

5605. Misbranding of "Watkins Vegetable Anodyne Liniment," "Watkins Female Remedy," and "Watkins Kidney Tablets." U. S. * * * v. The J. R. Watkins Medical Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 6778. I. S. Nos. 4211-h, 1489-h, 1491-h.)

On May 16, 1916, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 J. R. Watkins Medical Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, by said company, on or about January 29, 1914, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Watkins Vegetable Anodyne Liniment," and on or about May 19, 1914, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Maryland, of quantities of articles labeled in part, "Watkins Female Remedy" and "Watkins Kidney Tablets," which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the Anodyne Liniment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was essentially a hydroalcoholic solution of oleo resin capsicum, camphor, safrol (or oil sassafras), and opium.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the "Anodyne Liniment" was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective for the relief of diphtheria when used as directed, when, in truth and in fact, it was not so effective when used in any manner. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements included in the wrapper of the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for ague and chills, chicken cholera, cholera, heaves in horses, and sore eyes, and as effective for the relief of hog cholera, la grippe, and rheumatism, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Analysis of a sample of the Female Remedy by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed that it contained Alcohol (per cent by volume), 19.2, and unidentified extractive matter bearing emodin.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the Female Remedy was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on its label falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for all female complaints and diseases of women, and as effective in the treatment of suppressed menstruation, falling of the womb, and deranged monthly periods, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements included in the wrapper of the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as effective in the treatment of congestion of the ovaries and womb, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Analysis of a sample of the Kidney Tablets by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed that they appeared to contain buchu, oil of juniper, pichi; carbonate and nitrate; magnesium, calcium, silica, and potassium.

It was alleged in substance that the Kidney Tablets were misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label thereof falsely and fraudulently represented them as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, catarrh and inflammation of the bladder, and incontinence and retention of the urine, when, in truth and in fact they were not. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements included in the wrapper of the tablets falsely and fraudulently represented them as a remedy for gravel and diabetes, when, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On December 15, 1916, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*