

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels of the bottles containing the article, to wit, "\* \* \* Sweetener \* \* \* Bottle herein contains 2 Fluid Ounces, which approximately equals the sweetening power of 15 Pounds of Sugar. This gives you the corresponding sweetness of sugar at a relative cost of approximately 6-2/3 c per Pound. \* \* \* Guaranteed to comply with the Federal Food and Drug Act \* \* \* " were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing the product as of sucrose origin, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 20, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9748. Misbranding of Paradise oil and Tarina carbolized salve. U. S. \* \* \* v. California Good Health Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 13176. I. S. Nos. 8191-r, 9228-r.)**

On January 4, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the California Good Health Co., a corporation, Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 15 and November 15, 1919, from the State of Kentucky into the States of Missouri and Illinois, respectively, of quantities of Tarina carbolized salve and Paradise oil, respectively, which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Paradise oil consisted essentially of a combination of sulphuretted linseed oil and turpentine, and that the Tarina carbolized salve was a dark green semi-solid ointment composed essentially of petrolatum with a small amount of phenol and oil of tar.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the cartons and the boxes or bottles, as the case might be, containing the said articles, and in accompanying circulars falsely and fraudulently represented that the Paradise oil was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney, liver, bladder, and rheumatic troubles, dropsy, stone in the bladder, gall stones, inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, incontinence of urine, retention of urine, sediment in urine, scalding urine, difficulty in passing urine, bed wetting of children, rheumatism, dropsical swellings, pains in the back, irritation and pains in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, pains under the shoulder blades, extreme pains in the loins, sallow complexion, blotches, continuous headaches, great thirst, backache, headache, unusual desire to urinate at night, scalding secretion, tired feeling, acid, bitter taste, tongue furred in the morning, sour stomach, heartburn and dyspepsia, loss of memory, short breath, hot and dry or yellow skin, offensive or rank smell to the urine, abundance of pale urine or scanty flow of dark-colored urine, deposit of mucus after urination, bloat and dark circles under the eye, feet, limbs, or body bloat, flabby tongue, appearance of raw piece of beef full of cracks and creases, yellowish eye-balls, variable appetite, distention of the bladder, passage of thick tenacious matter, catarrh

mucous, sense of weight of bladder, passage of small red gravel and grit, sudden stoppage while passing water, pain and ache in back, side, and hips, running down to the urinary organs, and frequency of urination, and that the Tarina carbolized salve was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for croup, ulcerated sore throat, salt rheum, scald head, tetter, eczema, crusta lacta or scalp disease, granulated (or sore) eyelids, sore and inflamed lungs, bleeding, itching, blind, and outward piles, obstinate and running sores, old sores, all skin diseases, blotches, scales, pimples, eruptions, catarrh with sores, ulcers, offensive discharge, earache, whooping cough, and mumps, and effective to prevent scars after scalds and burns, when, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On March 16, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9749. Misbranding of Allan's Star Brand pills and compound tansy, pennyroyal, and cotton root pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Boxes \* \* \* of Allan's Star Brand Pills and 4 Packages \* \* \* of Compound Tansy, Pennyroyal, and Cotton Root Pills. Default decrees finding products to be misbranded and ordering their destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13487, 13590. I. S. Nos. 266-t, 267-t. S. Nos. C-2383, C-2456.)**

On August 25 and September 8, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 6 boxes, more or less, of Allan's Star Brand pills and 4 packages, more or less, of compound tansy, pennyroyal, and cotton root pills, at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 20, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Star Brand pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate, aloes, and starch, and that the tansy, pennyroyal, and cotton root pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate, oil of pennyroyal, and aloes.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements regarding their therapeutic and curative effects, appearing in the circulars inclosed in each box containing the respective articles, (Allan's Star Brand pills) "Allan's Star Brand Pills A Good Remedy In Suppressed or Painful Menstruation. \* \* \* to bring on the menses \* \* \* immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow active treatment should begin. \* \* \* Take one Pill \* \* \* Continue this treatment \* \* \* until satisfactory result is secured. To Prevent Irregularities—Take one Pill \* \* \* four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period. For Painful Menstruation—The same treatment prescribed for suppression," (compound tansy, pennyroyal, and cotton root pills) "\* \* \* A Safe and Effectual Remedy in Suppressed or Painful Menstruation. \* \* \* Four or five days immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow active treatment should begin. Take one Pill \* \* \* To Prevent Irregularities.—Take one Pill three times daily for four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period. For Painful Menstruation.—The same treatment prescribed for suppression," were false and fraudulent in that the said articles did not contain any substances or mixture of substances capable of producing the results claimed.