

On June 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against (Dr.) Everette H. Hobson, Robert U. Bronson, and James G. LeQuime, copartners trading as the Natural Products Co., Eugene, Oreg., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 25, 1933, from the State of Oregon into the States of Washington and Ohio, of quantities of Cal-Spa Mineral Water which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Cal-Spa Mineral Water The Natural Calcium Tonic \* \* \* Certified Analysis Grains Per U. S. Gallon \* \* \* Potassium Iodide 106.00 \* \* \* Natural Products Company, Eugene, Oregon."

Analyses of a sample from each shipment showed (1) the water contained salts of calcium and sodium and 2 grains of potassium iodide per gallon; (2) a water solution of the salts of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium with chloride and iodide, the total iodine calculated to potassium iodine being 1.4 grains per gallon.

The information charged misbranding in that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney ailments, stomach disorders, pulmonary infection, skin eruptions, hay fever, catarrh, rheumatism, goiter, nervousness, and very run-down conditions; effective as a general tonic in regaining and maintaining normal health; effective as a corrector of acidity; effective to eliminate poisons; and effective as a tonic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Certified Analysis Grains per U. S. Gallon \* \* \* Potassium Iodide 106.00", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since each United States gallon of the article contained less than 106 grains of potassium iodide.

On October 23, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$300 against each defendant, a total of \$900.

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

**23238. Misbranding of Cal-Spa Mineral Water. U. S. v. James G. LeQuime. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31457. Sample no. 23040-A.)**

This case was based on a shipment of mineral water, the label of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 14, 1934, the Grand Jurors of the United States, presented in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, an indictment against James G. LeQuime, Seattle, Wash., charging shipment by said defendant, on or about March 1, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of California, of a quantity of Cal-Spa Mineral Water which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Cal-Spa \* \* \* Mineral Water. \* \* \* Natural Products Co., Eugene, Oregon."

Analysis of a sample showed that the product was a water solution of the salts of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium with chloride and iodide, the total iodine calculated to potassium iodide being 1.75 grains per United States gallon.

Misbranding was charged in the indictment in that certain statements, designs, and devices on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney ailments, stomach disorders, pulmonary infection, skin eruptions, hay fever, catarrh, rheumatism, goiter, nervousness, and very run-down conditions; effective as a general tonic in regaining and maintaining normal health; effective as a corrector of acidity; effective to eliminate poisons; and effective as a tonic.

On October 1, 1934, the defendant was arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**23239. Misbranding of Cre-Cal-Co. U. S. v. Creo-Chemical Co. and William M. Morgan. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31461. Sample no. 26888-A.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district