

**PRODUCT:** 11 dozen 2-ounce bottles of *Syrup Codesin* at Rosedale, N. Y. Examination showed that the product did not contain codeine phosphate as declared on its label, and that the bottles contained less than the declared amount.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Bottle) "2 Fluid Ounces Syrup Codesin Each fluid ounce contains: Codeine Phosphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grain."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain codeine phosphate per fluid ounce.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Each fluid ounce contains: Codeine Phosphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grain," was false and misleading; and, Section 502 (b) (2), the article failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

**DISPOSITION:** February 21, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1867. Adulteration and misbranding of Standard P-O and misbranding of Standard Dairy Cow Regulator, Standard Hog Regulator, Standard Stock Tonic, and Standard Egg-O-Day. U. S. v. Standard Chemical Mfg. Co. and John W. Gamble and Benjamin Harrison. Pleas of nolo contendere. Corporate defendant fined \$60; each of the individual defendants fined \$30. (F. D. C. No. 15556. Sample Nos. 40541-F to 40543-F, incl., 40755-F, 81437-F.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** November 21, 1945, District of Nebraska, against the Standard Chemical Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebr., John W. Gamble, chairman of the corporation, and Benjamin Harrison, president of the corporation.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** Between the approximate dates of May 5 and October 11, 1944, from the State of Nebraska into the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

**PRODUCT:** Analyses disclosed that the *Standard P-O* consisted essentially of water containing sodium hydroxide, creosote, with small quantities of oil of chenopodium, potassium iodide, and kamala; and that it did not contain nux vomica as declared on its label. The *Cow Regulator* consisted essentially of salt (36.78 percent) and calcium carbonate, with small amounts of iron oxide, calcium phosphate, manganese, potassium, and plant material. The *Hog Regulator* consisted essentially of sodium sulfate and salt (32.05 percent), with small amounts of thiosulfate, carbonate, sulfur, charcoal, iron sulfate, quassia, nux vomica, and antimony sulfide. The *Stock Tonic* consisted essentially of salt, sodium sulfate, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, charcoal, and small amounts of sodium bicarbonate, free sulfur, iron, and plant material, including a strychnine-bearing drug, together with anise and fenugreek. The *Egg-O-Day* consisted essentially of salt (18.67 percent) and the carbonates, sulfates, phosphates, and oxides of calcium, iron, copper, and manganese, with a small amount of yeast and minute amounts of iodide and a strychnine-bearing drug.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** *Standard P-O.* Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, in that it was represented as containing nux vomica, whereas it contained no nux vomica. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained nux vomica; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of weakness caused by diseases, worms, overfeeding, underfeeding, and other causes; that it would be efficacious to get hogs and poultry back into shape; that it would be efficacious in the reconditioning of run-down hogs and poultry; that it would be efficacious in combating worms; that it would aid in eliminating worms; and that it would be efficacious as a tonic and conditioner for "poor doing" hogs and poultry. The article did not contain nux vomica, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

*Standard Dairy Cow Regulator.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious as a cow regulator; that it would be efficacious to maintain and increase milk yield; and that it contained not more than 10 percent of salt. The article contained not less than 36.78 percent of salt, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

*Standard Hog Regulator.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and in an accompanying circular entitled "Directions for Feeding Standard Hog Regulator," were false and misleading since they

represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious as a hog regulator; that it would improve the thrift and regulate the bowels of hogs and assist in keeping them free from worms; that it would aid in preventing disease in hogs; that it would be efficacious to build the frame of pigs and to fatten pigs; that it would absorb fermentative gases; that it would act as an alterative; that it would exert a toxic action on intestinal parasites; that it would sweeten the stomach, prevent fermentation, and reduce toxicity of some poisonous compounds; that it would act as a bowel regulator; that it was a nerve food and tonic which was especially good for sows down in the back; that it would build blood corpuscles and make the system vigorous; that it was of value in the treatment of seatworms (pinworms); that it would deaden intestinal worms so that they could be passed out; and that it contained not more than 10 percent of sodium chloride (salt). The article contained not less than 32.05 percent of sodium chloride, and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

*Standard Stock Tonic.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars entitled "Standard Stock Tonic, Directions For Use," which accompanied the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would make the feed more palatable to horses, improve the digestion, and give more vigor, better spirits, greater endurance, and a smooth, glossy coat to horses; that it would build up the milk yield in cows and would be especially valuable for breeding troubles in dairy cows; that it would expel worms of hogs, keep hogs in splendid condition, put hogs in fine finish, and keep them on a heavy feed in condition; that it would be especially valuable for stomach worms of sheep; that it would sustain and strengthen the sheep at lambing time; that it would be efficacious to keep young stock thrifty and promote growth; that it would be efficacious as a worm expeller and stomach tonic; that it would be valuable as a strength builder; that it would purify the blood, remove and prevent skin eruptions caused by impure blood, prevent hyperacidity, and sweeten the stomach; that it would act as a nerve tonic and invigorate the functioning of every bodily organ; that use of the article was necessary to prevent breeding troubles; that the article would build up milk production, prevent weak calves, colts, and pigs, overcome breeding troubles, and build bone; that the article would overcome and prevent constipation; that it would act as a diuretic on kidney, liver, and bowels; that the article would be effective as an adjunct to worm expellers; that it would aid digestion and help formation of red corpuscles; that it would absorb gases in the stomach and intestines; that it was a tonic and conditioner; and that it would furnish in the right balance the supplements required by cattle and horses for worm expellers, tonics, conditioners, bowel regulators, and appetizers. The use of the article was not necessary to prevent breeding troubles; it was not a tonic and conditioner; and it would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

*Standard Egg-O-Day.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious to cause hens to lay one egg a day; and that the article contained not more than 10 percent of sodium chloride (salt). The article contained not less than 18.69 percent of sodium chloride, and it would not be efficacious to cause hens to lay one egg a day.

DISPOSITION: March 1, 1946. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the corporate defendant was fined \$10 on each of the 6 counts of the information, and each of the individual defendants was fined \$5 on each of the 6 counts.

**1868. Adulteration and misbranding of soap. U. S. v. 557 Dozen Cakes of Soap. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 17619. Sample No. 3131-H.)**

**LABEL FILED:** September 28, 1945, District of Columbia.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about August 24, 1945, from New York, N. Y., by the New Brunswick Laboratories.

**PRODUCT:** 557 dozen cakes of soap at Washington, D. C.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Castile Soap U. S. P."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be hard soap, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it contained more alkali hydroxides and alkali carbonates than the limits specified for hard soap by the Pharmacopoeia.