

On March 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court two libels praying seizure and condemnation of 66 packages of sandalwood oil at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 17, June 7, and November 9 and 29, 1937, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Red Mill Drug Co.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, sandalwood oil, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity established by that authority and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label.

Portions of the article were alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, each of the large-sized capsules was represented to contain 10 minims of sandalwood oil and each of a portion of the small-sized ones was represented to contain 5 minims of sandalwood oil; whereas the large ones did not contain 10 minims, and a portion of the small ones did not contain 5 minims, but did contain less amounts.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Pure East India (U. S. P.) Sandalwood Oil * * * each Capsule Contains: 10 Minims" with respect to the large size and "Each Capsule Contains Sandalwood Oil Pure East India 5 Minims," with respect to a portion of the small size, borne on the labels, were false and misleading since the capsules did not contain the amounts declared but did contain less amounts, and the article did not comply with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia for sandalwood oil. A portion of the 5-minim size was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Pure East India Sandalwood Oil U. S. P." was false and misleading since it represented that the article was volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné (Fam. Santalaceae); whereas it was not. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, sandalwood oil.

On April 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29038. Misbranding of Boro-Septol Tablets. U. S. v. 59 Packages of Boro-Septol Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42106. Sample No. 2577-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its effectiveness as an antiseptic and germicide and false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 59 packages of Boro-Septol Tablets at Oklahoma City, Okla.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 7, 1938, from Dallas, Tex., by the Boro-Septol Chemical Co.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The article was labeled in part: (Label) "Antiseptic Boro-Septol * * * superior to Bi-Chloride of Mercury as an Antiseptic, * * * and Germicide. May be used in any Strength, Solution, * * * in all conditions where an antiseptic is required. Solution for Surgical use 1:1000 One tablet in 8 oz. of water; 1:4000 One tablet in 32 oz. of water"; (circular) "Boro-Septol Tablets the greatest of all antiseptics"; (booklet) "Boro-Septol * * * superior to mercury and all other antiseptics. It may be used in any strength, solution, * * * As an antiseptic with which to prepare the surgeon's hands, and the skin of the patient, for an operation, Boro-Septol has but few equals. Remember that it may be used *any strength.*"

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, boric acid, zinc sulphocarbolate, and copper sulphocarbolate. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic when dissolved in water, as directed on the label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not antiseptic when used as directed. It was alleged to be misbranded further

in that statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in chronic ulcerated conditions, for the treatment of all conditions requiring an antiseptic, for nasal troubles, catarrh, etc., for mouth and throat troubles, for vaginal troubles, leucorrhoea, etc., for cystitis and all bladder troubles, for rectal troubles, ulcers, fissures, etc., for bad breath and sore mouth, for improving spongy gums, for tonsillitis, sore throat and "salvation," fresh wounds and cuts, for preventing the inflammation caused by the poison of bites and stings of all poisonous insects, for protection against infections and eruptions, for ringworm, for eczema, itch and skin diseases, for diseases peculiar to women, for ulcerated cervix, inflamed vagina, irritated ovaries, and all local troubles suffered by a very large percentage of women.

On June 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29039. Misbranding of Soak-In-Liniment. U. S. v. 91 Bottles of Soak-In-Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41698. Sample No. 8844-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 bottles of Soak-In-Liniment at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19 and November 27, 1937, by the A. J. Frank Co. from St. Paul, Minn.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint, and a small proportion of an oleoresin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "*Nothing equals it for relieving pain* Quick Relief from Pain * * * This is effective in clearing the air passages. Chest Colds * * * Rheumatism Apply to parts affected, Lumbago Apply to small of back * * * Growing Pains * * * so-called growing pains * * * aching feet, quickly relieved. * * * Sleeplessness"; (retail carton) "*Nothing to equal it in relieving pain* * * * Cold on Lungs and Coughing * * * Whooping Cough Use the same as Cold on Lungs and Coughing * * * For Asthma * * * Use daily on retiring until relieved. Rheumatism Apply to parts affected, massage unless painful. * * * Lumbago Apply to lumbar muscles. Growing Pains Can be relieved almost instantly. * * * Relieves Pain Whether from fracture, sprain, bruise or any other cause, apply it to affected parts."

On May 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29040. Misbranding of Na-Sin-Ol. U. S. v. 186 and 243 Bottles of Na-Sin-Ol. Consent decree entered. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 42007, 42008. Sample Nos. 15217-D, 15218-D.)

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

On or about March 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 421 1-ounce and 1/2-ounce bottles of Na-Sin-Ol at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 7, 1937, and February 15, 1938, by the Na-Sin-Ol Co. from Salina, Kans.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mineral oil with small proportions of iodine, phenol, and camphor.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the wrapper, bottle, carton, and an accompanying circular bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in treatment of fever and congestion caused by sinus infection; its effectiveness in the treatment of hay fever and all catarrhal conditions, earaches, bronchial asthma, dust, catarrh,