

as a tonic for baby chicks; effective as a preventive for all bowel troubles; effective to help maintain health and vigor in adult birds; effective as a treatment of birds out of condition; and effective as a treatment for disease; and that the C. C. Special was effective when used alone or in connection with C. C. Tonic, as a worm preventive and as a treatment for infested birds. Misbranding of both products was alleged for the further reason that they contained alcohol and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On May 18, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$80 and costs.

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

22592. Adulteration of chloroform liniment. U. S. v. Blumauer-Frank Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 31325. Sample no. 30787-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of chloroform liniment sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which failed to conform to the requirements of the said pharmacopoeia.

On May 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., a corporation, Portland, Ore., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 1, 1932, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a quantity of chloroform liniment that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "B. F. C. Co. * * * Chloroform Liniment Contains 67% Alcohol * * * Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oregon."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained in each 1,000 cc not more than 16.4 g of camphor, and 42.1 percent of alcohol by volume, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that chloroform liniment shall contain in each 1,000 cc not less than 31.5 g of camphor, and not less than 43 percent of alcohol by volume.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contains 67% Alcohol", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article contained less than 67 percent of alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On May 2, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

22593. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of lavender and sodium biphosphate. U. S. v. James Good, Inc., Thomas F. Meehan and John James Cram. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31327. Sample nos. 37487-A, 37527-A.)

This case was based on shipments of drugs that were represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard but which were found to be below the standard established by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On May 4, 1934, 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 James Good, Inc., a corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., and Thomas Meehan and John James Cram, of Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 20, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of oil of lavender and sodium biphosphate which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Oil of Lavender [or "Sodium Biphosphate"] U. S. P. * * * James Good, Inc. Philadelphia."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in 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 test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation in the following respects: The oil of lavender yielded less than

30 percent of esters calculated as linalyl acetate, namely, not more than 5.88 percent of esters calculated as linalyl acetate; the odor of said article was not characteristic of lavender flowers and said article was not soluble in three volumes of 70 percent alcohol; the specific gravity of the article at 25° C. was more than 0.888, namely, not less than 0.898; the refractive index of said article at 20° was more than 1.4640, namely, not less than 1.4726, and said article, when tested by the method prescribed by the pharmacopoeia for acetins, required less than 4.7 cc of half-normal hydrochloric acid for neutralization, namely, not more than 4.45 cc of half-normal hydrochloric acid for neutralization, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that oil of lavender shall yield not less than 30 percent of esters calculated as linalyl acetate; that it shall have the characteristic odor of lavender flowers and shall be soluble in three volumes of 70 percent alcohol; that its specific gravity shall not be more than 0.888 at 25°; that the refractive index shall not be more than 1.4640 at 20°, and that when tested for acetins not less than 4.7 cc of half-normal hydrochloric acid shall be required for neutralization; and in that the sodium biphosphate when dried to constant weight contained not more than 93 percent NaH_2PO_4 (sodium dihydrogen phosphate); 0.4 percent water insoluble matter and chloride, per gram, equivalent to 1.5 cc of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid; whereas the said pharmacopoeia provides that sodium biphosphate when dried to constant weight shall contain not less than 98 percent of NaH_2PO_4 ; that it is freely soluble in water, and that it shall contain, per gram, chloride corresponding to not more than 0.2 cc of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, "Oil of Lavender U. S. P." and "Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P.", were false and misleading. Misbranding of the oil of lavender was alleged for the further reason that it was a product that contained little, if any, oil of lavender, prepared in imitation of oil of lavender, U. S. P., and was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, "Oil of Lavender U. S. P."

On May 22, 1934, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere and were adjudged guilty and the following fines were imposed: James Good, Inc., \$30, T. F. Meehan, \$10, and John J. Cram, \$10

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

22594. Adulteration and misbranding of spirits camphor, essence peppermint, chloroform liniment, and spirits ammonia aromatic. U. S. v. Liebenthal Bros. Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31360. Sample nos. 4297-A, 4298-A, 4299-A, 4303-A, 4328-A, 4329-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of products labeled as conforming to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which did not so conform. The chloroform liniment and one shipment of essence peppermint were short volume.

On January 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Liebenthal Bros. Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 13 and July 21, 1932, from the State of Ohio into the State of Wisconsin, of quantities of spirits camphor, essence peppermint, chloroform liniment and spirits ammonia aromatic which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "Hi-Test Brand Spirits Camphor U. S. P."; "Hi-Test Essence Peppermint U. S. P. Alcohol 85% * * * 2 Fl. Oz. [or "1 Fl. Oz.]""; "Hi-Test Brand Spirits Ammonia Aromatic U. S. P. * * * Distributed only By Hi-Test Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio."; "Marlo Chloroform Liniment U. S. P. * * * 4 Fl. Oz. Marlo Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio."

It was alleged in the information that the articles 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 the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation in the following respects: The spirits camphor contained more than 10.5 g of camphor in each 100 cc, the two samples containing 12.4 and 12.6 g.