

Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 4, 1933, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia of a quantity of Yerkes White Liniment which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Yerkes White Liniment * * * Chloroform 5% * * * Yerkes Chemical Co. * * * Winston-Salem, N. C."

Analysis by this Department showed that the article consisted essentially of an emulsion containing fatty acids, ammonia (1.9 percent), turpentine, chloroform (3.3 percent), alcohol (3.5 percent by volume), and water.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to contain 5 percent of chloroform; whereas it contained less than 5 percent of chloroform, namely, not more than 3.3 percent of chloroform.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Chloroform 5%", borne on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading since the article contained less than 5 percent of chloroform. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained chloroform and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, swelling or contraction of the muscles or leaders, backache, sore throat, soreness of the chest, lameness, stiff joints, swellings, soreness, and aches and pains of all kinds.

On November 5, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

24511. Misbranding of Mercurochrome, camphorated oil, spirit of camphor, tincture of iodine, extract of witch hazel, paregoric, and liquefied carbolic acid. U. S. v. Continental Drug Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$210 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31472. Sample nos. 28929-A, 28930-A, 28932-A, 28934-A to 28937-A, incl.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drugs which were short volume. One of the products, spirit of camphor, contained less alcohol than declared on the label.

On July 25, 1934, 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 the Continental Drug Corporation, Alton, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 24, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the State of Kansas of quantities of Mercurochrome, camphorated oil, spirit of camphor, tincture of iodine, extract of witch hazel, paregoric, and liquefied carbolic acid which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Mercurochrome * * * Continental Drug Corp. Alton ½ oz. Illinois"; "Camphorated Oil * * * 2 Fld. Oz."; "Spirit Camphor * * * Alcohol 86% * * * 1 Fld. Oz."; "Tincture Iodine * * * 1 Fld. Oz."; "Extract Witch Hazel * * * 4 Fld. Ozs."; "Paregoric 1 Fld. Oz."; "Liquefied Carbolic Acid * * * 1 Fld. Oz."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the labels, namely, "½ oz" with respect to the Mercurochrome, "2 Fld. Ozs." with respect to the camphorated oil, "1 Fld. Oz." with respect to the spirit of camphor and paregoric, "1 Fld. Oz." and "1 oz" with respect to the tincture of iodine and liquefied carbolic acid, "4 oz." and "4 Fld. Ozs," with respect to the extract of witch hazel, were false and misleading since the bottles contained less than declared. Misbranding of the spirit of camphor was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Alcohol 86%", borne on the labels, was false and misleading since the product contained less than 86 percent of alcohol and for the further reason that it contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On March 12, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$210 and costs.

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

24512. Misbranding of pine disinfectant. U. S. v. Hans V. Jansen (Jansen Soap & Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31482. Sample no. 23753-A.)

This case involved a product the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On January 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Hans V. Jansen, trading as the Jansen Soap & Chemical Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about August 24, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Nevada, of a quantity of pine disinfectant which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of soap, water, and pine oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "For—Ulcerated Sores, skin diseases", borne on the can label, was a statement regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and was false and fraudulent.

The information also charged a violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1378, published under that act.

On September 16, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed fines on both charges, the fine on the count charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act being \$25.

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

24513. Misbranding of Sayman's Healing Salve, Dr. Sayman's Liniment, and Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap. U. S. v. T. M. Sayman Products Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$1,000 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31493. Sample nos. 13279-A, 13280-A, 13330-A, 13331-A, 13332-A, 16901-A, 16902-A, 17985-A, 43939-A, 50282-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On October 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the T. M. Sayman Products Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in various consignments between the dates of December 31, 1931, and September 6, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, New York, and Ohio of quantities of Sayman's Healing Salve, Dr. Sayman's Liniment, and Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap which were misbranded.

Analyses by this Department showed that the salve consisted essentially of boric acid, zinc oxide, and camphor in a petrolatum base; that the liniment contained alcohol, water, chloroform, camphor, sassafras oil, capsicum, ammonium compounds, turpentine, and plant extractives; and that the Vegetable Wonder Soap contained sodium salt of a vegetable oil, water, and a minute amount of perfume.

The information alleged that the articles were misbranded in the following respects: The labeling of the salve contained statements falsely and fraudulently representing that the article was effective as a healing remedy for old sores, sore hands, face and lips, pimples, boils, felons, itching humors, eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, sore feet, and other conditions where a reliable healing salve is required; effective as an aid in the treatment of chronic old sores and the various forms of skin and scalp diseases, piles, and itching humors of the skin and scalp; effective as a treatment for many forms of skin and scalp diseases, skin blemishes, skin humor, eczema, tetter, rash, pimples, pustules, salt rheum, erythema, scrofulous, indolent, chronic old sores, inflammation, catarrh, bunions, hemorrhoids (piles), and scald head or milk crust in children; effective as a soothing method of relieving piles (hemorrhoids), and many diseases of the rectum; effective as a cure for bleeding, protruding piles; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sores, skin diseases, piles and kindred ailments; effective when used in conjunction with Dr. Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap as a successful treatment for skin diseases and old sores, blind, bleeding and itching piles, chronic old sores, sore hands, face and lips, pimples, boils, felons, eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, catarrh, sore feet, and bunions; effective when used in conjunction with Dr. Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap to heal and purify various forms of skin and scalp diseases, old and chronic sores, and numerous other skin troubles; effective when used in conjunction with Dr. Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap to remove proud flesh; effective when used in connection with Dr. Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap as a cure for sores of any kind; effective when used in conjunction with Dr. Sayman's Vegetable Wonder Soap, as a treatment for skin and scalp diseases, such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum, acne, scald head in children, itch, itching humor of scalp, skin or body, dandruff, chronic old sores,