

age of the Poultry Worm Expeller bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On December 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 597 cartons of Roup-Powder, 52,000 Acetanilid Comp. Tablets, and 285 cans of Poultry Worm Expeller at Bloomington, Ill., alleging that said articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 9; and 31, 1935, by the G. B. Shores Laboratories from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and charging that the Roup-Powder and the Poultry Worm Expeller were misbranded, and that the Acetanilid Comp. Tablets were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of the Roup-Powder showed that it consisted essentially of 27.1 percent of potassium permanganate incorporated in a filter containing calcium and magnesium carbonates and sulphates. Analysis of the Acetanilid Comp. Tablets showed that they contained 1.9 grains of acetanilid and 1.1 grains of caffeine per tablet. Analysis of the Poultry Worm Expeller showed that it consisted essentially of kamala and nicotine.

The Roup-Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon the cartons, "Roup-Powder \* \* \* as an aid for preventing roup \* \* \* When sight of bird is affected bathe the head of the bird with this solution twice daily. In case of cholera \* \* \* to aid in preventing the spread of the disease use this powder according to directions for preventing Roup. For canker—Follow directions for prevention of Roup \* \* \* Roup-Powder", falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements.

The Acetanilid Comp. Tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, namely, "Acetanilid Comp.", since they contained caffeine in addition to acetanilid. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was offered for sale under the name of another article, and in that its package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein.

The Poultry Worm Expeller was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the packages and containers, "Worm Expeller For removal of Tape Worms and Round Worms in Poultry", falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed in said statements.

On September 29, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26731. Adulteration of Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital, Special Compressed Tablets 1904, and Special Chocolate Coated Tablets 1903. U. S. v. Charles H. Dietz (Charles H. Dietz & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$225 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36937. Sample nos. 28283-B, 56351-B, 56354-B.)**

The Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital contained less phenobarbital than the amount represented on the label; and the Special Compressed Tablets 1904 and the Special Chocolate Coated Tablets 1903 contained less acetanilid and potassium bromide than the amounts represented on the labels.

On October 5, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles H. Dietz, trading as Charles H. Dietz & Co., St. Louis, Mo., charging that said defendant on or about February 14, 1935, sold and delivered to a certain dealer a quantity of Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital, with and under a written guaranty that said article was not adulterated under the Food and Drugs Act; and alleging that said article when so sold and delivered to such dealer was adulterated under the Food and Drugs Act, and that said article so adulterated was shipped by such dealer and purchaser on or about February 14, 1935, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The information charged further that said defendant, Charles H. Dietz, shipped on or about November 11, 1935, from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana a quantity of Special Compressed Tablets 1904 that were adulterated; and that said defendant shipped on or about December 10, 1935, from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana a quantity of Special Chocolate Coated Tablets 1903 that were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets was represented on the bottle labels to contain one-half grain of phenobarbital; whereas in fact each of said tablets contained less than one-half grain of phenobarbital.

The Special Compressed Tablets 1904 were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets was represented on the drum containing them to contain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid and one-fourth grain of potassium bromide; whereas in fact each of said tablets contained less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid and less than one-fourth grain of potassium bromide.

The Special Chocolate Coated Tablets 1903 were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets was represented on the drum containing them to contain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid and one-fourth grain of potassium bromide; whereas in fact each of said tablets contained less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilid and less than one-fourth grain of potassium bromide.

On November 14, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$225 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26732. Misbranding of Life-Line Tonic. U. S. v. John B. Kori (United States Remedy Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$250 suspended. (F. & D. no. 36942. Sample 24420-B.)**

The labels on this product and an accompanying circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect with respect to various diseases and ailments.

On August 10, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against John B. Kori, trading as United States Remedy Co., Jacksonville, Fla., charging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 1, 1935, from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Life-Line Tonic that was misbranded.

Analysis of the article showed that it was a yellowish, sirupy liquid containing chiefly: Epsom salt, glycerophosphates, quinine, plant material, and citric and hydrochloric acids.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle labels and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a life tonic, as a good general tonic, as a blood and system purifier, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for general run-down conditions and digestive troubles; effective to aid nature in the treatment of stomach, liver, kidney, and bowel ailments; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headache, fever, malaria, chills, hay fever, cough, grippe, flu, neuralgia, and rheumatism; effective to act well on the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels; effective to insure health, and to make one eat better, sleep better, work better, and feel better; effective as a general tonic in relieving and preventing many ailments; effective to aid the general system to function properly, and to maintain a healthy condition; and effective as a reconstructive; effective to maintain health, effective as a relief of the symptom of hay fever and shortness of breath, colds in the head and chest, malaria, chills and fever, intermittent and remittent, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, ague, dengue fever, headache, offensive breath, sour stomach, neuralgia or "Borowague", nasal catarrh, influenza, tired feeling, coughs, la grippe, pain and rheumatism; effective for clearing sores, itch, rash, pimply eruptions of the skin and skin troubles which are caused by impurities of the blood; effective to aid nature to act well on the bowels, liver, and kidneys, to aid them in driving from the blood excess uric acid, and to throw off all poisons and impurities; effective to make and increase rich red blood, to purify and strengthen, and to give new life and vigor to the system for old and young; effective to restore energy and vitality, to build up health and strength, and to promote appetite and digestion; effective as a tonic for health, strength, good feeling, good appetite, and clear healthy complexion, and as a remedy to kill the germs that cause the fever; effective to empty the bowels and cleanse the system; effective as a good preventive of many ailments; effective as a treat-