impregnated with Staph. aureus having the standard resistance to phenol at 37 degrees C. The wet impregnated papers were then immersed in the sample under test and a paper square removed at stated intervals and retransferred to 10 cc. of sterile broth, washed by agitation and use of a sterile needle, and transferred to a second 10 cc. of sterile broth. Both sets of tubes were then incubated at 37 degrees C. for 48 hours with the following results:

	Hours of Exposure								
Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pheno-Isolin Undiluted	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−

	Minutes of Exposure		
	5	10	15
Phenol 1:80	+	−	−
1:90	+	+	+

"Comments: These results show that Pheno-Isolin had germicidal action in a nine hour period of exposure under the conditions of the test. * * * In the germicidal test, the Pheno-Isolin is slowly absorbed by the bacteria, as the Phenol-Isolin is very slowly soluble in aqueous solutions, which, of course, are different from the albuminous serum in the wound or toxin compounds."

On March 11, 1935, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of $30.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24648. Adulteration and misbranding of cinchophen tablets and elixir terpin hydrate and codeine. U. S. v. Fraser Tablet Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $400. (F. & D. no. 33858. Sample nos. 66133–A, 69709–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of cinchophen tablets which contained less cinchophen than declared, and elixir terpin hydrate and codeine which differed from the standard established by the National Formulary.

On May 13, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Fraser Tablet Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about December 15, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey of a quantity of cinchophen tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The information further charged that the defendant company had sold on February 26, 1934, a quantity of elixir terpin hydrate and codeine under a guaranty that the article was not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, that on March 10, 1934, a quantity of the product in the identical condition as when so sold had been shipped by the purchaser in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled, respectively: "Fraser's Tablets Cinchophen * * * 5 Grains Fraser Tablet Co., Inc. Brooklyn, N. Y."; "Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine N. F. * * * Each Fluidrachm Represents * * * Codeine Alkaloid 1–9 Grain * * * Fraser Tablet Co., Inc. Pharmaceutical Laboratories Brooklyn, N. Y."

The cinchophen tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each of the said tablets was represented to contain 5 grains of cinchophen; whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 4.4 grains of cinchophen. The elixir terpin hydrate and codeine was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in that authority, since it contained codeine sulphate and no codeine alkaloid, whereas the National Formulary provides that elixir terpin hydrate and codeine shall contain codeine alkaloid, and does not mention codeine sulphate as a normal constituent of elixir terpin hydrate and codeine; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration of the elixir terpin hydrate and codeine was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to conform to the standard laid down in the National Formulary, and to contain in each fluid dram 1/9 grain of codeine alkaloid; whereas it did not conform to the standard laid down in the National Formulary and contained no codeine alkaloid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Tablets * * * Cinchophen * * * 5 Grains" and "Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine

N. F. * * * Each Fluidrachm Represents * * * Codeine Alkaloid 1/9 Grain", borne on the labels, were false and misleading.

On June 17, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $400.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24649. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral oil. U. S. v. Irving Sperling. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. no. 33859. Sample no. 58019–A.)

The product in this case was represented to be heavy mineral oil of exceptionally high viscosity. Examination showed that it did not conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for heavy mineral oil, since its kinematic viscosity was below the minimum tolerance of that authority.

On May 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Irving Sperling, a member of a partnership trading as the American Drug Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that on or about August 18, 1933, the defendant had sold to a purchaser at New York a quantity of mineral oil under a guaranty that it was not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act; that on October 19, 1934, the purchaser shipped a portion of the product in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts; and that the said mineral oil was in fact adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold as heavy mineral oil, namely, heavy liquid petrolatum, 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, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to be heavy mineral oil, namely, heavy liquid petrolatum of pharmacopoeial standard, and to have an exceptionally high viscosity; whereas it was not heavy liquid petrolatum of pharmacopoeial standard, it was not heavy mineral oil, and did not have exceptionally high viscosity.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Mineral Oil U. S. P. * * * A Heavy Mineral Oil Having * * * exceptionally high viscosity", borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading, since the article did not conform to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it was not heavy mineral oil, and did not have exceptionally high viscosity.

On June 18, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $50.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24650. Adulteration and misbranding of camphorated oil. U. S. v. Safe Owl Products, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $75. (F. & D. no. 33879. Sample nos. 51663–A, 66318–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of camphorated oil the labeling of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The product in one shipment contained less camphor than the minimum required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and was not labeled to indicate its own standard of strength, quality, and purity.

On February 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Safe Owl Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 12, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and on or about November 23, 1933, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of camphorated oil that was misbranded, and a portion of which was also adulterated. One lot of the article was labeled in part: "Owl Brand * * * Camphorated Oil U. S. P." The remaining lot was labeled in part: "Owl Brand * * * Camphorated Oil Not U. S. P."

Analysis showed that the lot labeled "U. S. P." contained 19.2 percent of camphor, and that the lot labeled "Not U. S. P." contained 15.8 percent of