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

provides that elixir of four chlorides shall contain not more than 16.5 cubic centimeters of arsenous acid in each 1,000 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on its label. It 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 fluid ounce was represented to contain ⅛ grain of arsenic chloride; whereas each fluid ounce contained more than so represented, namely, not less than ⅙ grain of arsenic chloride.

The tincture of belladonna leaves 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 0.027 gram, namely, not more than 0.0198 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of belladonna yields not less than 0.027 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to be tincture of belladonna leaves which conformed to the standard laid down in such compendium; whereas it did not conform to such standard.

On June 28, 1940, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $25 on each count in lieu of fine and costs, the total fine amounting to $175.

31119. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil. U. S. v. McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 42778. Sample No. 39911–D.)

This case involved a shipment of cod-liver oil which contained a smaller amount of vitamin D than that declared on the label.

On November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed an information against McKesson & Robbins, Inc., trading at Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment within the period from on or about January 18 to on or about October 31, 1938, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington of a quantity of cod-liver oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Purola Guaranteed Quality Norwegian Cod Liver Oil * * * Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, Portland, Oregon."

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 contain 150 vitamin D units U.S.P.X per gram; whereas it contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 110 vitamin D units U.S.P.X per gram.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Biologically Tested Standardized Certified Content 700 Units Vitamin 'A' U.S.P.X 1934 and 150 Vitamin 'D' Units U.S.P.X 1934 per gram," borne on the label, were false and misleading since they represented that it had been biologically tested and standardized to contain 150 vitamin D units U.S.P.X per gram; whereas it had not been biologically tested and standardized since it contained less than 150 vitamin D units U.S.P.X per gram.

On March 19, 1940, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $50.

31120. Adulteration and misbranding of desiccated thyroid substance. U. S. v. Pitman-Moore Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 33893. Sample Nos. 52397–A, 52399–A, 52400–A.)

This case involved two lots of thyroid substance which contained desiccated thyroid in excess of the amount declared; and one lot of thyroid substance which contained iodine in thyroid combination in excess of the amount prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On January 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed an information against the Pitman-Moore Co., a corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., alleging shipment on or about January 15 and 22, 1934, from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri of desiccated thyroid substance of which all three lots were misbranded and one was also adulterated.

One lot 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