

29444. Misbranding of Go-Gon 7-11. U. S. v. Ray P. Helm (The Helm Co.).
Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 40819. Sample Nos.
 14682-C, 50326-C.)

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

On July 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ray P. Helm, trading as the Helm Co., at Benton Harbor, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 28, 1937, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois of a quantity of Go-Gon which was misbranded and the shipment within the period from on or about January 20 to March 31, 1937, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio of quantities of Go-Gon which was misbranded and which theretofore had been sold to the shipper by the defendant under a guaranty that it complied with the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of the article, which consisted of a carton containing a bottle of liquid and a box of tablets, showed that the liquid consisted essentially of small proportions of boric acid, zinc sulphate, and a calcium compound, and phosphates, glycerin, and water; and that the tablets consisted essentially of small proportions of ferrous sulphate and volatile oils (including oil of santal, oil of wintergreen, and oil of cubeb) and copaiba coated with calcium carbonate.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a preventive and cure of gonorrhoea, as a cure for discharges from the urethra and bladder, and urinary ailments generally: (Liquid, carton) "Go-Gon 7-11 Discharges, Bladder and Urinary Trouble Relieved by the Use of Go-Gon for Bladder and Urinary Trouble Go Gon Liquid Go Gon Tablets," (bottle label) "Go-Gon 7-11," (circular in carton) "Go Gon 7-11 * * * to insure complete relief. It must not be expected that in all cases the malady will entirely disappear with the use of one bottle; but we do know that relief can be expected if you will give it a fair trial, two or three bottles. Use as a prophylactic * * * to prevent disease," and in the case of one lot "After using the Go Gon treatment and been relieved"; (tablets, carton) "Go Gon Tablets"; (tablets, container) "7-11 Tablets to be taken as a part of this treatment, made especially for this treatment."

On July 21, 1938, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered by the defendant, he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29445. Misbranding of sandalwood oil. U. S. v. 7 Bottles of Oil of Sandalwood
(and one similar seizure action). Default decree of condemnation and
destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42938, 43270. Sample Nos. 16212-D, 16254-D.)

This product was labeled "Oil Sandalwood—Imitation" indicating that it was an imitation oil of santal (or sandalwood oil), a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Imitation drugs are misbranded under the Food and Drugs Act.

On or about June 23 and August 11, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 42 bottles of sandalwood oil at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2 and June 8, 1938, from New York, N. Y., by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Misbranding was alleged in substance in that the statements on the respective labels, "Oil Sandalwood—Imitation" and "Oil Sandalwood Imitation—Not U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On or about July 19 and September 30, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29446. Adulteration and misbranding of hydrogen peroxide. U. S. v. 120 Bottles
of Hydrogen Peroxide. Default decree of condemnation and destruc-
tion. (F. & D. No. 42166. Sample No. 11274-D.)

The label for this product represented that it contained 3 percent of hydrogen peroxide and indicated that it was solution of hydrogen peroxide, a product described in the United States Pharmacopoeia as containing a minimum of 2½ percent of hydrogen peroxide. Three samples examined contained 1.75, 1.51, and 1.75 percent, respectively, of hydrogen peroxide.