

through the nose from 10 to 15 minutes; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all chest and throat disorders when inhaled and exhaled through the nose for 5 minutes then inhaled and exhaled through the mouth for 10 minutes; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all severe cases of head disorders and all chest and throat disorders by using two caps full.

On April 20, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed.

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

25826. Misbranding of Red Cross Brand Periodic Pills and S. P. Snyder's Tablets Prescription No. XX. U. S. v. Ernest E. Schneider trading as Snyder Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 imposed and costs awarded against the defendant. (F. & D. no. 35950. Sample nos. 2404-B, 65478-A, 65479-A.)

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for these articles and their labels bore erroneous statements as to their harmful ingredients. The Periodic Pills were also falsely represented to be a pharmacopoeial product.

On October 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ernest E. Schneider trading as Snyder Products Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipments by him in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 4 and 13 and July 11, 1934, from Chicago, Ill., to Royal Oak, Mich., of quantities of Red Cross Brand Periodic Pills and S. P. Snyder's Tablets Prescription No. XX which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Box) "Red Cross brand Periodic Pills a periodic Regulator Guaranteed to be made according to U. S. P. Standards Red Cross Medicine Co. Chicago, Illinois"; (box) "S. P. Snyder's Tablets Prescription No. XX * * * Made of U. S. P. Standard Ingredients Snyder Products Co. Chicago, Illinois."

Analyses showed that the periodic pills contained iron sulphate, plant material including a laxative drug, and a preparation of ergot, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate; that the S. P. Snyder's Tablets contained iron sulphate, plant material including a laxative drug, and a minute amount of alkaloid, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The periodic pills were alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the box bore and a circular enclosed in the box contained false and fraudulent representations that the article was effective, among other things, as a regulator for menstrual periods, to correct obstinate and abnormal cases of delayed menstruation, and to establish a normal flow when the bowels are functioning normally; (b) in that the statement, to wit, "harmlessly", borne on the circular enclosed in the box, and the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed to be made according to U. S. P. Standards", borne on the said box, were false and misleading, in that the said article could not be administered harmlessly since it contained harmful ingredients, and that there was no standard for the article prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The S. P. Snyder's Tablets were alleged to be misbranded (a) in that there was enclosed in the box a circular which contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, to correct obstinate and abnormal cases of delayed menstruation, and to establish a normal flow when the bowels are functioning normally; (b) in that the statement, to wit, "harmlessly", borne on the circular aforesaid was false and misleading, in that the article could not be harmlessly administered and in that it contained harmful ingredients.

On January 16, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$25 was imposed and costs were awarded against the defendant.

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

25827. Misbranding of Hygena. U. S. v. Lee W. Wiggins trading as Hygena Laboratories. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 35951. Sample no. 6030-B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label bore the erroneous statement that it was effective as an antiseptic.

On October 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Lee W. Wiggins trading as Hygena Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by him in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 17, 1934, from Atlanta, Ga.,

to Miami, Fla., of quantities of Hygena which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Hygena Powder Astringent * * * Hygena for the Chiropodist."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of Epsom salt, boric acid, and ammonium alum, perfumed with volatile oils including oil of peppermint. A bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) in that a circular enclosed in the package contained statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article; that the said statements were false and fraudulent representations that the article was effective, among other things, as a relief for swollen and aching feet; effective for irrigating, swabbing, and dressing infected cases, to reduce inflammation, to control the infection of inflamed, irritated, and infected wounds, skin abrasions, and affections of the lining surface of the several natural cavities of the body, and to reduce swelling and allay inflammation; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for wounds, boils, sores, infections, hemorrhoids, eruptions of any kind, erosion, leucorrhea, and endocervicitis; effective to correct unpleasant personal odors by removing decaying waste material in the vagina, and to improve the general health of women; effective to allay inflammation of the gums, and as a treatment for soft, flabby, receding gums and after the extraction of teeth; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomatitis, gingivitis, pyorrhea, bleeding gums, Vincent's angina, and to allay the pain and soreness; effective as a treatment for spongy and receding gums and in cases associated with looseness of the teeth; and effective to promote a healthy condition of the gums and oral cavity; (b) in that a circular enclosed in the package contained the statements, to wit, "wherever an * * * Antiseptic is needed" and "as a vaginal douche; it is * * * antiseptic"; that the article was not antiseptic when used as directed; that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading.

On March 13, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, a fine of \$50 was imposed.

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

25828. Adulteration and misbranding of Stardom's Hollywood Diet and Stardom's Health Diet. U. S. v. Hollywood Diet Corporation and George C. Riley. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 35957. Sample nos. 62771-A (17172-B), 62773-A (15009-B), 62775-A (20652-B), 64684-A, 65442-A (2239-B), 71526-A (20653-B).)

These products were represented to be rich in vitamins but in fact were not rich in vitamins and contained no appreciable amounts of vitamins A, C, and D. The labels bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. Certain shipments of the Hollywood Diet were short-weight.

On January 29, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hollywood Diet Corporation and George C. Riley, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by them in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from on or about October 6, 1933, to June 14, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the States of New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan of quantities of Stardom's Hollywood Diet and Stardom's Health Diet which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, respectively, as follows: (Cartons) "Stardom's Hollywood Diet A Reducing Food Containing Vitamins A-B-C-D-E No Drugs No Laxatives A Pure Food Product * * * Hollywood Diet Corporation * * * Hollywood Chicago New York"; (cartons) "Stardom's Health Diet A Reducing Aid Containing Vitamins A-B-C-D."

Analysis showed that the articles consisted essentially of a large proportion of soybean flour, smaller proportions of cocoa, sugar, and salt. Biological examination showed that neither article contained any appreciable amounts of vitamins A, C, or D.

Adulteration of the products as drugs was charged under the allegations that they were represented to be products rich in vitamins and which contained vitamins A, C, and D; that they were not rich in vitamins and contained no appreciable amounts of vitamins A, C, and D; that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

Adulteration of the products as foods was charged under the allegations that products not rich in vitamins and which did not contain vitamins A, C, and D in appreciable amounts had been substituted for products rich in vitamins and which contained vitamins A, C, and D, which they purported to be.