

in the said formulary, in that it contained not more than 3.678 grams of the anhydrous alkaloids of quinine and strychnine per 1,000 cubic centimeters, equivalent to 1.678 grams per fluid ounce of the article, whereas the National Formulary provides that the article shall contain in each 1,000 cubic centimeters, 8.750 grams of quinine hydrochloride and 0.175 grams of strychnine sulphate, equivalent to 7.29 grams of the anhydrous alkaloids of quinine and strychnine per 1,000 cubic centimeters, or, 3.32 grains of the anhydrous alkaloids of quinine and strychnine per each fluid ounce; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container.

On March 18, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court found the defendant not guilty.

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

**24507. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral oil and misbranding of liquefied carbolic acid, spirit of camphor, and castor oil. U. S. v. Continental Drug Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$210 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31318. Sample nos. 4278-A, 4282-A, 4824-A, 4825-A, 4827-A, 15673-A.)**

This case was based on interstate shipments of drugs which were short volume and a shipment of mineral oil which failed to conform to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia because of the presence of sulphur.

On July 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Continental Drug Corporation, trading at Alton, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 27, April 14, June 25, and August 20, 1932, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin of quantities of liquefied carbolic acid, spirit of camphor, and castor oil which were misbranded, and on or about June 17, 1932, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of mineral oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Carbolic Acid Liquid \* \* \* 1 fld. oz."; "Spirit Camphor \* \* \* 1 fld. oz."; "Liquefied Carbolic Acid \* \* \* 1 fld. oz. [and "1 oz."]; "Castor Oil \* \* \* 8 fld. oz. [and "8 oz."]; \* \* \* Continental Drug Corporation St. Louis [or "Alton Ill."]; "Russian Mineral Oil U. S. P. \* \* \* Distributed by Ell-Dee Mfg. Co. St. Louis Mo."

The mineral oil was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name 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 official at the time of investigation in that it contained sulphur; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that mineral oil shall contain no sulphur compounds.

Misbranding of the said mineral oil was alleged for the reason that the statement "Mineral Oil U. S. P.", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since the said statement represented that the article was mineral oil which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not mineral oil which conformed to the said standard.

Misbranding of the liquefied carbolic acid, spirit of camphor, and castor oil was alleged for the reason that the statements "1 fld. oz.", and "1 oz.", with respect to the liquefied carbolic acid and spirit of camphor, and the statements "8 fld. ozs." and "8 ozs." with respect to the castor oil, were false and misleading since the bottles contained less than declared.

On March 12, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$210 and costs.

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

**24508. Misbranding of Hydroxene. U. S. v. Llewellyn B. Ritter (Hydroxene Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Defendant placed on probation for two years (F. & D. no. 31328. Sample no. 33618-A.)**

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Llewellyn B. Ritter, trading as the Hydroxene Co., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 23, 1932, from