

misleading in that it represented that the article was spirits of turpentine which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not spirits of turpentine which conformed to the said standard.

On January 20, 1938, pleas of guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court sentenced the corporation to pay a fine of \$25, and placed Clemmie L. Carmichael on 3 years' probation.

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

28370. Misbranding of Geno Inhalant. U. S. v. Walter F. Williams and James A. Gregory (Geno Remedy Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 39771. Sample No. 14592-C.)

This product contained isopropyl alcohol which was not declared.

On November 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Walter F. Williams and James A. Gregory, trading as the Geno Remedy Co., Monticello, Ill., alleging shipment by the said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 26, 1936, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Geno Inhalant which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Made by Geno Remedy Company, Monticello, Illinois."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained isopropyl alcohol and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On January 15, 1938, pleas of guilty were entered by the defendants and they were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of \$100 and costs.

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

28371. Misbranding of Dr. Isaac's Big Jim and Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid. U. S. v. Tampa Drug Co., and William G. Allen. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Corporation fined \$25; the individual fined \$10. (F. & D. No. 39774. Sample No. 22744-C.)

The labeling of these products falsely and fraudulently represented their curative and therapeutic effects.

On October 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tampa Drug Co., a corporation, Tampa, Fla., and William G. Allen, an officer of the corporation, alleging shipment by the said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 26, 1936, from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia of a number of cartons, each containing a bottle of Dr. Isaac's Big Jim and a bottle of Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid, which products were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Tampa Drug Co. Tampa, Fla."

Analyses of samples showed that Doctor Isaac's Big Jim consisted of a dilute hydroalcoholic solution of potassium iodide and some vegetable extracts; and that Dr. Isaac's "Big Jim" Healing Liquid consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the labels bore false and fraudulent statements, designs, and devices regarding their respective therapeutic and curative effectiveness in the treatment of impure blood, boils, sores, eruptions, and rheumatism; and as a healing liquid for "sore" and to keep the parts affected by the "sore" in a healthy condition.

On November 15, 1937, the defendants having entered pleas of nolo contendere, they were adjudged guilty and were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of \$35.

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

28372. Misbranding of Sana-Sal. U. S. v. 98 Packages of Sana-Sal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39997. Sample No. 36706-C.)

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

On July 21, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 98 packages of Sana-Sal at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by the Sana-Sal

Distributing Co., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium, calcium, sodium, and potassium chlorides and bromides.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "The Salt of Life * * * Ancient chronicles describe the healing qualities of the water from the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is known by that name because its water has an antiseptic quality which spells death to organic matter. It should in fact be called the Sea of Life because all the chemicals in its water are present in the human body in lower percentages. These are the chemicals necessary to life and Health. Experimentation by scientists and physicians for the therapeutic effects of this water has been successful. Physicians advise the bath cure in the Dead Sea to patients afflicted with diseases of the joints, muscles, nerves and skin. Sana-Sal makes it possible for you to Take The Dead Sea Baths In Your Own Home. Directions The best results in the treatment of: Rheumatism Arthritis Neuralgia. Insomnia Polyomelitis Skin & Joint Diseases is achieved by taking the full course of twenty Sana-Sal baths. * * * One package of Sana-Sal is sufficient for one bath except in acute conditions where two packages should be used for each of the first ten baths. * * * The slight film which remains on the body after a Sana-Sal bath has important therapeutic values and should not be washed off. Sana-Sal acts hyperaemically on the skin and so increases the heat production which in turn increases circulation."

On November 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28373. Misbranding of Erickson's Eczema Salve. U. S. v. 9 Small Jars and 10 Large Jars of Erickson's Eczema Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39984. Sample No. 14452-C.)

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

On July 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 jars of Erickson's Eczema Salve at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 15, 1937, from Spring Grove, Minn., by Dr. E. S. Erickson and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of lead acetate and a camphoraceous oil incorporated in an ointment base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Erickson's Eczema Salve" on the jar label was a statement of the curative or therapeutic effectiveness of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On November 24, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28374. Misbranding of Kolorok. U. S. v. 20 Jars of Kolorok. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40267. Sample No. 50790-C.)

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

On or about September 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 jars of Kolorok at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1937, by Kolorok, Inc., from Spokane, Wash., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of calcium sulphate with a small proportion of calcium carbonate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the label falsely and fraudulently represented its therapeutic and curative effectiveness: "A Natural Food Calcium Recommended for all conditions due to Lack of Lime in the system—Digestive disturbances, acidosis, gastric