dressing for inflammation, congestion, and tissue building; and effective as a poultice for pneumonia or any inflammatory condition. The remaining shipment of the Pixine Ointment was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for boils, infected wounds, all kinds of ulcers, pneumonia, skin diseases, swellings, croup, congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs, bed sores, erysipelas, septic infection, inflammatory affections of the skin and respiratory organs, varicose ulcers, carbuncles, abscesses, bruised and mangled wounds, inflammatory swellings, psoriasis, scaly skin diseases, eczema, inflammatory skin diseases, and congestion of the throat and chest due to colds; and effective as an ideal surgical dressing for inflammation, congestion, and tissue building.

On December 2, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $75.

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

30987. Adulteration and misbranding of ampuls of calcium chloride and ampuls of sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin. U. S. v. American Medical Specialties Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,200. (F. & D. No. 42672. Sample Nos. 15412–D, 15415–D, 15456–D.)

This case involved ampuls of calcium chloride which differed from the standard established by the National Formulary for such products; and ampuls of sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin all but one of which, upon examination, were found to be deficient in sodium salicylate and sodium iodide, the remaining ampul having been found to contain nothing but water.

On September 29, 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 the American Medical Specialties Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about March 7, May 16, and July 6, 1938, from the State of New York into the State of Nebraska, of quantities of the above-named drugs that were adulterated and misbranded.

The ampuls of calcium chloride were alleged to be adulterated in that they were 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 they yielded less than 95 percent, namely, not more than 66.1 percent of the labeled amount of calcium chloride; whereas the National Formulary provides that ampuls of calcium chloride shall yield not less than 95 percent of the labeled amount of calcium chloride and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not stated on the container. Adulteration was alleged further in that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to contain 10 percent of calcium chloride; whereas it contained not more than 6.61 percent of calcium chloride.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Ampoules Calcium Chloride 10%" borne on the boxes and on the ampuls was false and misleading since the article contained less than 10 percent of calcium chloride.

The sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each ampul of the article was represented to contain a solution containing 2 grams (31 grains) of sodium salicylate, 2 grams (31 grains) of sodium iodide, and 1/50 grain of colchicin; whereas one of the ampuls examined contained no sodium salicylate, no sodium iodide, and no colchicin but did contain water, and the remainder of said ampuls contained a solution containing less sodium salicylate and sodium iodide than the amount represented, those in one shipment having been found to contain not more than 1.02 grams (15.74 grains) of sodium salicylate, not more than 1.2 grams (18.5 grains) of sodium iodide, and those in the remaining shipment having been found to contain not more than 1.04 grams (16.05 grains) of sodium salicylate and not more than 1.09 grams (16.8 grains) of sodium iodide.

The sodium salicylate, sodium iodide, and colchicin was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Ampoules 20 c. c. * * * Sodium Salicylate 2 Gms. (31 grs.) Sodium Iodide 2 Gms. (31 grs.) Colchicin 1/50 gr.," borne on the boxes and on the ampuls, was false and misleading in that it represented that each ampul of the article contained a solution containing 2 grams of sodium salicylate, 2 grams of sodium iodide, and 1/50 grain of colchicin; whereas

one ampul was found to contain nothing but water and the remainder of said ampuls contained less sodium salicylate and less sodium iodide than the amount declared.

On February 13, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $1,200, i. e., $200 on each of six counts.

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

30988. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil capsules. U. S. v. 6,720 5-Minim Capsules, 4,700 5-Minim Capsules, and 840 10-Minim Capsules of Santal Oil. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42377, 42436, 42437. Sample Nos. 25238-D, 25241-D, 25242-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal; whereas it contained a derivative of phthalic acid, a benzyl compound, and terpineol, substances foreign to oil of santal.

On May 13 and 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11,420 5-minim capsules and 840 10-minim capsules of santal oil at New York, N. Y.; alleging that 6,720 5-minim capsules of the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1935, by Gelatin Products Co. from Detroit, Mich., and that the remainder had been shipped on or about April 25, 1938, by Levy Drugs, Inc., from Tampa, Fla.; and charging that the former shipment was misbranded and that the latter shipment was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The former shipment was labeled in part: "Capsules * * * Santal Oil, U. S. P. * * * (Pure) (East India) * * * Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories Distributors"; the latter shipment was labeled in part: "Capsules * * * Santal Oil (Pure) (East India) * * * Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories * * * New York, N. Y. Sole Distributors."

The Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, the firm in possession of the goods at the time of seizure, was not the producer but was the distributor and held guaranties from the firm from which the drug was purchased that it was not adulterated or misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. In compliance with instructions from the distributor the oil had been delivered by the firm from which it was purchased, to certain firms for capsulation, which firms shipped it in interstate commerce, as alleged in the libels.

The shipment from Detroit was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil * * * Santal Oil U. S. P. * * * (Pure) (East India)," was false and misleading since the article was not santal oil of U. S. P. quality in that it did not have the characteristic odor of santal oil, it was not soluble in 70 percent alcohol, and it contained a benzyl compound, a derivative of phthalic acid, and terpineol.

The shipment from Tampa was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Santal Oil (Pure) (East India)," since it was not the volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné, in that it contained a derivative of phthalic acid, a benzyl compound, and terpineol. The said shipment was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil (Pure) (East India)," was false and misleading.

On December 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30989. Adulteration and misbranding of chloral hydrate compound, Collyrium (eye lotion), Haglogen, solution of sodium cacodylate, and bichloride tablets. U. S. v. Clifford V. Haver, Louis A. Merillat, Mrs. Myrtle Mary Haver, and William Earl Cahill, trading as a business trust under the name of the Haver-Glover Laboratories. Plea of guilty on behalf of the company; fine $260. Plea of nolo contendere by Louis A. Merillat; fine $20. (F. & D. No. 42656. Sample Nos. 15393-D, 15395-D, 15397-D, 15399-D, 15703-D, 15719-D.)

This case involved the following products: Chloral hydrate compound which contained smaller proportions of chloral hydrate and potassium than those declared; Collyrium (eye lotion) which contained smaller proportions of sulfate of zinc, boracic acid, and procaine than those declared; Haglogen the labeling of which bore false and misleading representations regarding its effectiveness as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and false and fraudulent curative and thera-