

8749. Misbranding of Haarlem Oil Capsules. U. S. * * * v. Frank H. Evans, Alva W. Morrison, and Edward W. Harrington (Evans Drug Mfg. Co. and Evans Capsule Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$750 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12341. I. S. Nos. 7951-r, 7952-r, 7953-r, 15855-r, 15869-r.)

On June 24, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank H. Evans, Alva W. Morrison, and Edward W. Harrington, trading as the Evans Drug Mfg. Co., and the Evans Capsule Co., Greensburg, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 2, and February 1, 1919, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, on or about May 3, 1919, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of West Virginia, and on or about April 1, 1919, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Virginia, of quantities of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Haarlem Oil Capsules," which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it consisted essentially of turpentine, linseed oil, and sulphur, commonly known as Haarlem oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the boxes and contained in the leaflet accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for (all shipments) kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, calculi, stone in bladder, impure blood, gravel, backache, catarrh of bladder, ulceration of bladder, (one shipment of February 1) colic, liver and stomach complaints, fever, ague and blood disorders, (remaining shipments) weak kidneys, chronic disease of the kidneys, aches and pains, Bright's disease, appendicitis, chronic headache, stomach trouble, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, gallstones, difficulty in urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, sciatica, and lumbago, (second shipment February 1, also) gravel or renal calculi (stone in bladder) weak stomach, dyspepsia, bilious complaints, nausea, vomiting, gallstones and female disorders, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 18, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$750.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8750. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 2½ Dozen Bottles and 5½ Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10811, 10812. I. S. Nos. 13304-r, 13443-r. S. Nos. E-1601, E-1604.)

On July 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles and 5½ dozen bottles of Big G, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about November 18, 1918, and August 29, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.