headache and all ailments due to a sluggish or inactive liver, to produce healthy operation of the bowels, to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys, to purify the blood, to strengthen, regulate and give tone to the whole system, to improve digestion, to ward off malaria and thus prevent chills and fever; to remove the cause of derangement and effect a cure in liver complaint; to remove the cause of dyspepsia; to restore digestion to its healthy condition; to relieve sick headache and remove the cause thereof; to relieve piles, to make the bowels act regularly; to correct the liver and kidneys and make their secretions healthy; to make the blood pure; to cause worms to leave the bowels; to effect a cure of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia; to purify the blood and carry off impurities and build up broken-down constitutions and make them like new; and effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, or cure for habitual constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion and their effects such as nausea, sick headache and sour stomach; female complaints; weight or pain in the right side; frequent palpitation of the heart; uneasiness at the stomach; pains in the sides, back and lower part of the bowels; diseases of the kidneys, impure blood, diseases of the skin, scrofula, sore mouth, salt rheum, pimples on the face, old sores or ulcers, all humors of the blood, and dropsy.

On November 8, 1940, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $100.

31135. Adulteration and misbranding of sandalwood oil. U. S. v. Alfred C. Hoffman (Red Mill Drug Co.) Plea of guilty. Fine, $8. (F. & D. No. 42799. Sample Nos. 1600–D, 2362–D, 9624–D, 77634–D.)

This product differed from the pharmacopoeial standard in the following respects: It contained mineral oil; it yielded less than 90 percent of alcohols calculated as santalol. It did not have the characteristic color of sandalwood, and was not soluble in 5 volumes of 70 percent alcohol. It also differed from the pharmacopoeial standard with respect to its specific gravity, optical rotation, and refractive index.

On November 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against Alfred C. Hoffman, trading as the Red Mill Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. alleging shipment within the period from on or about November 9, 1937, to on or about February 2, 1939, from the State of New York into the States of Pennsylvania and Missouri of quantities of sandalwood oil that was adulterated and misbranded.

The article in all shipments was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation; and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container. One shipment was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each capsule was represented to contain 5 minims of the article; whereas each capsule contained less than 5 minims, namely, not more than 4.43 minims of the article.

The article in three shipments was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure East India (U. S. P.) Sandalwood Oil," borne on the cartons, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was sandalwood oil which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not sandalwood oil which conformed to the standard laid down in such compendium.

The remaining shipment was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Each capsule contains Sandalwood Oil * * * 5 minims," borne on the carton, was false and misleading since the said statement represented that the article consisted entirely of sandalwood oil and that each of the capsules contained 5 minims thereof; whereas it did not consist entirely of sandalwood oil but did consist in part of mineral oil and each of the capsules did not contain 5 minims of the article but did contain a smaller amount. All shipments were alleged to be misbranded further in that the article was an imitation of sandalwood oil and was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article.

The information also charged the defendant with various other shipments of sandalwood oil that was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notice of judgment D. D. N. J. No. 347.

On January 7, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $8 on the counts charging violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of 1906. (The defendant was also sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment on the

10 counts covering violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act but this sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 1 year.)

31136. Adulteration of Ovestrin in Oil. U. S. v. American Parentrasol Laboratories, Inc., and George Blank. Pleas of nolo contendere. Corporation fined $100. George Blank fined $100; imposition of sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 2 years. (F. & D. No. 42805. Sample No. 54572–D.)

This product possessed about one-third the potency declared on its label.

On February 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed an information against the American Parentrasol Laboratories, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., and George Blank, alleging shipment on or about May 29, 1939, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Michigan of a quantity of Ovestrin in Oil which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold since each cubic centimeter was represented to possess the therapeutic activity of 10,000 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones; whereas each cubic centimeter of the article possessed a therapeutic activity of less than 10,000, namely, not more than 3,250 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements (box) "1 c. c. therapeutic activity of 10,000 i. u. of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones" and (ampuls) "1 c. c. equals 10,000 i. u." were false and misleading since they represented that the article possessed a therapeutic activity of 10,000 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones; whereas it possessed the therapeutic activity of less than 10,000, namely, not more than 3,250 International Units of estrogenic ovarian follicular hormones.

The information also charged the shipment in interstate commerce of various drugs in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On May 6, 1941, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court fined both the corporation and George Blank $100 but suspended imposition of sentence as to the latter and placed him on probation for 2 years. (Both defendants were fined $50 on each of the 8 counts charging violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.)

31137. Adulteration and misbranding of Gestrone. U. S. v. Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., and Samuel Heller. Pleas of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 42767. Sample No. 51247–D.)

The potency of this product did not exceed one-seventh of that declared on the label.

On February 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed an information against the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Samuel Heller, alleging shipment on or about April 6, 1939, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Gestrone which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "A Pro-Medico Product Gestrone."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since it was represented to possess a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cubic centimeter; whereas it possessed a potency equivalent to not more than 17 rat units per cubic centimeter.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "physiologically standardized to a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cc," borne on the label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article had been physiologically standardized to a potency of not less than 125 rat units per cubic centimeter; whereas it possessed a potency equivalent to not more than 17 rat units per cubic centimeter.

On March 11, 1940, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 on each of the two counts of the information, the total fines amounting to $200.

31138. Adulteration and misbranding of phenacetin compound tablets and acetanilid tablets. U. S. v. Flint, Eaton & Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 38682. Sample Nos. 18628–C, 18778–C, 21308–C.)

The phenacetin compound tablets contained less aspirin than the amount declared on the label, and the acetanilid tablets contained less acetanilid than was declared.