pituitary-like sex hormone having a physiological activity of 500 rat units in each cubic centimeter, since it possessed a physiological activity, if any, of not more than 280 rat units or not more than 280 international units of chorionic gonadotropic homone in each 10 cc., and contained in each cubic centimeter an amount of anterior pituitary-like sex hormone having a physiological activity, if any, of not more than 28 rat units.

On April 22, 1943, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed fines of $100 against Benjamin W. Feldman, $300 against Murray Blaivas, and $500 each against Abraham J. Blaivas and Emanuel Mandelbaum. Sentences against each of the defendants of 6 months in prison were suspended and the defendants were placed on probation for 18 months.

**922. Adulteration of Ladner's Improved Poultry Mixture. U. S. v. Ezra Everett Ladner (Ladner's Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Sentence, 6 months in Federal jail; sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 6 months.** (F. D. C. No. 4138. Sample No. 35410–E.)

On July 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed an information against Ezra Everett Ladner, trading as Ladner's Laboratories at Mobile, Ala., alleging shipment on or about January 3, 1941, from the State of Alabama into the State of Mississippi of a quantity of Ladner's Improved Poultry Mixture which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of the article showed that it contained 68 percent of hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide), 11.96 percent of Epsom salt (magnesium sulfate), 7.68 percent iron hydroxide (equivalent to 5.74 percent iron oxide), 11.11 percent sulfur, and 1.95 percent acid-insoluble residue (which was chiefly sand and silica).

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, since it was represented in its labeling as consisting of the following ingredients in the stated proportions: "Magnesium Sulphate .062–3%, Sulphur Lotum .062–3%, Calcium Hydroxide .100%, Mineral Oxide of Iron .081%," whereas it did not consist of the ingredients in the proportions stated, but did consist essentially as disclosed by the analysis above.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Contents Magnesium Sulphate .062–3%, Sulphur Lotum .062–3%, Calcium Hydroxide .100%, Mineral Oxide of Iron .081%," borne on the carton, were false and misleading since the article did not consist of the ingredients in the stated proportions. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements on the carton regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in poultry were false and misleading, since they represented that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of cholera, roup, sorehead, white diarrhea, worms, and limber neck; that it would restore the health of baby chicks; that it would be beneficial in the breeding of fancy poultry, and would improve and maintain the health of the flock and thus increase egg production, whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On January 18, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a sentence of 6 months in the Federal jail in New Orleans, but suspended the sentence and placed him on probation for 6 months.

**923. Adulteration and misbranding of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and sweet spirit of nitre. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Bottles of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia and 18 Dozen Bottles of Sweet Spirit of Nitre. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7518. Sample Nos. 87895–E, 87896–E.)

On May 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against the above-named products at Littleton, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 21, 1942, by the Baker Drug Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the aromatic spirit of ammonia showed that it contained not less than 2.95 grams of total ammonia in each 100 cc. and not more than 58.2 percent of alcohol, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides, among other things, that each 100 cc. shall contain not more than 2.1 grams of total ammonia and that the alcohol content shall be between 62 and 68 percent by volume.

Examination of a sample of the sweet spirit of nitre showed that its specific gravity was 0.8347 at 25° C. and that its ethyl nitrite content was extremely variable, ranging from 0.77 percent to 2.09 percent, whereas the Pharmacopoeia provides, among other things, that the article shall contain a specific gravity of

not more than 0.823 at 25° C. and shall contain not less than 3 percent of ethyl nitrite.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be drugs, the names of which are recognized in an official compendium, and their strength differed from the standards set forth in such compendium, and their difference in strength from such standards was not stated on their labels.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the name and address of the manufacturer appeared in a very small size of type which, on some labels, was practically illegible and was therefore not prominently placed upon the labels with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

On August 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**924. Adulteration and misbranding of Azamine Capsules. U. S. v. 4 Boxes of Azamine Capsules. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. No. 8018. Sample No. 7216–F.)

This product contained the active ingredient in excess of the amount declared on the label, and it would not be an effective treatment for various disease conditions for which it was recommended in the labeling.

On July 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel at Milwaukee, Wis., against 4 boxes of Azamine Capsules, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 1942, by the Nepera Chemical Co., Inc., from Yonkers, N. Y.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that each capsule contained not less than 5.89 grams (90.9 grains) of tolyl azo diamino pyridine hydrochloride.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "5 Grams * * * Each capsule contains 5 grams (77.2 grs. app.) of Tolyl-Azo-Diamino-Pyridine-Hydrochloride," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded in that statements made in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective in the treatment of various disease conditions were false and misleading since it was not effective for these conditions. Some of the representations made were that Azamine has been shown to possess marked bactericidal power in coccal and *B. coli* infections, and that it was an antiseptic of proved value in a wide range of infections in large and small animals. It was recommended for mastitis, metritis, vesicular vaginitis, urinary infections, necrotic lesions, sinuses and fistulae, as well as for acute septic metritis, cystitis, nephritis, coccidiosis, gastritis, enteritis, septicemia and pyemia. It was also recommended as a topical application for udder and teat injuries, keratitis, conjunctivitis, and traumata of eye and associated tissues.

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**925. Adulteration and misbranding of Paracelsus. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Paracelsus. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. No. 8161. Sample No. 4205–F.)

On or about August 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel at New Albany, Ind., against 26 boxes of Paracelsus at Bedford, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1942, by the American Biochemical Corporation from Cleveland, Ohio.

The labeling of the article represented it to possess the following ingredients: Phosphorus, 245 milligrams; calcium, 84 milligrams; iron, 12 milligrams; iodine, 2.40 milligrams; manganese, .09 milligram; magnesium, 8 milligrams; and sulfur, 68 milligrams.

Analysis of the article showed that it was a mixture of chemical salts, principally sodium phosphate, potassium chloride, table salt, magnesium sulfate, calcium lactate, sodium bicarbonate, and lesser quantities of other chemical salts. The article was approximately 93 percent deficient in phosphorus, 55 percent deficient in calcium, 90 percent deficient in iron, and contained no iodine. It contained 211 percent more manganese, 181 percent more magnesium, and 63 percent more sulfur than was declared on the label.