

Analyses showed the liquid to consist essentially of arsenic, potassium, and sodium compounds and a small proportion of salicylic acid and water, flavored with cinnamon oil; that the white pills consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including aloe, podophyllum, and scammony, a compound of mercury and volatile oils including oil of peppermint and oil of cloves; that the blue pills consisted essentially of methylene blue, oil of santal and mass of copaiba; and that the gelatin capsules were filled with a green-colored oil containing oil of santal, a salicylate, and a fatty oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the bottle label, and in a circular shipped with the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a blood purifier and as a general reconstruction tonic for such ailments as nervousness and stomach disorders; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pellagra, kidney trouble, heart trouble, high blood pressure, stomach trouble, nervousness, run down condition, gallstone, skin disease, underweight, ulcerated stomach, and any kind of stomach or bowel trouble.

On October 15, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$100 and placed on probation for 18 months.

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

24516. Misbranding of Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer, Steketee's Worm Destroyer in Syrup, and Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. U. S. v. George E. Steketee (Steketee's Family Medicines). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 32193. Sample nos. 5497-A, 5498-A, 5499-A, 5500-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling.

On September 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George E. Steketee, trading as Steketee's Family Medicines, Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, on or about March 3, 1932, of quantities of Steketee's Neuralgia Drops; and on or about June 25, 1932, of quantities of Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer in tablet and powder form, and Steketee's Worm Destroyer in Syrup, which were misbranded.

Analyses by this Department showed that the Pin Worm Destroyer in tablet form consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, sulphur, phenolphthalein, plant material including chenopodium, a small proportion of an iron compound, calcium carbonate, and sugar; that the Pin Worm Destroyer in powdered form consisted essentially of potassium nitrate (24.7 percent), sulphur (19.9 percent), phenolphthalein (3.7 percent), plant fiber such as seed hulls (29.3 percent), chenopodium, a trace of an iron compound and calcium carbonate; that the Worm Destroyer in Syrup consisted essentially of small proportions of potassium, sodium, calcium, iron salts, chenopodium oil, anise oil, extract of a plant drug, sugar, and water; and that the Neuralgia Drops consisted essentially of resinous and camphoraceous substances, ammonia (0.26 percent), alcohol (45 percent), and water.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that the Pin Worm Destroyer in tablet form was effective as a relief from worm fits, worm spasms, worm fever, epileptic fits, and all kinds of worms; effective to purify the blood; that the Pin Worm Destroyer in powdered form was effective as a relief from worm fits, worm spasms, worm fevers, and epileptic fits; effective as a destroyer of all forms of worms; effective to cleanse the stomach and to purify the bowels; effective as a relief from various forms of convulsions and nervous affections; that the Worm Destroyer in Syrup was effective as a worm destroyer; effective as a destroyer of all forms of worms; effective to cleanse the stomach, to purify the blood and to relieve epilepsy or fits, and various forms of convulsions and nervous affections; effective as a remedy for foul breath, spasms, restlessness at night and fainting fits in children; effective to keep children healthy; effective to cause healthy, restful sleep; and that the Neuralgia Drops were effective as a remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney, and liver complaints, chronic headache, pains in the back, and toothache; and effective as a remedy for old

sores on man or beast; effective as remedy for backache, neuralgia of the womb, ulcerations of the womb, inflammation of the womb, and local discharges or whites; and effective as a wonderful remedy for neuritis, rheumatism, arthritis, and all pain in any form.

On November 7, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

24517. Adulteration of aromatic spirits of ammonia, spirits of camphor, and citrate of magnesia; adulteration and misbranding of tincture of iron chloride and extract of vanilla compound; and misbranding of Dewees Carminative. U. S. v. Richard Gailliard Dunwody (R. G. Dunwody & Sons). Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for one year. (F. & D. no. 32205. Sample nos. 39352-A, 39353-A, 39354-A, 39966-A, 39971-A, 39975-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of aromatic spirits of ammonia, tincture of iron chloride, spirits of camphor, and citrate of magnesia which fell below the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia. The case also covered a lot of Dewees Carminative that contained undeclared morphine and alcohol, and of a lot of alleged extract of vanilla compound which consisted of an artificially colored imitation composed in part of vanillin and coumarin containing less alcohol than declared on the label.

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Richard Gailliard Dunwody, trading as R. G. Dunwody & Sons, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 20, 1933, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida of a quantity of Dewees Carminative which was misbranded, and of quantities of spirits of camphor and citrate of magnesia which were adulterated; and on or about July 29, 1933, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida of a quantity of aromatic spirits of ammonia which was adulterated, and of quantities of tincture of iron chloride and extract of vanilla compound, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled variously: "Dunwody's Aromatic Spirits Ammonia"; "Dunwody's Tinct. Iron Chloride"; "Dunwody's Extract Vanilla Comp. Alcohol 15%"; "Dunwody's Dewees Carminative"; "Dunwody's Spirits Camphor" and "Dunwody's Citrate of Magnesia"; "R. G. Dunwody & Sons Atlanta, Georgia."

The information alleged that the aromatic spirits of ammonia, tincture of iron chloride, spirits of camphor, and citrate of magnesia were adulterated in that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation in the following respects: The aromatic spirits of ammonia contained less than 18.39 grams, namely, not more than 15.05 grams of ammonia per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the article shall contain not less than 18.39 grams of ammonia per 1,000 cubic centimeters; the tincture of iron chloride contained less than 4.48 percent, namely, not more than 1.7 percent of iron, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of iron chloride shall contain not less than 4.48 percent of iron; the spirits of camphor contained less than 9.5 grams, namely, not more than 9.08 grams of camphor per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that spirits of camphor shall contain not less than 9.5 grams of camphor per 100 cubic centimeters; the citrate of magnesia contained magnesium citrate corresponding to less than 1.5 grams, namely, not more than 0.837 gram of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters, and 10 cubic centimeters of the solution was found to require less than 9.5 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 3.1 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide to neutralize the free acid; and the article contained magnesium sulphate corresponding to 0.845 gram per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that solution of magnesium citrate, namely, citrate of magnesia shall contain in each 100 cubic centimeters, magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 grams of magnesium oxide, that 10 cubic centimeters of the solution should require not less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide to neutralize the free acid; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the container thereof.

Adulteration of the extract of vanilla compound was alleged for the reason that an artificially colored imitation product composed in part of vanillin and