sufficient. Prevent Blood Poisoning * * * Bleeding Piles * * * Female Disorders and Leukorrhea. * * * Will stop all discharges."

On June 3, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21223. Adulterations and misbranding of Caristol Comp. Tablets, Calradine and Camphor Comp. Tablets, and Amidopyrine Capsules. U. S. v. Raymer Pharmacal Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $300. (F. & D. no. 28158. I. S. nos. 38035, 38048, 38051, 38078.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug tablets which were deficient in one of the labeled therapeutic agents, and of a quantity of alleged 5-grain amidopyrine capsules which contained less than 5 grains of amidopyrine each. Examination of the Caristol Comp. Tablets showed that they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the label.

On March 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Raymer Pharmacal Co., a corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, on or about August 15, August 25, September 2, and September 16, 1931, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of Caristol Comp. tablets, Calradine and Camphor Comp. Tablets and Amidopyrine Capsules that were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Tablets Caristol Comp. * * * Salol ½ Gr."; "Calradine and Camphor Comp. * * * Ammon. Chloride 1 gr."; "Capsules Amidopyrine 5 grains. Raymer Pharmacal Co. * * * Philadelphia."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, as follows: Each of the Caristol Comp. tablets was represented to contain one-half grain of salol, whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, the two lots containing not more than 0.133 and 0.137 grain, respectively, of salol per tablet; each of the Calradine and Camphor Comp. tablets was represented to contain 1 grain of ammonium chloride, whereas each of said tablets contained less than 1 grain of ammonium chloride, namely, not more than 0.202 grain, or one-fifth grain of ammonium chloride; each of the amidopyrine capsules was represented to contain 5 grains of amidopyrine, whereas each of said capsules contained less than so represented, namely, amounts varying from 3.6 grains to 4.87 grains of amidopyrine.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Tablets * * * Salol ½ Gr." on the label of the bottle containing the Caristol Comp. tablets; the statement "Ammon. Chloride 1 gr." on the label of the bottle containing the Calradine and Camphor Comp. tablets, and "Capsules Amidopyrine 5 Grains," on the label of the bottle containing the Amidopyrine capsules, were false and misleading. Misbranding of the Caristol Comp. tablets was alleged for the further reason that certain statements on the bottle label falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a complete digestant of every variety of food; and effective as a treatment for intestinal indigestion, functional derangement of the liver and the alimentary canal due to deficient biliary secretions.

On June 26, 1933, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $300.

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

21224. Misbranding of Cre-Cal-Co. U. S. v. 8 Bottles and 10 Bottles of Cre-Cal-Co. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30519, 30520. Sample nos. 26888-A, 38953-A.)

Examination of the preparation Cre-Cal-Co disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producng certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label.

On May 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 bottles of Cre-Cal-Co at Morgan City, La. On May 27, 1933, a libel was filed in the Southern District of Indiana against 10 bottles of Cre-Cal-Co at Laconia, Ind. It was

alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about November 23, 1932, and in part on or about February 2, 1933, by the Creo Chemical Co., from San Antonio Tex., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a small proportion of a phenolic substance, such as creosote, and approximately 99 percent water.

The libels charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the cartons, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Directions for Colds, LaGrippe, Influenza and Pneumonia One to two tablespoonfuls in hot water every one to two hours until 'cold' and fever subside. * * * For Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis and any Germ Infection * * * 'Creosote, having volatile constituents which are excreted in the expired air, and which are powerfully antiseptic, may well be of great value in these (all germs) conditions' * * * To obtain greatest value from the use of Cre-Cal-Co in all acute germ infections you should take Cre-Cal-Co until lung saturation is obtained. Medicine * * * should be taken to saturation to assure constitutional benefit. * * * Latest Discovery for the Treatment of all Affections of the Nose, Throat and Lungs * * * Important Notice: People who are constantly 'taking cold' should be examined for some deep-seated germ infection, with acidosis and poor elimination. * * * Take thorough purgative and two tablespoonsfuls of Cre-Cal-Co before meals and at bedtime."

On June 22, and September 14, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21225. Adulteration and misbranding of H. G. C. U. S. v. 65 Bottles, et al., of H. G. C. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30443, 30494, 30495, 30496. Sample nos. 7072–A, 18286–A, 33634–A, 33692–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation H. G. C. disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. A small circular shipped with portions of the article represented that it was an antiseptic, whereas it was not an antiseptic when used as directed.

On May 15 and May 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 165 bottles of H. G. C. in part at Natchez, and in part at Meridian, Miss. On May 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 34 bottles of H. G. C. at Mobile, Ala., and on or about June 1, 1933, a libel was filed in the Southern District of Texas against 230 bottles of the product at Houston, Tex. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, between February 10, 1932, and April 3, 1933, by the Acme Chemical Manufacturing Co., from New Orleans, La., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and that a portion was also adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that the article consisted essentially of small proportions of borax and berberine sulphate dissolved in water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic when used as directed.

It was charged in the libels filed in the Southern District of Mississippi that the portion of the article covered by the said libels was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (small circular) "Antiseptic", since it was not antiseptic when used as directed.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said portion for the reason that the statement in the small circular, "Is Especially Recommended as a Douche for Females, Antiseptic", was false and misleading.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to all lots for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Leaflet accompanying portion) "In Addition to Its Value for Male and Female Disorders H. G. C. is especially recommended as a Douche for Females * * * Healing–Strengthening"; (tin sign accompanying portions) "Relieves—1 to 3 Days. For Catarrhal conditions and all