The liquor cresolis compositus contained oil other than linseed oil; whereas the pharmacopoeia mentions only linseed oil as an ingredient of liquor cresolis compositus. Adulteration of the products sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia 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.

Adulteration of the lemon extract was alleged in that a product deficient in lemon oil had been substituted for pure extract lemon, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the products sold under names recognized in the pharmacopoeia in that the following statements borne on the label were false and misleading: "Glycerin, U.S.P."; "Arsenic Trioxide, U.S.P."; "Phenol Crystals, U.S.P."; "Sodium Borate Powder, U.S.P."; "Powdered Borax, U.S.P."; "Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, U.S.P."; "Sodium Biphosphate, U.S.P."; "Zinc Oxide, U.S.P."; "Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U.S.P."

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the lemon extract in that the statements "Extract, Flavoring, Lemon", borne on the carton, and the statements "Pure Extract Lemon", "Alcohol 80%", borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading and were applied to the article so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since they represented that it was pure extract of lemon and contained 80 percent of alcohol; whereas it was not pure extract of lemon, but was a product deficient in lemon oil and did not contain 80 percent of alcohol, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the vanilla extract in that the statements "24 4-Ounce bottles", borne on the carton and "4 Fluid Ounces, Net Alcohol 40%", borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading and were applied to the article so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that they represented that the bottles contained 4 fluid ounces of the article, and that the article contained 40 percent of alcohol; whereas each of said bottles contained less than 4 fluid ounces of the article, and the article contained less than 40 percent of alcohol. Misbranding of the vanilla extract was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

Misbranding of the syrup of hypophosphites, hydrogen peroxide solution, and the oil of cottonseed was alleged for the reason that the statements "1 Pint", with respect to the syrup of hypophosphites, "1 Gallon", with respect to the hydrogen peroxide solution, and "1 Quart", with respect to the oil of cottonseed, borne on the labels of the bottles containing the articles, were false and misleading since the said bottles contained less than declared.

Misbranding of the dog soap was alleged in that certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the cartons containing the article and in a circular enclosed therein, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as an aid in keeping the skin in a healthy condition; was effective to heal sores, to promote the healing of many sores and eruptions, and to make hair grow; was effective as a treatment of eczema sores and certain other skin ailments; and was effective to insure health.

The information also charged adulteration and misbranding of the liquor cresolis compositus and misbranding of Good's Dog Soap in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On January 15, 1937, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere. Judgments were entered finding the defendants guilty and imposing a fine of $300 on James Good, Inc., for violation of both acts. John J. Cram was given a suspended sentence and placed on probation for 1 year.

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

26777. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of belladonna. U. S. v. Abbott Laboratories. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. no. 34027. Sample nos. 72228–A, 4271–B, 4273–B.)

This product differed from the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and was not labeled to indicate its own standard.

On June 11, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Abbott Laboratories, a corporation,

North Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 3, May 10, and July 16, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of tincture of belladonna that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Belladonna, U. S. P. * * * Standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 grams of total alkaloids in 100 cc. * * * Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois."

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 100 cubic centimeters of the article yielded more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves. Samples from the three shipments were found to yield not less than 0.0463, 0.0387, and 0.046 gram, respectively, of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves; whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that 100 cubic centimeters of tincture of belladonna should yield not more than 0.033 grams of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. The article was alleged to be adulterated further in that it was represented to be tincture of belladonna that conformed to the pharmacopoeial standard and to be standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 gram of total alkaloids in 100 cubic centimeters; whereas it was not tincture of belladonna which conformed to the pharmacopoeial standard and 100 cubic centimeters of the article contained more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Tincture Belladonna U. S. P. * * * standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 grams of total alkaloids in 100 cc.", were false and misleading.

On January 21, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $25.

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

26778. Misbranding of Okasa-Silver for Men and Okasa-Gold for Women. U. S. v. 77 Boxes of Okasa-Silver for Men and 6 Boxes of Okasa-Gold for Women. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34903, 34904. Sample nos. 21022–B, 21023–B.)

This case involved importation from a foreign country of quantities of articles labeled "Okasa-Silver for Men" and "Okasa-Gold for Women", which names on the labels falsely and fraudulently represented the curative or therapeutic effect of the articles with respect to diseases of men and diseases of women, respectively.

On January 17, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 77 boxes of Okasa-Silver for Men and 6 boxes of Okasa-Gold for Women at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on various dates between October 28 and December 20, 1934, by Hormo Pharm G. M. B. H., from Berlin, Germany, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that they consisted essentially of animal glandular material and plant material including flour and cacao.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon the labels, "For Men" and "For Women", falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles were adequate treatments for diseases of men and women, respectively.

On December 3, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

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

26779. Adulteration and misbranding of atropine sulphate tablets, tincture of aconite tablets, atropine sulphate solution, and sodium cacodylate ampoules. U. S. v. The Columbus Pharmacal Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,200. (F. & D. no. 36035. Sample nos. 35175–B, 35234–B, 35241–B, 35248–B.)

This case involved drugs that fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

On April 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Columbus Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food