

tamins A, \* \* \* C, D, \* \* \* Rich in Vitamins", that there were contained in circulars accompanying one of the shipments the statements, "A Reducing Food containing Vitamins A \* \* \* C-D", "it supplies your system with Vitamins A \* \* \* C, D", "a Pure Food Product containing Vitamins A \* \* \* C, D", and "It contains effective quantities of Vitamins A \* \* \* C, D", and in that there were borne on the cartons in certain shipments the statement, "Net Contents Seven Ounces"; that the article was not a reducing food, which contained vitamins A, C, and D; that it contained no appreciable amounts of the said vitamins, was of no value as a reducing food; that the cartons in certain shipments contained less than 7 ounces of the article; that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading; (b) under the allegation that the article in certain shipments was in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. Misbranding of the Health Diet as a food was alleged in that there were borne on a circular attached to the cartons the statements, to wit, "Contains Vitamins A \* \* \* C, D", and "a Pure Food Product containing Vitamins A \* \* \* C, D", and that there was borne on the cartons the statements, to wit, "containing Vitamins A \* \* \* C-D" and "Rich in Vitamins"; that the article contained no appreciable amounts of vitamins A, C, and D; that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading.

On February 14, 1936, pleas of guilty having been entered, fines totaling \$50 and costs were imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25829. Misbranding of Kompo Bile Salts Tablets, and Oxidine. U. S. v. Joe W. Link (Dr. W. A. Link Medicine Co.). Trial by Judge without a jury. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. no. 36019. Sample nos. 11337-B, 11340-B.)**

False and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims were made for these articles.

On November 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Joe W. Link trading as Dr. W. A. Link Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about August 25, 1934, from Dallas, Tex., to New Orleans, La., of a number of bottles of Kompo Bile Salts Tablets, and Oxidine which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "Genuine Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound Easy To Take Tablets \* \* \* The Kompo Co. Atlanta, Georgia"; (bottle) "Oxidine \* \* \* Manufactured By W. S. Kirby Co. Dallas, Texas U. S. A."

Analyses showed that the Kompo Bile Salts Tablets contained small proportions of iron, calcium, and magnesium compounds, bile acid, extracts of plant drugs, and phenolphthalein (approximately one-half grain per tablet), and that the Oxidine consisted essentially of cinchona alkaloids (4.1 grains per fluid ounce), an iron compound, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sugar, and water.

Misbranding of the tablets was charged under the allegations that a circular enclosed in the package contained statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article; and that the statements were false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, to end intestinal poisoning; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for headaches, coated tongue, bad taste, fetid breath, lack of appetite, gas, bloating, indigestion, heartburn, liver and kidney diseases, gallstones, heart trouble, hardening of the arteries, neuritis, chronic rheumatism, neurasthenia, insomnia, ulcers, cancer, sluggishness, depression, affections of the brain, muscles, and nerves and dyspepsia due to intestinal poisoning, and biliousness arising from constipation; and effective to give new energy, to keep vigor and vitality of youth; to secure freedom from disease and pain, and to insure a ripe old age.

Misbranding of the Oxidine was charged under the allegations that the cartons bore and a circular enclosed therein contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, and that the said statements were false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, to act on the liver; effective as helpful to the organism and to insure health; effective to guard men, women, and children against disease; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for tired feeling, pains in the back, flu and la grippe, dull feeling in the head, sleeplessness, bad taste in the mouth, head-

aches, neuralgia, biliousness, and loss of blood; effective to purify the blood, to regulate the liver, to build the system, and as a blood medicine; and effective as a treatment for almost everything.

On February 28, 1936, after trial by the judge without a jury, the defendant was found guilty and fined \$300.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25830. Adulteration of tincture of iodine. U. S. v. McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 36041. Sample no 15406-B.)**

This article was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and fell below the pharmacopoeial standard.

On December 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against McKesson & Robbins, Inc., incorporated under the laws of Maryland, with a branch at Los Angeles, Calif., operating under the name of McKesson-Western Wholesale Drug Co., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about January 3, 1935, from the State of California into the State of Arizona of a quantity of tincture of iodine which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Tincture of Iodine, U. S. P., Alcohol 85%, \* \* \* Sterling Laboratory, Los Angeles, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was charged under the allegations (a) that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; that said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of iodine shall contain not less than 6.5 grams of iodine and not less than 4.5 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters; that the article contained not more than 5.32 grams of iodine, and not more than 4.26 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters; that the article differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia, and that the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; (b) that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to be tincture of iodine which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not.

On January 27, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, a fine of \$100 was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25831. Adulteration and misbranding of strychnine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36079. Sample no. 28367-B.)**

These tablets contained strychnine sulphate materially in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On March 2, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment on or about May 3, 1935, from St. Louis, Mo., to Wilson, Ark., of a quantity of strychnine sulphate tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "500 Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-60 Grain \* \* \* Meyer Brothers Drug Co. St. Louis, Mo. New Orleans, La. U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was charged under the allegation that each of the tablets was represented to contain one-sixtieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate; that each tablet contained more than one-sixtieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate, namely, not less than 0.0225 grain (one forty-fifth of a grain) thereof and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was charged under the allegation that there was borne on the label attached to the bottle, the statement, to wit, "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 grain"; that each of the tablets contained more than one-sixtieth of a grain; and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

On May 9, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$400 and costs was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*