and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said formulary official at the time of investigation, since it contained not more than 70.12 grams of potassium bromide and not more than 66.58 grams of sodium bromide, per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the National Formulary provides that 1,000 cubic centimeters of elixir three bromides shall contain not less than 80 grams each of potassium bromide and sodium bromide; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container.

Adulteration of the remaining products was alleged for the reason that they were sold under 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 the said pharmacopoeia, in the following respects, and their own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container: The granular effervescent sodium phosphate contained more than 20 percent of exsiccated sodium phosphate, namely, not less than 32.46 percent of exsiccated sodium phosphate, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the product shall contain not more than 20 percent of exsiccated sodium phosphate; the fluidextract of ipecac yielded less than 1.35 grams, namely, not more than 1.027 grams, of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the product shall yield from each 100 cubic centimeters not less than 1.35 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac; the tincture of belladonna yielded more than 0.033 gram, namely, not less than 0.037 gram, of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the product shall contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not more than .033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves; the aromatic spirit of ammonia contained less than 1.839 grams, namely, not more than 1.171 grams, of ammonia per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the product shall contain not less than 1.839 grams of ammonia per 100 cubic centimeters. Adulteration was alleged with respect to all products for the further reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Effervescent Sodium Phosphate * * * U.S.P. Strength", "Elixir Three Bromides, N.F.", "Fluidextract Ipecac, U.S.P. Each 100 Cc. contains not less than 1.35 Gms. or more than 1.65 Gms. of Ether Soluble Alkaloids of Ipecac". "Tincture Belladona U.S.P.-X * * * Each 100 Cc. contains not * * * more than .033 gm. of the Alkaloids of Belladonna Leaves", "Aromatic Spirit Ammonia U.S.P.-X", borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading.

On January 22, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $75.

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

21807. Misbranding of Schultz Liquid-Tone. U. S. v. Ferdinand Henry Schultz (Schultz Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $200 and costs. (F. & D. no. 30276. Sample no. 6338–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Schultz Liquid-Tone, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ferdinand Henry Schultz, trading as the Schultz Chemical Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant on or about August 3, 1932, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of Schultz Liquid-Tone that was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of copper sulphate, sodium thiosulphate, potassium hydroxide, carbonates, phenols, glycerin, anise oil, and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label of the drum containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for sick hogs; effective as a preventive treatment against disease; effective as a preventive treatment of germ diseases in brood sows; effective as a treatment following vaccination to prevent any breaks on account of lowered vitality in

pigs; effective as a treatment following vaccination to put stock hogs in good shape; and effective as a treatment for necro and flu.

On January 23, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $200 and costs.

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

21808. Adulteration and misbranding of National Antacid Powder, codeine sulphate tablets, and cinchophen tablets. U. S. v. National Drug Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $75. (F. & D. no. 30301. Sample nos. 7552–A, 8198–A, 13096–A, 15782–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of codeine sulphate tablets and cinchophen tablets that contained less codeine sulphate and cinchophen, respectively, than was declared on the labels; and of Antacid Powder that contained a smaller proportion of bismuth subcarbonate than was declared on the label.

On November 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the National Drug Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 31, 1932, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of codeine sulphate tablets; on or about May 3 and May 17, 1932, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of South Carolina and the District of Columbia, respectively, of quantities of Antacid Powder; and on or about August 15, 1932, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of a quantity of cinchophen tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "National Antacid Powder Bismuth Subcarbonate 1 part, Sodium Bicarbonate 2 parts, Calcium Carbonate (precip.) 2 parts, Magnesium Oxide Light 2 parts Manufactured and Guaranteed By the National Drug Co. Philadelphia, Pa."; "Tablet Triturates Codeine Sulphate * * * 1/8 Grain in each tablet"; "Compressed Tablets Cincophen * * * 5 Grains."

Analyses of samples of the National Antacid Powder by this Department showed that one sample contained 13 percent less bismuth subcarbonate and another sample 18 percent less than was represented on the label; that the codeine sulphate tablets contained 12 percent less codeine sulphate than represented by the label; and that the cinchophen tablets contained 12 percent less cinchophen than was represented by the label.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, since the label of the Antacid Powder represented that bismuth subcarbonate was one-seventh of the article, whereas bismuth subcarbonate was less than one-seventh of the article; each of the codeine sulphate tablets was represented to contain 1/8 grain of codeine sulphate, whereas each of the tablets contained not more than 0.112 grain (1/7 grain) of codeine sulphate; and each of the cinchophen tablets was represented to contain 5 grains of cinchophen, whereas each tablet contained less than 5 grains of cinchophen, namely, not more than 4.38 grains of cinchophen.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Bismuth Subcarbonate 1 part", with respect to the Antacid Powder, "Codeine Sulphate * * * 1/8 Grain in each tablet", with respect to the codeine sulphate tablets; and "Tablets Cincophen * * * 5 Grains", with respect to the cinchophen tablets, were false and misleading.

On January 22, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $75.

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

21809. Misbranding of Feminex. U. S. v. 44 Large and 94 Small Packages of Feminex. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30463. S. no. 23412–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Feminex Tablets, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. It was also claimed in the labeling that the article would have no bad after-effects and that it was safe, whereas it contained drugs which might have bad after-effects and which might be dangerous. The article also contained acetphenetidin and the label failed to declare that acetphenetidin is a derivitive of acetanilid.

On May 16, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the