were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Aspirin 3 grs., Acetphenetidin 2 grs., Caffeine Citrate ½ grs.," borne on the label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the boric acid compound ointment was alleged in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess since it was represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "An excellent antiseptic," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The Boro-Oxyquinoline Compound Vaginal Suppositories were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength differed from that which they were represented to possess since they were represented to contain 2 grains of quinine sulfate, whereas they contained not more than 1.44 grains of quinine sulfate. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Quinine Sulphate 2 gr.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The Eye Unguent was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it was represented to possess since it was represented to contain 2 percent of yellow oxide of mercury, whereas it contained not less than 2.3 percent of yellow oxide of mercury. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Yellow Oxide Mercury 2%," borne on its label, was false and misleading.

The aspirin tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be and were represented as a drug the names of which, tablets of acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin tablets, are recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but their strength differed from the standard set forth in that compendium since each tablet contained the equivalent of not more than 85.6 percent of the labeled amount of acetylsalicylic acid, whereas the National Formulary provides that tablets of acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin tablets shall contain not less than 92.5 percent of the labeled amount of acetylsalicylic acid; and their difference in strength from such standard was not plainly stated on the label. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Aspirin Acid Acetylsalicylic 5 Grains," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

Analysis of a sample of the Hexamide Compound No. 1 showed that it consisted essentially of salol, methenamine, small proportions of benzoic acid and methylene blue, and not more than 0.012 grain of sulfanilamide per tablet. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "(Formerly Cystitis) * * * Recommended in the treatment of Cystitis and Gonorrhea," borne on its label, were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of cystitis and gonorrhea, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Sulfanilamide," borne on its label, was misleading since the statement suggested and created in the mind of the reader the impression and belief that the article, when used according to directions, "One or two tablets three times a day," would furnish the consumer with a therapeutically significant amount of sulfanilamide, whereas the article, when used according to directions, would not furnish the consumer with a significant amount of sulfanilamide, since the maximum daily dosage of the article, 6 tablets, as provided by the directions, would furnish an inconsequential amount of sulfanilamide.

On April 6, 1943, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $25 on each defendant.

1015. Adulteration and misbranding of cod liver oil. U. S. v. The Swiftide Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 8783. Sample Nos. 71520–E, 80695–E.)

On January 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed an information against the Swiftide Co., Portland, Maine, alleging shipment on or about February 7 and April 4, 1942, from the State of Maine into the States of Missouri and Ohio of a number of drums of cod liver oil. The article was labeled in part: "Swiftide Brand Cod Liver Oil."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was represented as a drug the name of which, cod liver oil, is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality fell below the standard set forth therein since that compendium provides that cod liver oil does not have a rancid odor, that not more 1 cc. of tenth-normal sodium hydroxide is required to neutralize the acids contained in 2 grams thereof, and that, when tested for non-destearinated cold liver oil, the oil remains fluid and does not deposit stearin, whereas the article had a rancid odor, required tenth-normal sodium hydroxide in amounts varying from 1.8 to 5.18 cc. to neutralize the free acids contained in 2 grams of the article, and the Missouri lot, when tested for non-destearinated cod liver oil,

produced a solid mass, indicating that such lot was non-destearinated, and the standard of quality and purity was not declared on its label.

The Missouri lot was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling, "Guaranteed to Contain Not Less Than 200 A. O. A. C. Units Vitamin D Not Less Than 1000 Units Vitamin A per Gramme of Oil," was false and misleading since it contained not more than 100 A. O. A. C. units of vitamin D and not more than 700 U. S. P. units of vitamin A per gram.

The Ohio lot was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling, "Guaranteed to Contain Not Less Than 200 A. O. A. C. Units Vitamin D * * * per Gramme of Oil," was false and misleading since it contained not more than 85 A. O. A. C. units of vitamin D per gram.

On September 29, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $100.

1016. Adulteration and misbranding of surgical catgut. U. S. v. Flanders-Day Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 8821. Sample Nos. 22551–F, 32801–F, 32806–F.)

On May 10, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed an information against the Flanders-Day Co., a corporation, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment on or about August 25, September 17, and October 14, 1942, from the State of Massachusetts into the States of New York and Pennsylvania of quantities of surgical catgut which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Flanders Standard Sutures and Ligatures * * * U. S. P. Surgical Catgut Sterile," and (tubes in 2 of the shipments) "U. S. P. Surgical Catgut."

Examination of samples of the article showed that it was contaminated with viable aerobic and, in 2 of the shipments, anaerobic, spore-bearing bacteria.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, surgical catgut, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia (second supplement, eleventh revision), an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile and did not meet the test for sterility of solids described in that compendium.

It was alleged to be misbranded in the statements in the labeling, (cartons) "U. S. P. Surgical Catgut Sterile," and (tubes) "U. S. P. Surgical Catgut," were false and misleading.

On May 25, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $100.

1017. Adulteration and misbranding of Codecol and ephedrine sulfate solution. U. S. v. Harvey Laboratories, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Total fine, $200. (F. D. C. No. 8834. Sample Nos. 23000–F, 23326–F.)

On April 30, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against the Harvey Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment on or about September 22 and December 12, 1942, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey of quantities of Codecol and ephedrine sulfate solution that were adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in that their strength differed in the following respects from that which they were represented to possess: The Codecol was represented to contain, in each fluid ounce, 8 grains of ammonium chloride and ½ grain of antimony potassium tartrate, whereas it contained not more than 6.73 grains of ammonium chloride and not more than 0.1 grain of antimony potassium tartrate per fluid ounce; the ephedrine sulfate solution was represented to contain 1 percent of ephedrine sulfate, whereas it contained not more than 0.78 percent of ephedrine sulfate.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in the labeling of the Codecol, "Ammonium Chloride . . . 8 gr. Antimony Potassium Tartrate . . . ½ gr. * * * qs. . . . 1 oz.," and, "Ephedrine Sulfate 1%" borne on the bottle label of the ephedrine sulfate solution, were false and misleading.

On June 2, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $50 upon each of the 4 counts, a total of $200.

1018. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine phosphates. U. S. v. The Liebenthal Brothers Co. (Marlo Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $500 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 8772. Sample No. 5926–F.)

On January 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed an information against the Liebenthal Brothers Co., a corporation doing business under the name of the Mario Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging