

cure and mitigate irritable conditions of the bladder and urethra, pains in the back, painful, acid urination, or cystitis; to allay pain and irritable state of the bladder; to act as an antiseptic and stimulant to the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs; to reduce inflammation of those organs, and to check "separation"; to increase secretion of the kidneys and to render such secretion bland and nonirritating; to be of therapeutic benefit in the treatment of disorders in the aforesaid organs occasioned by cold or disturbed digestion, of prostate and atonic condition of the bladder; to remove the conditions that cause the bladder of an elderly person to retain urine that would be discharged in the absence of such conditions; to neutralize acids; to increase the action of the kidneys; and to act as a solvent of stone in the bladder.

The Camphor and Eucalyptus Ointment was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a penetrating skin remedy; to heal and to remedy all injuries and affections of the skin, many irritations of the mucous membranes, inflammations, pimples, irritated conditions of the skin due to any disturbance, internally or externally, rough and scaly skin troubles caused by organic disturbances, and affections of the scalp; to cure catarrh, hay fever, lung trouble, croup and irritations due to poisons or conditions of the nerves; and to relieve pain.

The Worm Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to destroy all intestinal parasites in horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and to destroy worms of any form in horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The Dusting Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an antiseptic in the treatment of septic conditions in animals other than man; to prevent infection from poisonous bacteria; to cure galls, wire cuts, scratches, and open sores of all kinds on animals; to purify serious oozing sores and to stop the sloughing that causes many sores to become chronic; to kill disease germs and to keep poisons out of open sores of all kinds on animals; to shrink up such sores; and as a germproof covering of sores. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements borne on the carton, "Antiseptic. This powder is strongly antiseptic. For killing disease germs. This dressing, if properly applied serves as a germ proof covering," were false and misleading since the article was not an antiseptic nor was it either a germicide nor a germproof covering.

The Healing Salve was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a healing and remedial agent in the treatment of diseases of and injuries to the skin; as a cure for old sores of every kind and for chronic diseases of the skin, cuts, eczema, and all cutaneous diseases; as a specific remedy for old ulcers; and as a remedy for all chronic sores, tetter, varicose ulcers, and all inflammatory conditions of the skin, especially for greased heel on horses.

The information also charged misbranding of a shipment of Chlorine Crystals in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1684 published under that act.

On February 10, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$10 on each of the counts, the fine on the counts charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act amounting to \$100.

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

**80603. Misbranding of Staggs' One Dose Bot and Worm Capsules. U. S. v. Cecil H. Staggs (C. H. Staggs & Sons). Plea of nolo contendere. Imposition of sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation. (F. & D. No. 39781. Sample No. 19882-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On March 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Cecil H. Staggs, trading as C. H. Staggs & Sons, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 10, 1937, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of the above-named drug preparation which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained carbon disulfide in an average amount of 18.1 grams (3.89 fluid drams) per capsule.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to remove worms from horses, colts, and mules; to kill parasites; as a treatment, remedy, and cure for roundworms, pinworms, bloodworms, heaves, pneumonia, colic, and indigestion; and as a preventive of colic.

The information charged that the article was also misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1679 published under that act.

On February 13, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere. Sentence was deferred until April 10, 1939, on which date imposition of sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for a period of 8 months.

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

**30604. Adulteration and misbranding of Absorbal refills. U. S. v. 89 Packages of One Reel Refill Absorbal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44837. Sample No. 48072-D.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On February 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 89 packages of Absorbal refills at St. Paul, Minn.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 22 and 24, 1938, by Edward Girvin, D. D. S., from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, i. e., "Sterilized," since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Re Sterilized after packaging" and "Edward Girvin, D. D. S., Blue Nurse Products," were false and misleading, since they created the impression that the article was sterile and suitable for dental use; whereas it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On April 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30605. Adulteration and misbranding of digitalis tablets. U. S. v. Five Bottles and Two Bottles of Tablets Whole Leaf Digitalis. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 45907. Sample No. 31772-D.)**

This product had a potency of not more than 60 percent of that declared on the label.

On March 14, 1939, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven bottles of digitalis tablets at Buffalo, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1938, from Richmond, Va., by Wilber & Miskimon, Inc.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each tablet represents \* \* \* 1½ grains (approx. 0.1 gram) of Digitalis Leaf," since each tablet was equivalent to not more than 0.9 grain of digitalis.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement, "Each tablet represents \* \* \* 1½ grains (approx. 0.1 gram) of Digitalis Leaf," was false and misleading, since it represented that each tablet contained 1½ grains of digitalis; whereas each tablet contained less than 1½ grains of digitalis.

On April 10, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered.

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

**30606. Adulteration and misbranding of Concentra Food. U. S. v. 800 Cartons of Concentra Food. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 43158. Sample No. 18957-D.)**

This product was sold as a food but contained powdered rhubarb root, a drug. Moreover, its labeling bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Cali-