and that Manning was not leading an honest life, but was perpetrating a fraud on the public.

"It may be, as appellant contends, that the evidence on the probation revocation hearing would not be sufficient to support a conviction under federal laws for using the mails to defraud or under Alabama law for practicing medicine without a license. But proof sufficient to support a criminal conviction is not required to support a judge's discretionary order revoking probation. A judge in such proceeding need not have evidence that would establish beyond a reasonable doubt guilt of criminal offenses. All that is required is that the evidence and facts be such as to reasonably satisfy the judge that the conduct of the probationer has not been as good as required by the conditions of probation. *Campbell* v. *Aderhold*, 36 F. 2d 366; *United States* v. *Hanson*, 49 F. Supp. 355.

"Manning was given a full, fair, and comprehensive hearing before the trial judge. The record, instead of showing abuse of discretion on the part of the trial judge, discloses a sound exercise of judicial discretion and fully supports the order revoking appellant's probation.

"The judgment is affirmed."

2256. Misbranding of phenobarbital tablets, thyroid tablets, sulfathiazole tablets, sulfanilamide tablets, and sulfanilamide and sodium bicarbonate tablets. U. S. v. Mills Sales Company of New York, Inc., and David Jacoby. Pleas of guilty. Fine of $1,125 against each defendant. (F. D. C. No. 17862. Sample Nos. 96241–F, 2761–H, 5893–H, 18248–H, 22662–H, 24366–H, 28276–H, 28935–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 8, 1947, Southern district of New York, against the Mills Sales Company of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y., and David Jacoby, president of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 9, 1944, and April 6, 1945, from the State of New York into the States of Virginia, New Jersey, Iowa, Arkansas, Alabama, Oregon, Idaho, and Indiana.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottles) "Phenobarbital Tablets * * * Allen Laboratories Distributors, New York, N. Y. * * * To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician," or "Certified Brand Thyroid Tablets" [or "Sulfathiazole Tablets," "Phenobarbital Tablets," "Sulfanilamide Tablets," or "Sulfanilamide and Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets"] * * * To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician * * * Certified Drug & Chemical Co., Distributors New York, N. Y."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate directions for use, in that the bottles containing the articles bore no labeling containing directions for use.

DISPOSITION: June 25, 1947. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $1,125 against each defendant.

2257. Misbranding of Tescum Powders. U. S. v. Edna Bertha Bramley (Tescum Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $175 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 21450. Sample Nos. 18119–H, 24889–H.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 27, 1947, Northern District of Ohio, against Edna Bertha Bramley, trading as the Tescum Co., at Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: From on or about September 10, 1945, to on or about January 8, 1946, from the State of Ohio into the States of Illinois and Texas.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the product was a white, unflavored powder consisting essentially of sugars, ammonium chloride, and tartar emetic, with a trace of gold and sodium chloride.

LABEL, IN PART: (All packages) "Tescum Powders Tescum produces temporary nausea or vomiting in most cases and should not be used indiscriminately or continuously. Dosage: No more than one powder in liquid every other day * * * Caution: Too frequent use or over dosage will cause intense nausea and may be dangerous"; (on some packages) "Chronic Alcoholism is medically recognized as a disease, in this case consult a physician."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements on the labels of some of the packages were false and misleading. These statements repre-