amounts of such vitamins. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that 6 tablets of the article would supply 120 mg. of vitamin C and 2,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin D, and would supply four times the minimum daily requirements for vitamin C and five times the minimum daily requirements for vitamin D, whereas the article would supply smaller amounts of vitamin C and vitamin D than was represented and smaller proportions of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin C and vitamin D than was represented.

The information alleged also that another article, known as vitamin A and D tablets, was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: June 27, 1952. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $400.

3805. Adulteration of sulfadiazine tablets. U. S. v. 19 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33276. Sample No. 6556–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 26, 1952, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 5, 1952, by the Robin Pharmacal Corp., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 19 1,000-tablet bottles of *sulfadiazine tablets* at Boston, Mass.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "1000 Sulfadiazine * * * (2-Sulfanilamidopyrimidine) Compressed Tablets (Scored) 0.5 Gm. (7.7 Grains)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Sulfadiazine Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since the standard provides that sulfadiazine tablets contain not less than 95 percent of the labeled amount of sulfadiazine, whereas the article contained less than that amount, namely, not more than 77 percent of the labeled amount of sulfadiazine.

DISPOSITION: August 18, 1952. The Robin Pharmacal Corp., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the drug be released under bond for reprocessing to bring it into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3806. Adulteration of sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine. U. S. v. 10 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33338. Sample Nos. 7723–L, 7724–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 9, 1952, Western District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 16, 1952, by the Addison Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 20 cartons, each containing 50 ampuls, of *sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine* at Buffalo, N. Y. Examination showed that some of the ampuls contained less than the declared amounts of the sodium salicylate and sodium iodide ingredients, and that some of the ampuls (15.5 grain strength) contained the drug aminophylline instead of the declared ingredients.

LABEL, IN PART: (Ampul) "Size: 20 cc. * * * Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine Each 20 cc. contain a sterile solution of: Sodium Iodide . . . . . 15.5 gr. Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 15.5 gr. Colchicine . . . . . 0.65 mg." and "Size: 20 cc. * * * Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with

Colchicine Each 20 cc. contain a sterile solution of Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 31 gr. Sodium Iodide . . . . . 31 gr. Colchicine . . . . . 0.65 gr."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the standard set forth in such compendium.

Further adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), in the case of some of the ampuls (15.5 grain strength), a substance, aminophylline, had been substituted in whole or in part for the article.

DISPOSITION: August 12, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3807. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin C tonic. U. S. v. 139 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32555. Sample No. 23469–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 29, 1952, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 11, 1951, by Kegan Laboratory, Inc., from Englewood, N. J.

PRODUCT: 139 8-ounce bottles of *vitamin C tonic* at Brooklyn, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained approximately 21 percent of the declared amount of vitamin C.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "C-Tone Natural Vitamin C Tonic * * * Each day's supply of 4 tablespoons furnishes: Natural Vitamin C 250 Mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 250 mg. of vitamin C. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "4 tablespoons furnishes: Natural Vitamin C 250 Mg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which furnished less than the stated amount of vitamin C. The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "C-Tone rapidly builds up bodily stores of this essential vitamin, deficiency of which may contribute to many chronic ailments * * * to help reduce irritations in the stomach and intestinal tract" were false and misleading since the article was not effective to prevent and correct many chronic ailments and to reduce irritation in the stomach and intestinal tract. The article was misbranded in this respect when introduced into and while in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 27, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3808. Adulteration and misbranding of powdered hand soap. U. S. v. 7 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 29374. Sample No. 57038–K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 28, 1950, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 30, 1950, by the Sanitary Soap Co., from Paterson, N. J.

PRODUCT: 7 cartons, each containing 6 5-pound packages, of *powdered hand soap* at Brooklyn, N. Y., together with a number of leaflets entitled "The Best Hand Soap In The World." Bacteriological tests of the product showed that it was not antiseptic.

LABEL, IN PART: "Antiseptic Lanelle Powdered Hand Soap."