

Act that relate to the standard of strength, quality, or purity, or to the professed standard or quality of drugs sold in interstate commerce.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Sutliff & Case Co., Inc., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 10, July 8, August 23, 24, and 25, 1932, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of quantities of drugs which were adulterated.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in the following respects: The fluidextract of stramonium differed from the specifications in the National Formulary (fifth edition) in that it contained more than 0.28 gram of the alkaloids of stramonium per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, 0.387 gram; the solution of ammonium acetate differed from the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia (tenth revision) in that it contained less than 6.5 grams of ammonium acetate per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 5.63 grams; No. 638 Spirit Nitrous Ether differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia (tenth revision) in that it contained more than 4.5 percent of ethyl nitrite, namely, 5.28 percent; the aromatic spirit of ammonia differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained less than 18.39 grams of ammonia per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, 15.47 grams; the syrup of hydriodic acid differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 1.3 grams of hydriodic acid per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 1.21 grams; that tincture of cinchona compound differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 0.24 gram; the elixir of glycerophosphates compound differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained less than 35 grams of sodium glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 16.1 grams, more than 3 grams of ferric glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, 8.98 grams, and more than 2 grams of soluble manganese glycerophosphate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 3.47 grams; Compressed Tablets 500 No. 1050 Aikens Tonic differed from the requirements of the National Formulary in that each tablet contained less than one-fiftieth of a grain of arsenic trioxide, namely, not more than 0.0162 grain, and less than 1 grain of quinine sulphate, namely, not more than 0.74 grain; the fluidextract of belladonna leaves differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia in that it contained more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.35 gram; less than 60 percent of alcohol (the amount declared on the label), namely, not more than 47.02 percent, and less than 0.3 percent of mydriatic alkaloids; the fluidextract of belladonna root differed from the specifications in the pharmacopoeia in that it contained less than 59 percent of alcohol (the amount declared on the label), namely, not more than 49.6 percent; and the fluidextract of hyoscyamus differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in that it contained more than 0.75 gram of the alkaloids of hyoscyamus per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.108 gram, and less than 58 percent of alcohol, namely, 54.9 percent.

On December 17, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$385 and costs.

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

**25065. Misbranding of Peet Protection Powder. U. S. v. E. M. Peet Manufacturing Co., a corporation, and Ernest M. Peet, its president. Jury trial. Conviction. Each of the two defendants fined \$200, and costs. (F. & D. no. 31462. Sample no. 6394-A.)**

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On May 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the E. M. Peet Manufacturing Co., Inc., a corporation, and Ernest M. Peet, its president, Council Bluffs, Iowa, charging shipment by them on or about August 1, 1932, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Grand Island, Nebr., of a quantity of the product named in the caption hereof, and charging that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Peet Protection Powder Makes Poor Hogs Good Makes Good Hogs Better For Hogs Horses Cattle and Sheep E. M. Peet Manufacturing Company Council Bluffs, Iowa."

Analysis showed the article consisted essentially of sodium sulphate anhydrous, sodium bicarbonate, small proportions of charcoal, sulphur, calcium carbonate, sodium thiosulphate, and American wormseed.

Misbranding was charged under the allegation that the sacks and a circular in the sacks bore statements, designs, and devices that falsely represented that the article was effective, among other things, as a preventive of death; effective to insure health to hogs; effective to prevent brood sows going dry; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for scours and unthriftiness in suckling pigs; effective to remove ascarids—large roundworms—in shoats; effective as a treatment for diarrhea in shoats; effective as a treatment for colds and colds on the lungs in hogs; effective as a treatment for rundown condition and common or spasmodic colic in horses; effective to stimulate digestion and to reduce foundering troubles, scours, and belching in feeding cattle; effective to make cows produce more milk; effective as a treatment for scours in calves caused by an unsettled condition of the stomach; effective to fatten sheep and to keep sheep generally thrifty; effective as a treatment for diarrhea in sheep; and effective as a general conditioner for poultry.

On October 9, 1935, a verdict of guilty was returned. On November 21, 1935, each of the two defendants was fined \$50, and costs were awarded against them.

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

**25066. Misbranding of Dr. Hildebrand's Gall Stone Capsules and Granzow's Tonic Tablets. U. S. v. Frank Granzow, trading as Dr. Hildebrand's Laboratories. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. no. 31470. Sample nos. 34213-A, 35238-A.)**

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On August 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Frank Granzow, trading as Dr. Hildebrand's Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 17, 1933, from Chicago Ill., to various destinations in several other States of quantities of the drugs named in the caption hereof, which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Box) "Dr. Hildebrand's Gall Stone Capsules Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."; (box) "Granzow's Tonic Tablets Made Expressly for Frank Granzow Mfg. Chemists."

Analyses of the articles disclosed that the Gall Stone Capsules consisted essentially of phenolphthalein, oleic acid, soap, menthol, sodium salicylate and plant fiber; that the Tonic Tablets consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, an iron compound, and a small proportion of strychnine, and were coated with lime carbonate and sugar.

Misbranding was charged with respect to Dr. Hildebrand's Gall Stone Capsules in that the label of the box in which they were shipped and a post card leaflet, and circular enclosed in the box bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for gallstone, gall bladder, and allied liver and stomach disorders and trouble; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for burning pains around the liver, pains in the side, chills, fever, colds and indigestion caused by gallstones; and effective as a treatment for sick spells caused by liver, stomach, and bowels.

Misbranding was charged with respect to Granzow's Tonic Tablets in that the label of the box in which they were shipped, and two circulars enclosed in the box, bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a tonic and body builder; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for a weakened run-down condition, lack of energy, nervousness, sleeplessness, irritable temper, lack of vigor and similar symptoms; and effective to help a run-down condition, nervousness and insomnia; effective to insure health; effective to give courage, vitality, and energy to those of middle age who are in a nervous and run-down condition; an effective as a treatment for those suffering from a weak and worn-out condition, disturbed sleep, worry, despondency, nervousness, oversensitiveness, insomnia, irritable temper, and poor concentration.

On October 16, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$40 imposed.

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