26108. Alleged adulteration of compound solution of iodine. U. S. v. Brookland Pharmacy, Inc. Tried to the court. Judgment of not guilty. (F. & D. no. 28105. I. S. no. 42638.)

A sample of the product involved in this case was found to differ from the standard established by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against the Brookland Pharmacy, Inc., trading at Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 2, 1931, the defendant sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of compound solution of iodine that was adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was charged in that it was sold under and by 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, in that the pharmacopoeia specified that liquor iodi compositus, i. e., compound solution of iodine, should contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not more than 5.2 grams of iodine and not more than 10.2 grams of potassium iodide; whereas the article did not comply with the requirements of the said pharmacopoeia in that it contained more iodine and more potassium iodide than so specified, namely, not less than 5.74 grams of iodine and not less than 11.8 grams of potassium iodide per each 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared upon the container thereof.

On February 20, 1935, the defendant filed a demurrer, which was overruled by the court on January 3, 1936, without opinion. On March 21, 1936, the case came on for a trial before the court. The defendant introduced testimony that it had requested a sample of the drug complained of but had not received it. The court took the case under advisement and later ruled as follows:

SCHULDT, *Judge:* Inasmuch as the Government did not comply with the regulations made pursuant to the Act in regard to procedure, it occurs to the Court that the same strict construction should be applied as to the Government as is contemplated against the defendant, and the case is accordingly dismissed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26109. Adulteration of compound solution of iodine. U. S. v. Abe Schnider (Capitol Towers Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. Execution of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28106. I. S. no. 37785.)

This case involved compound solution of iodine that was found to differ from the pharmacopoeial standard.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against Abe Schnider trading as the Capitol Towers Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 2, 1931, the defendant had sold in the District of Columbia a quantity of compound solution of iodine that was adulterated.

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 the pharmacopoeia specified that liquor iodi compositus, viz, compound solution of iodine, should contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not less than 4.8 grams of iodine and not less than 9.8 grams of potassium iodide; whereas the article contained less iodine and less potassium iodide than so specified, namely, not more than 4.297 grams of iodine and not more than 8.96 grams of potassium iodide in each 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared upon the container.

On March 22, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $25 but ordered that execution of sentence be suspended.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26110. Adulteration of elixir of sodium salicylate. U. S. v. George R. Salb. Plea of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended. (F. & D. no. 28107. I. S. no. 42631.)

This case involved elixir of sodium salicylate that differed from the requirements of the National Formulary.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District of Columbia an information against George R. Salb, Washington, D. C., alleging that on or about November 2, 1931, the defendant had sold