

(2) tablets per gallon of drinking water for ten days, then reduce to one tablet per gallon."

On December 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**28348. Misbranding of solution citrate magnesia. U. S. v. 174 Bottles of Solution Citrate Magnesia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40968. Sample No. 60570-C.)**

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a solution of magnesium citrate, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it contained less magnesium citrate and less citric acid than prescribed in the pharmacopoeia.

On December 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 164 bottles of solution citrate magnesia at Albuquerque, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1937, by the Larche Laboratories from Denver, Colo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Solution Citrate Magnesia," blown into the bottle, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article was solution of magnesium citrate, a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it contained magnesium citrate corresponding to not more than 1.33 grams of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters and each 10 cubic centimeters of the solution contained citric acid equivalent to not more than 22.1 cubic centimeters of half-normal hydrochloric acid; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that each 100 cubic centimeters of solution of magnesium citrate shall contain an amount of magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.6 grams of magnesium oxide, and that 10 cubic centimeters of the solution shall contain citric acid equivalent to not less than 26 cubic centimeters of half-normal hydrochloric acid.

On January 10, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**28349. Misbranding of Nomoppin. U. S. v. 11 Bottles and 34 Bottles of Nomoppin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40909. Sample Nos. 54356-C, 54357-C.)**

The labeling of this veterinary product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On or about November 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles of McMillan's Nomoppin at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1937, by the McMillan Drug Co. from Columbia, S. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of arsenic trioxide (2 grams per 100 cubic centimeters), a small proportion of potassium carbonate, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the bottle labels and a circular shipped with a portion of the article bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness as an internal preventive and remedy for chicken sorehead and as a tonic.

On January 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**28350. Misbranding of Dr. Parker's Tablets. U. S. v. Dr. Parker Medicine Co., William E. Marsh, and William H. Harrison, Jr. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$200 each, totaling \$600, and costs. (F. & D. No. 39834. Sample No. 43592-C.)**

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On December 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district