

**24048. Misbranding of Williams S. L. K. Formula. U. S. v. Harry L. Williams (Williams Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32111. Sample no. 41612-A.)**

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

On May 24, 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 an information against Harry L. Williams, trading as Williams Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 7, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of Williams S. L. K. Formula which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was a dark brown liquid consisting chiefly of water, glycerin, alcohol, and small amounts of plant extractives, an amodin-bearing drug, hexamethylenetetramine, pepsin, and very small amounts of strychnine and quinine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the bottle labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach, liver and kidney disorders, biliousness, dyspepsia, distress after eating, sick headaches, rheumatism, and general weakness.

On November 16, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**24049. Misbranding of Navajo Indian Herbal Teas. U. S. v. Navajo Industries Co., Inc., and Paul Anacker (alias Dr. Yosemite Nabona). Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$400 on one count. Judgment suspended on remaining counts. (F. & D. no. 32116. Sample nos. 42051-A to 42056-A, incl.)**

This case was based on a shipment of six lots of Navajo Indian Herb Teas, all of which were labeled with general curative and therapeutic claims. Five of the six products contained circulars recommending them respectively for asthma, hardening of the arteries, neurasthenia, stomach catarrh, and stomach trouble. Examination showed that the products contained no medicinal agents capable of producing the curative effects claimed.

On July 2, 1934, 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 the Navajo Industries Co., Inc., and Paul Anacker (alias Dr. Yosemite Nabona), alleging shipment by said defendants on or about March 28, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Colorado of quantities of Navajo Indian Herbal Teas which were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the product designated for asthma consisted essentially of cut, dried herbs including elder flowers and coltsfoot; that the product designated for hardening of the arteries consisted essentially of cut, dried herbs including yarrow and horsetail; that the product designated for neurasthenia consisted essentially of cut, dried herbs including camomile, lavender, and mint; that the product designated for stomach catarrh consisted essentially of cut, dried herbs including yarrow, camomile, centaury, and mint; that the product designated for stomach trouble consisted essentially of cut, dried herbs, including camomile, elder, yarrow, and mint; and that the remaining product consisted essentially of fenugreek and aloe.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that they were effective to insure health and strength for the sick and ailing; effective as a health medicine; effective to heal the sick, and effective as a treatment for any condition and any disease. One of the products was falsely and fraudulently represented to be further effective to eliminate poisons in the system through the kidneys and bladder, and the remaining products were falsely and fraudulently represented to be further effective as treatments, remedies and cures, respectively, for asthma, hardening of the arteries, neurasthenia, stomach catarrh, and stomach trouble.

On November 20, 1934, the case came on for trial before the court and a jury. On November 21, 1934, a verdict of guilty on all counts was returned, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 against the corporation and \$200 against Yosemite