capsules, each containing approximately ⅛ grain (0.008 gram) of ephedrine sulfate and approximately ¼ grain (0.017 gram) of pseudoephedrine sulfate and inert materials. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (carton) "Ephedrine Sulphate * * * Capsules * * * ⅜ Grain (0.025 gm.)" and (bottle) "Capsules Ephedrine Sulfate * * * ⅜ Grain (0.025 gm.)," were false and misleading since they represented that the article consisted of capsules each containing ⅜ grain (0.025 gram) of ephedrine sulfate and no other substances possessing physiologically active properties; whereas they consisted of capsules containing approximately ⅛ grain (0.008 gram) of ephedrine sulfate, ¼ grain (0.017 gram) of pseudoephedrine sulfate (a physiologically active substance), and inert material. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that capsules containing ephedrine sulfate and pseudoephedrine sulfate prepared in imitation of capsules containing ephedrine sulfate had been offered for sale under the name of another article.

On October 22, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $400.

31116. Adulteration and misbranding of Bad-Ex Salts. U. S. v. Dr. Frederick M. Lawrence (American Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 42739. Sample Nos. 34931–D, 38817–D, 58508–D, 59646–D.)

The purity of this article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold since it was represented to contain tartaric acid; whereas it contained no tartaric acid but did contain tartar emetic, a toxic substance.

On November 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed in the district court an information against Dr. Frederick M. Lawrence, trading as the American Laboratories at Carlisle, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, within the period from on or about November 5 to on or about December 10, 1938, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and New York, of quantities of Bad-Ex Salts which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to consist of sodium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium chloride with the fruit acid of grapes, namely, tartaric acid; whereas it did not so consist since it contained no tartaric acid, but did contain tartar emetic.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, (wrapper) "The Alkaline Saline Containing Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Bicarbonate and Sodium Chloride (salts which also constitute the active agents of many of the celebrated mineral springs of Europe) and the Fruit Acid of Grapes. Bad-Ex Salts dissolved in water produces a sparkling effervescent alkaline solution which possesses marked Antacid and Laxative Properties," and (bottle) "Bad-Ex Salts Contains Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Bicarbonate and Sodium Chloride (salts which also constitute the active agents of many of the celebrated mineral springs of Europe) with the Fruit Acid of Grapes," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article consisted of sodium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, and the fruit acid of grapes, namely, tartaric acid, and that when dissolved in water it would produce a harmless, sparkling, effervescent, alkaline solution which possessed marked antacid and laxative properties; whereas it contained no tartaric acid, but did contain tartar emetic, and when dissolved in water would not produce a harmless, sparkling, effervescent alkaline solution with antacid and laxative properties, since it possessed toxic properties.

The article was also charged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, reported in notice of judgment No. 152 published under that act.

On December 4, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $50.

31117. Misbranding of G. D. Cleaning Powder. U. S. v. Kemiko Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. & D. No. 42667. Sample Nos. 62578–C, 29746–D.)

The labeling of this veterinary product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic properties.

On June 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed in the district court an information against the Kemiko Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Irvington, N. J., alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1937, and February 9, 1938, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York (one lot subsequently transported by the consignee to the

State of Pennsylvania) of quantities of G. D. Cleaning Powder that was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that one shipment of the article consisted of trisodium phosphate (38.016 percent), fatty rosin soap, and small amounts of sodium fluoride, sodium carbonate, and sodium chloride; and that the other shipment consisted of trisodium phosphate, soap, and sodium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a health protection for dogs, cats, and pets, and that it was effective in the treatment, remedy, and cure of distemper in dogs, cats, and pets.

This article also was alleged to be misbranded under the Insecticide Act of 1910, as reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On February 1, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of $100 was imposed for violation of both acts.

31118. Adulteration of strychnine sulfate tablets, sodium salicylate tablets, fluidextract of ipecac, four chlorides elixir, and tincture of belladonna leaves; adulteration and misbranding of hydrangea compound lithiated. U. S. v. Flint, Eaton & Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $175. (F. & D. No. 31333. Sample Nos. 15604–A, 17038–A, 17041–A, 17046–A, 17050–A, 17107–A.)

The strychnine sulfate tablets, sodium salicylate tablets, and hydrangea compound lithiated fell below the standard declared on their labels; and the fluidextract of ipecac, four chlorides elixir, and tincture of belladona leaves differed from the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary.

On February 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed an information against Flint, Eaton & Co., a corporation, Decatur, Ill., alleging shipment on or about June 4, August 22, and August 23, 1932, from the State of Illinois into the States of Iowa and Missouri of quantities of the above-named pharmaceuticals which were adulterated and one of which was also misbranded.

The strychnine sulfate tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each of the tablets was represented to contain 1/60 grain of strychnine sulfate; whereas each of the tablets contained strychnine sulfate in excess of the amount declared, namely, 0.0197 grain (1/50 grain) of strychnine sulfate.

The sodium salicylate tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each tablet was represented to contain 5 grains of sodium salicylate; whereas each tablet contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 4.02 grains of sodium salicylate.

The hydrangea compound lithiated was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each fluid dram of the article was represented to contain 4 grains of lithium salicylate; whereas each fluid dram thereof contained more than so represented, namely not less than 4.94 grains of lithium salicylate. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Each fluid dram contains * * * Lith. Salicylate 4 grains," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading.

The fluidextract of ipecac 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 test laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation since it yielded less than 1.35 grams, namely, not more than 0.78 gram of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 100 cubic centimeters; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that fluidextract of ipecac shall yield not less than 1.35 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not contained in the labeling thereof.

The four chlorides elixir was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the Formulary official at the time of investigation since it contained in each 1,000 cubic centimeters more than 16.5 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 26 cubic centimeters, of arsenous acid; whereas the National Formulary