

in the District of Columbia a quantity of elixir of sodium salicylate that was adulterated.

The article 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 therein since it contained not more than 64 grams of sodium salicylate per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the formulary provides that elixir of sodium salicylate shall contain 85 grams of sodium salicylate per 1,000 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On February 2, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court ordered that imposition of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26111. Adulteration of elixir sodium salicylate. U. S. v. Enoch A. Norris. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. Execution of sentence suspended. (F & D. no. 28108. I. S. no. 42643.)

This case involved elixir of sodium salicylate that differed from the standard established by the National Formulary.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against Enoch A. Norris, a member of a partnership trading as the North East Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that the defendant had sold in the District of Columbia on or about November 2, 1931, a quantity of elixir of sodium salicylate which was adulterated.

The article 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 therein since it contained not more than 66.9 grams of sodium salicylate per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the formulary provided that elixir of sodium salicylate should contain 85 grams of sodium salicylate per 1,000 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On April 4, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25, but ordered that execution of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26112. Adulteration of elixir of potassium bromide. U. S. v. John M. Thal. Plea of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28109. I. S. no. 39680.)

This product was sold as elixir of potassium bromide and differed from the standard established by the National Formulary.

On November 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against John M. Thal, a member of a partnership trading as the Executive Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that the defendant had sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of elixir of potassium bromide which was adulterated.

The article 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 therein since it contained not less than 210.0 grams of potassium bromide per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the formulary provided that elixir of potassium bromide should contain 175 grams of potassium bromide per 1,000 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On February 2, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court ordered that imposition of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26113. Adulteration of compound solution of iodine. U. S. v. Hilda Frank (O'Donnell's Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. Execution of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28111. I. S. no. 39671.)

This case involved compound solution of iodine that fell below the pharmacopoeial standard.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against Hilda Frank, trading as O'Don-

nell's Drug Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 3, 1931, the defendant sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of compound solution of iodine which was adulterated.

The article 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 test laid down therein, in that the said pharmacopoeia specified that liquor iodi compositus, that is, compound solution of iodine, should contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not less than 4.8 grams of iodine and not less than 9.8 grams of potassium iodide, whereas the article contained less iodine and less potassium than so specified, namely, not more than 0.332 gram of iodine and not more than 0.85 gram of potassium iodide per each 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared upon the container thereof.

On March 26, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25, but ordered that execution of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26114. Adulteration of tincture of cinchona. U. S. v. Benjamin Bass (Corner Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. Execution of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28112. I. S. no. 37558.)

This case involved tincture of cinchona that differed from the standard established by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against Benjamin Bass trading as the Corner Drug Store, Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 2, 1931, the defendant had sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of tincture of cinchona that was adulterated.

The article 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 test laid down therein, since it yielded less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 0.44 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of cinchona should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 6, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 but ordered that execution of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26115. Adulteration of compound solution of iodine. U. S. v. Max Kossow. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. Execution of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28113. I. S. no. 37790.)

This case involved compound solution of iodine that differed from the pharmacopoeial standard.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against Max Kossow, a member of a partnership trading as the District Drug Stores Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 2, 1931, the defendant sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of compound solution of iodine which was adulterated.

The article 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 test laid down therein, in that the pharmacopoeia specified that liquor iodi compositus, that is, compound solution of iodine, should contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not less than 4.8 grams of iodine and not less than 9.8 grams of potassium iodide; whereas the article contained less iodine and less potassium iodide than so specified, namely, not more than 3.952 grams of iodine and not more than 7.97 grams of potassium iodide in each 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared upon the container thereof.

On February 1, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 but ordered that execution of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*