

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

coumarin, had been substituted for extract of vanilla compound, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was an article inferior to extract of vanilla compound, namely, an imitation product composed in part of vanillin and coumarin, and was artificially colored with caramel so as to simulate the appearance of extract of vanilla compound, and in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the tincture of iron chloride was alleged for the reason that the article contained alcohol and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the Dewees Carminative was alleged for the reason that the article contained morphine and alcohol, and the labels on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of morphine and alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the extract of vanilla compound was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Extract Vanilla Comp. Alcohol 15%", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that the article was extract of vanilla compound containing 15 percent of alcohol; whereas it consisted of an artificially colored imitation product composed in part of vanillin and coumarin, containing less than 15 percent of alcohol.

On March 13, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and the court ordered that sentence be suspended and the defendant placed on probation for one year.

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

24518. Misbranding of International Stock Food Tonic and International Poultry Food Tonic. U. S. v. International Stock Food Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 32226. Sample nos. 56386-A, 56387-A, 56388-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the International Stock Food Co., a corporation, trading at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Alabama, on or about November 30, 1932, and May 19, 1933, of quantities of International Stock Food Tonic, and on or about October 30, 1933, of a quantity of International Poultry Food Tonic, which were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the stock food tonic consisted essentially of ground plant material including quassia and nux vomica, sodium chloride, and small proportions of calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, iron sulphate, a nitrate, charcoal, and sulphur; and that the poultry food tonic consisted essentially of ground plant material including quassia and sassafras, calcium carbonate, an iron compound, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, charcoal, sulphur, and capsicum.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding their therapeutic and curative effects appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles were effective: (Stock Food Tonic) to help prevent disease and aid digestion and assimilation; effective as a digestive medicine, blood purifier, and blood tonic; effective to increase red blood corpuscles, improve the appetite, stimulate digestive organs, neutralize the gases, increase the appetite, improve muscular strength, hasten recovery from debilitating diseases, destroy intestinal worms, stimulate intestinal action, give tone to the system and prevent fermentation and putrefaction of the digestive tract; effective as a stomach tonic, a stomach medicine, a gastric antiseptic, a dependable corrective of sour stomach and a splendid alterative and stimulant; effective to help produce pure blood and good health; effective to tone up the system, give new life, and a glossy coat of hair to horses; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for epizootic, indigestion, liver trouble, cough, influenza, hide bound, and blood out of order in horses; effective to promote better health for mare and colt, to invigorate stallions and help to produce stronger foals; effective to help prevent disease and insure growth of colts during winter; effective to help increase the quantity of milk and to treat disease in cows; effective to help prevent disease in horses and cattle and to produce a better quality of beef; effective to give health and rapid growth to calves; effective to keep sheep in good health, to treat disease in sheep, to fatten hogs, to cause sows to produce more pigs, to promote rapid