would neutralize the gases and acids, stop fermentation of the food, restore the stomach and bowels to their normal condition, afford relief from colic as soon as the first symptoms appear and that in the majority of cases of colic it would produce a helpful effect within 10 to 20 minutes after it was administered to the livestock.

The chicken cholera medicine was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective medicinally when used in the treatment of cholera in chickens, and that it was effective to prevent cholera in chickens.

On September 26, 1939, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and were fined $100 jointly on each of the three counts.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30968. Adulteration and misbranding of First Aid Kits. U. S. v. 55½ Dozen Packages and 76 Dozen Packages of First Aid Kits. Product released under bond for relabeling and reconditioning. (F. & D. Nos. 45512, 45513. Sample Nos. 56229–D, 56231–D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination the absorbent cotton in the kits was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On June 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 131½ dozen packages of First Aid Kits at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 20, 1938, and April 14, 1939, from New Rochelle, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Cross All Purpose First Aid Kit" or "Guardian First Aid Emergency Kit."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (packages of absorbent cotton) "Sterilized," since the cotton was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements on the packages were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not sterile: (Absorbent cotton, all cartons) "Sterilized"; (some cartons) "The White Cross of Perfection is your Protection * * * Sterilized after Packaging"; (leaflet enclosed with White Cross All Purpose First Aid Kits) "Absorbent Cotton (Sterilized)."

On August 31, 1939, a claimant having appeared and having filed an answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled and reconditioned so as to comply with the Food and Drugs Act.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30969. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of belladonna leaves, ephedrine inhalant, and elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine. U. S. v. Bernard Ulman (The National Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $150. (F. & D. No. 42699. Sample Nos. 34324–D, 34330–D, 34335–D.)

The tincture of belladonna leaves contained alkaloids of belladonna leaf in excess of the amount prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia. The Ephedrine Inhalant contained less ephedrine than prescribed by the National Formulary and less than declared on the label. The Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine contained anhydrous quinine and strychnine in excess of the amount prescribed in the National Formulary.

On April 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Bernard Ulman, trading as the National Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by him in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about October 12, October 13, and November 9, 1938, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of quantities of the above-named drugs, which were adulterated and misbranded.

The tincture of belladonna leaves was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under 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 therein since it yielded not less than 0.041 gram of the

alkaloids of belladonna leaf per 100 cubic centimeters; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that 100 cubic centimeters of the article shall yield not more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaf. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle label were false and misleading: "Tincture of Belladonna Leaves (Tinctura Belladonnae Foliorum) U. S. P. * * * Standard—0.027 Gm. to 0.033 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 mils."

The ephedrine inhalant (nebula ephedrinae) 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 tests laid down therein, in that each 1,000 grams of the article contained not more than 6 grams of ephedrine; whereas the formulary provides that the article contain not less than 10 grams of ephedrine in each 1,000 grams. 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 contain 1 percent of ephedrine; whereas it contained not more than 0.6 percent. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "(Nebula Ephedrinae) N. F. VI Contains Ephedrine 1%," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading.

The elixir iron, quinine, and strychnine 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 tests laid down therein, since it contained not less than 7.618 grams of anhydrous quinine and strychnine per each 1,000 cubic centimeters of the article; whereas the formulary provides that the article shall contain in each 1,000 cubic centimeters quinine hydrochloride and strychnine sulfate equivalent to 6.675 grams of anhydrous quinine and strychnine. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (Elixir Ferri Quinine Et Strychnine) N. F. VI," borne on the bottle labels, was false and misleading.

On October 9, 1939, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $150.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30970. Adulteration and misbranding of prophylactics. U. S. v. 3 9/12 Gross, 2 1/6 Gross, and 2 Gross of Prophylactics. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45402, 45403, 45404. Sample Nos. 54901–D, 54902–D, 54903–D.)

Samples of this product were found to be defective in that they contained holes.

On May 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 11/12 gross of prophylactics at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1939, by Olympia Laboratory from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Club House Brand"; or "Peerless Brand."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the packages were false and misleading: "Choicest grade of materials * * * Represent the highest quality * * * For the prevention of contagious diseases."

On July 31, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30971. Misbranding of Foltis Juice-O-Veg. U. S. v. Juice-O-Veg, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. & D. No. 38616. Sample No. 60192–B.)

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for this product in its labeling.

On May 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Juice-O-Veg, Inc., of New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about May 19, 1936, from New York, N. Y., to Long Beach, Calif., of a