

that on February 25, 1930, the Mobile Drug Co., and officers thereof, received by freight from the Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 20, 1930, Leo B. Dreyfoos (alias Leo B. Dreyfus) trading with another as the Queen City Distributing Co., shipped by freight from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Mobile Drug Co., Mobile, Ala., 6 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 7, 1930, the officers and directors of the Mobile Drug Co., received in the name of the said company, by freight from the Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 20, 1930, Massey C. Griffin, acting as agent for the Mobile Drug Co., took an order for a quantity of fluid-extract of ginger; that on February 11, 1930, the Mobile Drug Co., sold a quantity of a liquid purporting to be fluidextract of ginger: and on March 14, 1930, wrote a letter concerning a sale of a quantity of fluidextract of ginger.

On April 27, 1931, Leo B. Dreyfoos (Leo B. Dreyfus) entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$25. On March 31, 1932, pleas of guilty were entered by Massey C. Griffin and the Mobile Drug Co., and the court imposed fines of \$100 and \$2,000, respectively, against said defendants; and on the same date an order of nolle prosequi was entered as to the remaining defendants.

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

24122. Misbranding of Star Liquid Lime Sulphurous Compound. U. S. v. William Jesse Lindsey (Star Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 30197. Sample no. 16642-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On July 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Jesse Lindsey, trading as the Star Chemical Co., Arlington, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 20, 1932, from the State of Texas into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of Star Liquid Lime Sulphurous Compound which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was a lime-sulphur solution containing calcium thiosulphate (1.26 percent), calcium sulphate (0.04 percent), calcium polysulphide (22.13 percent), and water (76.57 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the bottle labels regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sore head. The information also charged violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1376 published under that act.

On December 5, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 as a penalty for violation of both acts.

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

24123. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. v. George W. Slaughter (Rival Herb Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 30249. Sample no. 4871-A.)

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

On April 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George W. Slaughter, trading as the Rival Herb Co., Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 8, 1932, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois of a quantity of Rival Herb Tablets which were misbranded.

Analysis by this Department showed that the tablets contained extracts of plant drugs including aloe, podophyllum, and capsicum, and were coated with calcium carbonate and iron oxide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, devices, and designs regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the box labels, cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach, liver, kidney, and bowel ailments; effective to stimulate the liver and kidneys, to aid digestion, to tone the stomach, and to regulate the bowels; effective to

act upon the diseased liver and prompt its better action, to remove from the blood certain toxic or poisonous principles and eliminate them from the system through the kidneys and intestinal tract, and to improve the digestive function and assist nature to thoroughly convert the food into tissue-forming substances; effective to fortify the individual's power of resistance to disease and to increase his immunity to the action of toxic bodies; effective to control and regulate the bodily functions, to restore to better health, and to prevent frequent attacks of biliousness, sick headache, dizziness or vertigo, rheumatism, backache, stiffness of the joints and muscles, deranged secretions and constipation and its attendant ills; effective to keep the sewerage system of the body in good working order; effective as a treatment for dyspepsia and a host of evils; effective as an absolutely reliable and dependable regulator; effective as a treatment for chronic diseases of the tissues, joints, kidneys, liver, skin, and other parts of the body; effective to prevent a spell of sickness; effective as a health insurance; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach trouble, rheumatism, underweight, piles, internal piles, dyspepsia, and liver trouble.

On September 24, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and on November 6, 1934, a fine of \$100 was imposed.

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

24124. Misbranding of Microsan Mosene. U. S. v. Microsan Mosene Laboratories, Inc., and Mrs. Carrie S. Wright. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty. Sentences suspended. Defendant Carrie S. Wright placed on probation for two years. (F. & D. no. 31357. Sample no. 24094-A.)

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

On April 3, 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 Microsan Mosene Laboratories, Inc., trading at Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Carrie S. Wright, trading under the names of Corine Ricks and Corrine Ricks, president of the said corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 4, 1933, from the State of California into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of Microsan Mosene which was misbranded.

Analysis by this Department showed that the article was an aqueous solution of drug extractives, a mercury salt, and glycerin.

The information charged that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the bottle labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for tuberculosis.

The defendants having entered pleas of not guilty, the case was tried to a jury on November 6 and November 7, 1934. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and the court ordered that sentence be suspended for 2 years on condition that Corine Ricks (Mrs. Carrie S. Wright) refrain from violating any of the laws of the United States, and refrain from selling, engaging, or dealing in any manner regarding the distribution of the remedy involved in the case.

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

24125. Misbranding of Russell's Worm Rx. U. S. v. Isaiah D. Russell (I. D. Russell Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 32110. Sample no. 22238-A.)

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

On October 12, 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 Isaiah D. Russell, trading as the I. D. Russell Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 7, 1933, from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota of a quantity of Russell's Worm Rx which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a powdered mixture consisting essentially of nicotine sulphate, resinous plant material, copper sulphate, and nux vomica.