

Absorbent Cotton at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1936, by the Hoffman Lion Mills Co., Inc., from Fall River, Mass., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Purest Cotton Obtainable Sterilized—Surgical—Extra Pure," since it was not sterile but was contaminated with both aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Purest Cotton Obtainable Sterilized—Surgical—Extra Pure," were false and misleading when applied to cotton contaminated with micro-organisms.

On August 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27711. Misbranding of boneset leaves and tops. U. S. v. 272 Packages of Boneset Leaves and Tops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39594. Sample No. 22742-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On May 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 272 packages of a product labeled, "Boneset Leaves and Tops, N. F.," at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 1936, by S. B. Penick & Co. from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of cut stems, leaves, and tops of boneset.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the carton label regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "\* \* \* febrifuge. Efficient remedy for influenza or early stages of muscular rheumatism."

On August 7, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27712. Misbranding of Dr. Sharpsteen's Vegetable Hindoo Oil No. 5, Vegetable Tablets Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Hindoo Salve No. 16. U. S. v. 9 Bottles of Dr. Sharpsteen's Vegetable Hindoo Oil No. 5, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39609, 39610, 39611. Sample Nos. 14650-C, 14651-C, 14652-C.)**

These products were all misbranded because of false and fraudulent representations in the labeling regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, and because they were labeled to convey the impression that they had been examined and approved by the Government. They were misbranded further because of an incorrect declaration of chloroform on the label of the Hindoo Oil, the absence of any declaration of chloroform on the label of the Hindoo Salve, and because the labeling of the Vegetable Tablets conveyed the impression that they were composed of fruits of the type ordinarily used as food.

On May 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 9 bottles of Hindoo Oil No. 5, 19 boxes of Vegetable Tablets Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and 12 boxes of Hindoo Salve No. 16 at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27 and March 1, 1937, by Drs. H. & V. Sharpsteen from Marshall, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the Hindoo Oil consisted essentially of chloroform (15 percent by volume), saponifiable oils, and volatile oils including oil of saffrafr, oil of cloves, menthol, and camphor; that the vegetable tablets consisted essentially of: (No. 1 brown-coated tablets) Ferrous carbonate, potassium and sodium sulphates, calcium carbonate, and plant drugs, including a strychnine-bearing drug and a laxative plant drug; (No. 2 white-coated tablets) magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and plant drugs including a strychnine-bearing drug and a laxative plant drug; (No. 3 red-coated tablets) ferrous, magnesium, and calcium carbonates and plant drugs including quinine