22632. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture chloride of iron. U. S. v. The Henry B. Gilpin Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $15. (F. & D. no. 31444. Sample no. 26516–A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of tincture chloride of iron that fell below the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On June 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Henry B. Gilpin Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 6, 1932, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of tincture chloride of iron that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Chloride of Iron, U. S. P. * * * The Henry B. Gilpin Company Manufacturing Pharmacists Baltimore, Maryland."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained not more than 4.14 percent of iron in solution, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of ferric chloride shall contain not less than 4.48 percent of iron in solution; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be tincture chloride of iron which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia, whereas it was not.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Tincture Chloride of Iron U. S. P.", borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On June 1, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $15.

M. L. WILSON. *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22633. Misbranding of Leonard's Mexica Barb Wire Liniment. U. S. v. 33 Bottles and 11 Bottles of Leonard's Mexica Barb Wire Liniment. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31942. Sample nos. 52368–A, 52369–A.)

Examination of Leonard's Liniment showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about February 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 small bottles and 11 large bottles of Leonard's Mexica Barb Wire Liniment at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 14, 1933, by Mrs. Harry Leonard, from Hutchinson, Kans., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of kerosene, linseed oil, and tar oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that a circular shipped with the article contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of colic, nail wounds, heaves, distemper, thrush, itch, eczema, poison from eating stalks, boils and carbuncles, felon, caked udder, blood poison, snake or dog bite, coughs in hogs, mange, tack wounds, nose bleed, weak eyes, scum over the eye, pink eye or influenza, swellings, coughs, croup, hemorrhage of the lungs, sore throat, sore lungs, whooping cough, diphtheria, bronchitis, tonsilitis, bunions, caked breast and sore nipples, bleeding gums, earache, lame back, rheumatism, piles, catarrh, asthma, pneumonia, as an agency to stop the flow of blood, as a relief for rheumatism and asthma, and as a preventative of hog cholera or chicken cholera and roup.

One June 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON. *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*