

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-

ment, remedy, and cure for backache, pain anywhere in the body caused by colds, rheumatism, or rheumatic trouble, aching joints, scarlatinal-dropsy, chronic disease, general dropsy from valvular disease of the heart and other conditions, bladder troubles, nervousness, nervo-sexual debility, and lost manhood; effective as a diminisher of uric-acid gravel, stone cystitis, stricture, and enlarged prostate; effective as a preventive of uric acid and gravel; and effective to restore the torpid liver to its normal condition, to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and to relieve other ailments.

On September 21, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, the court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$250, suspended the sentence, and placed defendant under probation for 5 years.

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

26733. Adulteration and misbranding of Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital and Protargol Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. v. Paul B. Elder (Paul B. Elder Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36944. Sample nos. 32327-B, 33910-B.)

The Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital were each represented on the label to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital per tablet, when in fact they contained less. The Protargol Vaginal Suppositories were represented on the label to contain approximately 5 percent of Protargol, when in fact they contained less; and the label bore false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article with respect to gonorrhea.

On April 30, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Paul B. Elder, trading as Paul B. Elder Co., Bryan, Ohio, charging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 12, 1935, from the State of Ohio into the State of Iowa of a quantity of Compressed Tablets Phenobarbital that were adulterated and misbranded; and on or about May 31, 1935, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Protargol Vaginal Suppositories that were adulterated and misbranded.

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, since each of the tablets was represented to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital; when in fact each of the tablets contained less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital to wit, not more than 0.43 grain. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Tablets Phenobarbital $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since it represented that each of the tablets contained $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital; when in fact each of the tablets contained less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of phenobarbital.

The Protargol Vaginal Suppositories were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, since each of said suppositories was represented to contain approximately 5 percent of Protargol, when in fact each of the suppositories contained less than approximately 5 percent of Protargol, to wit, not more than 1.18 percent. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Each suppository contains approximately five per cent of Protargol", borne on the label of the boxes containing the article, was false and misleading, since it represented that each of said suppositories contained approximately 5 percent of Protargol, when in fact each of the suppositories contained less than approximately 5 percent of Protargol. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, borne on the box labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhea in the female, and effective to destroy the gonococcus.

On September 10, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

26734. Adulteration and misbranding of Commanders. U. S. v. Master Drugs, Inc., a corporation, and William C. Kalash and John E. Von Dorn. Tried to the court. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$400 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36972. Sample no. 27265-B.)

The labeling of this article bore false and misleading representations regarding its vitamin content.

An April 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district