

label was false and misleading since each of the ampuls contained a less amount; (2) in that it was not packaged as prescribed in the National Formulary, since the glass used for the ampuls did not pass the test for solubility and reaction required by that compendium; and (3) in that the ampuls did not contain the excess volume (0.5 cc.) which the National Formulary requires should be measured into ampuls purporting to contain a 10-cc. dose of a mobile solution. One of the shipments was alleged to be adulterated in that it fell below the standard set forth in the National Formulary, since it contained an excess of oxidizable substances, and this fact was not plainly stated on its label.

On October 26, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the 5 counts in the information.

**863. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of iron and elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine. U. S. v. L. Perrigo Company. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150. (F. D. C. No. 7699. Sample Nos. 47545-E, 47547-E, 66255-E.)**

On November 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan filed an information against L. Perrigo Co., a corporation, Allegan, Mich., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products on or about March 6 and May 2, 1941, from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana.

The United States Pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of iron shall contain an amount of ferric chloride corresponding to not less than 4.5 grams of iron. Analysis of a sample of Tincture Iron U. S. P. showed that it contained an amount of ferric chloride corresponding to not more than 3.15 grams of iron per 100 cc. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its strength differed from and its quality fell below the standard set forth in that compendium as the drug contained ferric chloride corresponding to not more than 3.15 grams of iron per 100 cc. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Tincture Iron U. S. P.," appearing on the label was false and misleading when applied to a drug which did not conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

A drug compounded in accordance with the formula for elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine set forth in the National Formulary must contain an amount of ferric citrochloride equivalent to not less than 5.60 grams of iron per 1,000 cc., and must contain not less than 8 grams of quinine hydrochloride per 1,000 cc. Examination of a sample from each of 2 shipments of Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F., showed that the article in one shipment contained an amount of ferric citrochloride equivalent to not more than 2.80 grams of iron per 1,000 cc., and not more than 4.90 grams of quinine hydrochloride per 1,000 cc. A sample from the second shipment contained not less than 9.5 grams of quinine hydrochloride per 1,000 cc. The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a product recognized in the National Formulary and its strength differed from and its quality fell below the standard set forth in such compendium. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F.," appearing on the label was false and misleading when applied to an article which did not conform to the requirements of the National Formulary.

On November 30, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court found the defendant guilty and assessed a fine of \$25 on each count, or a total of \$150.

**864. Adulteration and misbranding of Real's Antiseptic Medicated Skin Cream, aromatic spirit of ammonia, and sweet spirit of nitre. U. S. v. Baker Drug Corp. Plea of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended for 3 years on condition that the defendant would not violate the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and would pay a fine of \$200 under the Probation Statute. (F. D. C. No. 7746. Sample Nos. 78865-E, 87895-E, 87896-E.)**

On November 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed an information against the Baker Drug Corporation, Norfolk, Va., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products on or about February 12 and March 21, 1942, from the State of Virginia into the States of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The former shipment was made in the name of Jos. Friedberg.

Analysis of a sample of Real's Antiseptic Medicated Skin Cream showed the product to consist essentially of small proportions of potassium hydroxide, volatile oils, including menthol, eucalyptol, and oil of bergamont, and a trace of phenol, incorporated in a base of stearic acid, petrolatum, and beeswax. Bacteriological examination showed the article to be devoid of antiseptic properties.