of the system; effective as a remedy for poor blood, anemia, backache, weariness of the legs, fatigue of the heart, and cardiac asthenia; and effective to act on infections of the skin.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements in the labeling (circulars) "Walnut Tonic," "Tonic of Walnut," and "The genuine [or "real"] extract of black walnut," (carton) "Tonic of Walnut Mexican Herbs, Roots and Medicinal Extracts," "Made from Mexican Herbs, Roots and Walnut-Bark and Medicinal Extracts," and (bottle) "Composed of Walnut, Mexican Herbs and Roots and Medicinal Extracts," were false and misleading since it was not a tonic of walnut, and was not made from the real extract of black walnut, Mexican herbs and roots, and medicinal extracts.

On September 21, 1937, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed fines totaling $100.

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

27881. Misbranding of McKeon's Liquid Sulph-O. U. S. v. Sulphur Products Co., Inc., and Wilfred S. McKeon. Pleas of guilty. Fines, $20. (F. & D. No. 39815. Sample No. 42040–C.)

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

On October 21, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sulphur Products Co., Inc., Greensburg, Pa., and Wilfred S. McKeon, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 13, 1937, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Virginia of a quantity of McKeon's Liquid Sulph-O that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "McKeon's Liquid Sulph-O * * * Sulphur Products Co., Inc., Greensburg, Pa."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of calcium polysulphide, calcium thiosulphate, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic or curative effects, borne on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a preventive of and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for ailments and diseases of chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, and rabbits.

On October 26, 1937, Wilfred S. McKeon entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $10 and costs. On October 28, 1937, the corporation entered a plea of guilty and on October 29, 1937, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

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

27882. Adulteration and misbranding of plain pyoktanin catgut. U. S. v. 70 Boxes of Plain Pyoktanin Catgut. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39884. Sample No. 31120–C.)

This product was sold under a name indicating that it was sterile; however, 7 of 24 sutures examined were contaminated with viable gram-positive bacilli.

On June 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 boxes of plain pyoktanin catgut at Longmont, Colo., consigned by the laboratory of the Ramsey County Medical Society, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1937, from St. Paul, Minn., 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, since it was not "Plain * * * Catgut" but was catgut contaminated with viable gram-positive bacilli.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Plain Pyoktanin Catgut," was false and misleading when applied to catgut which was contaminated; and in that it was sold under the name of another article, namely. "Plain Pyoktanin Catgut," since plain pyoktanin catgut is a sterile article.

On September 10, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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