

and on or about February 18, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the State of California of a quantity of Steriltone, which products were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Female Re-Lax Lozenges contained extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug, ginger and belladonna, podophyllin, and a compound of strychnine, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate and colored with a red dye; and that the Steriltone consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including hydrastis and a laxative drug, ferrous sulphate, and arsenic trioxide.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles falsely and fraudulently represented that they were effective (Female Re-Lax Lozenges) as a treatment for bowel trouble; effective to eliminate poisonous secretions, to clear the complexion and have indirect beneficial results on the nervous organism; effective to promote vim, vigor, vitality, and health; effective when used in connection with Steriltone to relieve congestion and irritation and tend to build up health, strength and vitality for women at or during the menstrual periods and other times; effective as an aid to nature in eliminating impurities which so largely influence the menstrual flow and in relieving congested conditions throughout the female organs at menstrual period; effective to eliminate to a great extent the miseries, headaches, backaches, and cramps occurring during the menses; effective to exactly meet the requirements of women during the menstrual periods, to relieve the congestion that occurs through the uterus and other female organs during periods, to relieve any sluggish condition of the abdominal organs, to relieve the tendency for congestion of female pelvic organs in general, to insure monthly periods in a natural way, to have a peculiar and beneficial action in bringing about an increased flow of bile, to ward off many serious complications that might arise, such as lumbago, jaundice, stomach derangement, toxemic (sick) headache, myalgia, and many others; effective to relieve habitual constipation; effective as a treatment for constitutional weakness in women; effective to aid digestion and to keep the stomach and bowels in order; (Steriltone) to insure normal menstrual functions; effective as a distinctive aid to the glandular system and to bring in harmony the endocrine chain of glands; effective to stimulate the generative functions to insure conception; effective to introduce in the blood stream not only the proper materials that insure body-building and functional stimulus, but also the important and necessary delicate organic secretions, the deficiency of which is often the direct results of poisons absorbed from clogged bowels; and effective when used in connection with Re-Lax Lozenges to eliminate poisons in the womb and vagina.

On September 17, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

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

**22656. Adulteration and misbranding of ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine. U. S. v. Roy Ravone Rogers (R. R. Rogers Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. no. 31337. Sample nos. 12839-A, 23101-A, 44590-A.)**

This case was based on shipments of a product sold as ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine, but which did not consist solely of the said drugs, analyses showing that it contained added quinine.

On July 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Roy Ravone Rogers, trading as R. R. Rogers Chemical Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about July 16, 1932, and March 6 and May 2, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Nevada, of quantities of ampoules of iron cacodylate with strychnine, which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "R. R. Rogers Ampoules Iron Cacodylate With Strychnine [or "R. R. Rogers Sterilized Tubes Iron Cacodylate and Strychnine"] \* \* \* R. R. Rogers Chemical Co., San Francisco, Calif."; (ampoule) "Iron Cac. & Strych. 2 cc. [or "1 cc.]"

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to consist only of iron cacodylate and strychnine, whereas it contained an added potent drug, quinine.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Iron Cacodylate with Strychnine" and "Iron Cacodylate and Strychnine", borne on the boxes,

and the statement, "Iron Cac. & Strych.", borne on the ampoules, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the article consisted only of iron cacodylate and strychnine, whereas it contained an added potent drug, quinine.

On July 31, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

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

**22657. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. Hampton Manufacturing Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31361. Sample nos. 17351-A, 17352-A, 35475-A, 35477-A.)**

This case was based on interstate shipments of alleged 5-grain aspirin tablets which contained less than 5 grains of aspirin per tablet.

On July 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hampton Manufacturing Co., Inc., trading at Carlstadt, N. J., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 27, 1933, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Illinois, and on or about April 1, 1933, from the State of New Jersey into the State of California, of quantities of aspirin tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled: "Aspirin Five Grains Purified Aspirin \* \* \* National Laboratories New York." The remainder was labeled: "Aspirin 5 Grs. Each \* \* \* National Pharmacal Co. New York."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain 5 grains of aspirin, whereas each tablet contained less than 5 grains of aspirin, samples taken from the three lots having been found to contain not more than 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 grains of aspirin, respectively.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Tablets \* \* \* Aspirin 5 grains", borne on the label, was false and misleading, since the tablets contained less than 5 grains of aspirin.

On August 24, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**22658. Adulteration of tincture of digitalis. U. S. v. Glens Falls Pharmacal Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 31449. Sample no. 34620-A.)**

This case was based on a shipment of tincture of digitalis which failed to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On April 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Glens Falls Pharmacal Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 8, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of Vermont, of a quantity of tincture of digitalis which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Glens Falls Pharmacal Co. (Incorporated) Glens Falls, New York \* \* \* Tincture Digitalis."

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 1 cubic centimeter corresponded to 0.054 milligram of ouabain; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that 1 cubic centimeter of tincture digitalis shall correspond to 0.083 milligram of ouabain; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On July 10, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**22659. Alleged misbranding of Kavatone and Nash's Croup and Pneumonia Salve. U. S. v. Platt Drug Co., and Isaac Platt. Judgment of not guilty. (F. & D. no. 31454. Sample nos. 4625-A, 50281-A.)**

On February 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the dis-