

all National and State Food Laws", were false and misleading; (b) and in that its package and label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, in that the statement on the carton, to wit, "alcohol 85%", and the statement on the bottle label, to wit, "alcohol 86%", were incorrect.

On December 5, 1935, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the defendant corporation was fined \$50, costs were awarded against it, and each of the individual defendants was fined \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25392. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of belladonna leaves U. S. P. U. S. v. Allaire, Woodward & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250, and costs awarded against defendant. (F. & D. no. 35941. I. S. nos. 28209-B, 35152-B.)

This article was inferior to its professed standard and its label bore an erroneous statement.

On September 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Allaire, Woodward & Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 15 and 17, 1935, from Peoria, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., respectively, of quantities of fluidextract of belladonna leaves U. S. P., which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluid Extract Bella Donna Leaves U. S. P. Alcohol 58 to 63% * * * Allaire, Woodward & Co. Pharmaceutical Chemists and Drug Millers Peoria, Illinois."

Analysis showed that the alkaloid contents of the article materially exceeded the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The article was alleged to be adulterated (a) in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, in that the article yielded more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; and (b) in that the professed standard of the article was that of fluidextract of belladonna leaves as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia and that said article fell below such standard in that it yielded more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Fluid Extract Belladonna Leaves U. S. P.", was false and misleading, in that it was not of pharmacopoeial standard.

On December 16, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered, a fine of \$250 was imposed, and costs were awarded against the defendant.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25393. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. J. R. Watkins Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$135. (F. & D. no. 35949. Sample nos. 1543-B, 12122-B, 53412-A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On January 28, 1936, 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 the J. R. Watkins Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from April 10, 1934, to January 4, 1935, from Winona, Minn., to Oakland, Calif., of quantities of Watkins Veterinary Balm which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part (Can) "J. R. Watkins * * * Veterinary Balm * * * Is a soothing Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic * * * The J. R. Watkins Company Winona, Minn., U. S. A."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate; and that the article was not germicidal and antiseptic when used as directed, and did not contain a powerful antiseptic more effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol).

Adulteration of the article was charged under the allegation that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that said article was not germicidal and was not antiseptic when used as directed.

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) under the allegation that the labels on the cans bore statements that were false and fraudulent, to wit, that the article was effective, among other things, as a remedy for sores; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for inflammation and congestion of the udders of cows, sows, and ewes; effective for the relief of certain simple disorders peculiar to the udders of cows, sows, and ewes, such as hardness, inflammation and congestion; effective as helpful in preventing and checking cowpox, and as a remedy and cure for cowpox; and effective as a remedy for open cuts, galls, and sore shoulders in horses; (b) under the allegation that the label attached to the can bore the statements, to wit, "Germicidal Salve", "It contains a powerful antiseptic which is more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol)", and "an antiseptic dressing", and that the statements were false and misleading, in that said article was not germicidal and did not contain a powerful antiseptic more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol).

On January 29, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$135 was imposed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25394. Adulteration and misbranding of Sanacaps and misbranding of Dr. Rogers' Relief Compound. U. S. v. Jessie Rogers, trading as the Osan Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 35952. Sample nos. 65466-A, 65480-A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for these articles and their labels bore erroneous statements.

On October 1, 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 Jessie Rogers, trading as the Osan Products Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by her in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 22 and June 3, 1934, from Chicago, Ill., to Royal Oak, Mich., of quantities of Dr. Rogers' Relief Compound and Sanacaps which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Carton) "Sanacaps Osan Products Co. 6052 Harper Ave. Chicago, Ill. A Scientific Germicide and Protection against infection"; (carton) "Dr. Rogers' Relief Compound * * * Distributed By Osan Products Company, Chicago, Ill."

Analysis showed that the Sanacaps contained sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and a small proportion of chloramine-T; and that it was not a germicide, that it would not destroy infectious germs, and would not destroy germs in a few seconds; that Dr. Rogers' Relief Compound contained aloe, a turpentine oil resembling oil of savin, and iron sulphate and was coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The Sanacaps were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that they were represented to be a germicide when, in fact, they were not.

The Sanacaps were alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the statement contained in a circular enclosed in the package, to wit, "Destroying infectious germs * * * they destroy germs in a few seconds" and the statement, to wit, "germicide", borne on the carton, were false and misleading in that said article would not destroy infectious germs and was not a germicide; (b) in that the circular enclosed in the carton bore false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment for minor vaginal ailments and as a protection against infection; effective to destroy infectious germs present in the vagina; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for leucorrhoea and inflammation.

Dr. Rogers' Relief Compound was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the carton bore and a circular contained in the carton contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective as a relief for delayed or irregular periods; effective as a treatment for suppressed periods, difficult or scanty menstruation; effective as a regulator; and effective, when used in connection with Osan Yellow Ground Mustard, as a powerful assistant in bringing about the normal menstrual flow; (b) in that the statements on the label, to wit, "Our medicines are guaranteed to comply with the rigid requirements of the Pure Food and Drug Laws and are made from * * * harmless * * * ingredients. You have nothing to fear. * * * Our medicines are * * * harmless", were false and misleading in that the said article did not comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and did contain harmful ingredients.