Bacteriological Laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Eberthella typhi-phenol Coefficient . . . . . 6.4, Staphylococcus aureus-phenol coefficient . . . . . 5.1," appearing in the circular were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was an antiseptic when used as directed, that it was 6.4 times as strong against *Eberthella typhi* as phenol and 5.1 times as strong against *Staphylococcus aureus* as phenol; whereas it was not an antiseptic when used as directed, it was not 6.4 times as strong against *Eberthella typhi* as phenol, and was not 5.1 times as strong against *Staphylococcus aureus* as phenol.

On June 25, 1937, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants. The corporation was sentenced to pay a fine of $12.50 on count 1 and a fine of $100 on count 2, payment of the latter fine being suspended. Raoul H. Schille was sentenced to pay a fine of $12.50 on count 1 and a fine of $100 on count 2. Payment of the fine on count 2 was also suspended as to the defendant Raoul H. Schille and he was placed on probation for a period of 1 year.

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

27532. Misbranding of Six-ine Pills. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Six-ine Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 38319. Sample No. 5382–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 boxes of Six-ine Pills at Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 2, 1936, by the Kells Co., Inc., from Newburgh, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of an iron compound, quinine, strychnine, starch, and calcium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Wrapper and box) "A remedy for nervous exhaustion and depression which follows mental or physical fatigue. * * * For the weak, irritable, excitable, conducive to calm and self-control."

On November 28, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27533. Misbranding of Dr. Goodwin's Herbal Compound. U. S. v. 24 Packages of Dr. Goodwin's Herbal Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 38334. Sample No. 4850–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 packages of Dr. Goodwin's Herbal Compound at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27 and March 2, 1936, by Dr. F. A. Goodwin from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant drugs including a laxative drug, such as senna, and an aromatic drug, such as fennel, with small amounts of potassium and sodium salts.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Package label) "In Treatment of Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Bladder, Rheumatism, Malaria Chills and Fever."

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

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