

as a treatment, remedy, and cure for disorders of the stomach and liver, biliousness, dizziness, sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, vertigo, habitual constipation, and bilious attacks; effective to have special action on the liver, to restore the torpid liver to its normal condition, create a healthy action of the digestive organs and cure constipation by securing prompt and regular operations of the bowels; effective to exert a powerful influence on the liver and to restore the liver to its normal functions; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for habitual biliousness and dyspepsia; that the special tonic pills were effective as a valuable remedy for building up the blood and aiding in the restoration of shattered nerve forces; and effective to purify the blood, cleanse the system, and act surely but gently on the liver; that the Ointment Zinc Oxide was effective as a treatment for all sorts of inflammatory conditions of the skin such as eczema and inflamed surfaces; that the Healcidine Health Salts was effective as a health salts; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for biliousness, boils, pimples and rheumatism; effective to insure health, prevent constipation, to tone up the liver and kidneys, and to keep the stomach clean; and effective as a tonic; that the analgesic balm was effective as a relief for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, chest colds, and other painful affections; that the throat gargle was effective as a treatment for sore throat; that the Milk Magnesia was effective as a corrective; effective to relieve dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, rheumatism, and gout; and effective to correct uric acid conditions; that the eczema ointment was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for every form of eczema, tetter, pimples, itch, redness of the skin, and other skin diseases; that the Special Pills were effective as a valuable remedy for pain in back, weak kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, backache, scalding urine, too frequent desire to urinate, gravel, deadly kidney diseases, Bright's disease, weak and diseased kidneys, many fatal diseases due to kidney trouble, uric acid poison, scanty or odorous urine, depressed and tired feeling, aching limbs, restlessness at night, irritability, continuous thirst, pains in the groin, brick dust or sediment in the urine, burning sensation, backache or weak back, irritation of the bladder, gallstones, diabetes, kidney troubles, continuous discharges, leucorrhoea or whites, severe urinary troubles, dragging pains, aching joints, bed wetting, rheumatic pains, gleet, and highly colored urine; effective to assist the kidneys in passing off uric acid poison from the system and effective to soothe the irritated and inflamed delicate organs of women; and effective as an antiseptic in cases of venereal and gonorrhoeal affections; that the mouth wash was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for tonsillitis, catarrh, bad breath, sore mouth, pyorrhoea, and sore throat; that the wild cherry expectorant was effective as a remedy for various affections of the throat such as coughs, croup, hoarseness, and bronchitis; that the witch hazel salve was effective as a treatment for sores, ulcers, and itch; and effective as a treatment for severe cases of sores, ulcers, and itch; and that the Creol was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for skin eruptions.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to certain products for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Ointment Zinc Oxide) "Ointment Zinc Oxide U. S. P. Contains Zinc Oxide 20%"; (throat gargle) "Each fluid ounce represents a proportionate amount of Phenol, Glyceride of Tannin, Sol. of Formaldehyde, Oil Wintergreen"; (Milk Magnesia) "Milk Magnesia * * * U. S. P."; (mouth wash) "An excellent * * * antiseptic * * * for mouth and throat gargle * * * Directions"; (wild cherry expectorant) "Each Fluid ounce contains a representative amount of * * * Tartar Emetic."

The information also charged that the Creol was further misbranded under the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On November 15, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs for violation of both acts.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25079. Misbranding of Shavegrass Cut and Juniper berries. U. S. v. Regina Rieppel, trading as Miss R. Regina. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$40 with remission of \$25 thereof. (F. & D. no. 33874. Sample nos. 51642-A, 51643-A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for these articles. On September 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the district court an information against Regina Rieppel, trading as Miss R. Regina, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by her in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on January 27, 1934, from New York, N. Y., to Woodbridge, N. J., of certain quantities of drugs which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Shavegrass Cut, package) "1 lb. Shavegrass Cut Miss R. Regina, 456 W. 141st St., New York, N. Y.;" (juniper berries, package) "Juniper Berries."

Analyses showed that Shavegrass Cut consisted of cut equisetum (horsetail) and that juniper berries consisted of whole juniper berries.

The Shavegrass Cut was alleged to be misbranded in that enclosed in its package were circulars that contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, to heal the interior and exterior infirmities of the human body; to remove stone and gravel in the kidneys and bladder, urinary difficulties, and to purify the stomach; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for spasmodic and rheumatic disorders of the kidneys and bladder, gravel and stone complaints, and to dissolve and expel gravel and stone in the kidneys and bladder; effective to stop blood vomitings, bleedings, hemorrhages and violent bleeding at the nose; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all injuries, putrid wounds, gangrenous ulcers and caries, and to wash away, dissolve, and burn out all that is injurious, and effective as a successful treatment for urinary difficulties, cancer of the bladder, pains in legs, stone complaints, and kidney complaints.

The juniper berries were alleged to be misbranded in that enclosed in its package was a circular that contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, when used in connection with Shavegrass, as a remedy for stone and gravel, kidney and liver complaints, and to remove from the body foul gases and foul, watery, and slimy matter in all cases; effective to purify and strengthen weak stomachs; effective as a preventive of contagion of serious diseases such as scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus, and cholera.

On September 23, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and a fine of \$40 was imposed, \$25 of which was remitted.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25080. Adulteration and misbranding of Alabin. U. S. v. Aseptico Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75. (F. & D. no. 33880. Sample no. 61750-A.)

Incorrect statements were borne on the label of this article and unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for it.

On February 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Aseptico Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 25, 1934, from Rochester, N. Y., to Johnstown, Pa., of a quantity of Alabin which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Alabin Trade Mark * * * Aseptico Laboratories Inc. Rochester, N. Y. U. S. A."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sodium chloride (33 percent), sodium borate (49.4 percent), sodium bicarbonate (15 percent), small proportions of magnesium carbonate, thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, and methyl salicylate.

Alabin 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 said article was represented to be germicidal when used as directed, whereas it was not germicidal when so used.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that a circular enclosed in its package contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment for bleeding gums and cankered mouth. It was also alleged to be misbranded in that a circular enclosed in the package and the label attached to the jars contained and bore false and misleading statements as to the germicidal strength of the article.

On September 12, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$75 was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*