

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 mls."

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. 3½ Gross, 2½ 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 7½ 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