misleading in that it represented that the article was spirits of turpentine which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not spirits of turpentine which conformed to the said standard.

On January 20, 1938, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court sentenced the corporation to pay a fine of $25, and placed Clemmie L. Carmichael on 3 years' probation.

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

28370. Misbranding of Geno Inhalant. U. S. v. Walter F. Williams and James A. Gregory (Geno Remedy Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, $100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 39771. Sample No. 14592–C.)

This product contained isopropyl alcohol which was not declared.

On November 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Walter F. Williams and James A. Gregory, trading as the Geno Remedy Co., Monticello, Ill., alleging shipment by the said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 26, 1936, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Geno Inhalant which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Made by Geno Remedy Company, Monticello, Illinois."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained isopropyl alcohol and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On January 15, 1938, pleas of guilty were entered by the defendants and they were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of $100 and costs.

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

28371. Misbranding of Dr. Isaac's Big Jim and Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid. U. S. v. Tampa Drug Co., and William G. Allen. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Corporation fined $25; the individual fined $10. (F. & D. No. 39774. Sample No. 22744–C.)

The labeling of these products falsely and fraudulently represented their curative and therapeutic effects.

On October 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tampa Drug Co., a corporation, Tampa, Fla., and William G. Allen, an officer of the corporation, alleging shipment by the said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 26, 1936, from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia of a number of cartons, each containing a bottle of Dr. Isaac's Big Jim and a bottle of Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid, which products were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Tampa Drug Co. Tampa, Fla."

Analyses of samples showed that Doctor Isaac's Big Jim consisted of a dilute hydroalcoholic solution of potassium iodide and some vegetable extractives; and that Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the labels bore false and fraudulent statements, designs, and devices regarding their respective therapeutic and curative effectiveness in the treatment of impure blood, boils, sores, eruptions, and rheumatism; and as a healing liquid for "sore" and to keep the parts affected by the "sore" in a healthy condition.

On November 15, 1937, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, they were adjudged guilty and were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of $35.

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

28372. Misbranding of Sana-Sal. U. S. v. 98 Packages of Sana-Sal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39997. Sample No. 36706–C.)

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

On July 21, 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 98 packages of Sana-Sal at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by the Sana-Sal