trade name for the chemical product phenacaine hydrochloride, and the article contained less than 1½ percent of phenacaine hydrochloride.

The Ointment Ophthalmic Argenoid was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since it was labeled "10 Per Cent (Mild Silver Protein)" which label represented that the article contained 10 percent of the amount of silver which is contained in mild silver protein as defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which requires that mild silver protein shall contain not less than 19 percent of silver, i. e., it represented that said article contained not less than 1.9 percent of silver; whereas it contained less than 1.9 percent of silver, namely, 1.69 percent of silver. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "10 Per Cent (Mild Silver Protein)" was false and misleading in that it did not contain 1.9 percent of silver, the amount that should be present in a product containing 10 percent of mild silver protein, but did contain a less amount.

On December 8, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $150.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30993. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil. U. S. v. 31 Drums of Cod-Liver Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 45439. Sample No. 19774–D.)

This product was represented to contain 125 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram, but did contain not more than 95 such units of vitamin D per gram.

On June 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel against 31 drums of cod-liver oil at Minneapolis, Minn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 24, 1938, by Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Cod Liver Oil * * * USP Vitamine Brand."

Adulteration was alleged in that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Chick Tested Guaranteed Minimum 125 AOAC—D—Units per gram," since the article did not contain 125 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram but did contain a smaller amount.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Chick tested guaranteed minimum 125 AOAC—D units per gram," was false and misleading.

On October 31, 1939, Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30994. Misbranding of Anti-Firin. U. S. v. Henry William Robinson and George Norman Robinson (Marvel Remedies Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Defendants placed on probation for 2 years. (F. & D. No. 42637. Sample Nos. 24376–C, 18178–D.)

The label of this veterinary product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness.

On January 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Henry William Robinson and George Norman Robinson, trading as the Marvel Remedies Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drug Act as amended, on or about March 1, 1937, and May 10, 1938, from the State of California into the State of Nevada of quantities of Anti-Firin that was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of castor oil containing approximately 6 percent of methyl salicylate, colored with a red dye.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the can labels and in accompanying circulars falsely and fraudulently represented (in the case of one shipment) that it was effective to relieve boils and warts and as a treatment for boils; effective to relieve fistula, wire cuts, harness sores and wounds, lameness, thrush, bow tendons, splints, big knees, ringbone and sidebone (of short standing), and warts in horses; effective as a treatment for

lameness in horses; effective to relieve cake bag, warts, foxtail, wire cuts, and lameness in cows; effective as a treatment for cake bag, foxtail, and warts in cows; effective to relieve lameness, mange, minor cuts, and wounds in dogs; effective as a treatment for lameness, mange, wire cuts, and warts in dogs; and effective to relieve without firing, blemish, or pain; and (in the case of the other shipment) that it was effective as an absorbent and healer; effective to absorb all inflammation, foreign or poisonous matter; effective to remove burns, rheumatic pains, boils, warts, swellings, and skin infections such as eczema and ringworm; effective as a treatment for burns and cuts; effective to remove fistula, wire cuts, harness sores and wounds, lameness, cracked heels, thrush, bow tendons, poll evil, bone spavins, splints, big knees, shoe boils, ringbone, sidebones, spavins, and saddle and harness sores on horses; effective as a treatment for severe cases of lameness, long-standing enlargements (hard or soft), swelling, and severe tendon and ligament cases in horses; effective to remove cake bag, foxtail, wire cuts, cowpox, ringworm, lameness, and sore feet on cows; effective as a treatment for inflammation of the udder, cake bag, and foxtail in cows; effective to remove lameness. dropped muscles, mange, canker, and cuts and wounds of all kinds on dogs; effective as a treatment for lameness, mange, and other skin infections in dogs, and as a treatment for foot ailments in animals; effective as a treatment for open wounds, inflammation of the skin, flesh, bone or tendon, and wire cuts in animals; and effective to relieve, without firing, blemish or pain.

On June 6, 1939, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere and the court sentenced them to 2 years' probation.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30995. Adulteration and misbranding of codeine sulfate tablets. U. S. v. The Wm. S. Merrell Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 42792. Sample Nos. 37259–D, 37260–D, 47494–D, 63941–D, 63942–D.)

This case involved shipments of a product purported to be codeine sulfate tablets but which was in fact morphine sulfate tablets.

On March 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information against the Wm. S. Merrell Co., a corporation trading at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act within the period from on or about January 13 to on or about February 16, 1939, from the State of Ohio into the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Virginia, respectively, of quantities of alleged codeine sulfate tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Codeine Sulphate (Opium derivative) ½ Grain."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary but its strength, quality, and purity differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity of tablets of codeine sulfate as determined by the tests laid down in the said formulary in that it contained no codeine sulfate but did contain morphine sulfate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "H. T. * * * Codeine Sulphate," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since the said article did not consist of codeine sulfate but did consist of morphine sulfate tablets. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, namely, "H. T. * * * Codeine Sulphate," and in that it contained morphine and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of morphine contained therein.

On March 8, 1940, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant, and the court imposed a fine of $200 on each of the six counts of the information but suspended payment on all counts but the first.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30996. Adulteration and misbranding of Causalin. U. S. v. Amfre Drug Co., Inc., and Lewis Stern. Pleas of guilty. Fines, $420. (F. & D. No. 42678. Sample Nos. 25962–D, 25963–D, 25964–D, 30071–D to 30074–D, incl., 30092–D to 30097–D, incl., 35452–D, 35453–D, 35567–D, 35569–D, 35570–D, 41997–D.)

This product was represented to contain aminopyrine and quinolinesulfonate, whereas it contained in addition to such drugs a material proportion of salicylic ethyl ester carbonate.

On January 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the