sublimate and 7.7 grains of ammonium chloride; whereas they contained not more than 6.0 grains of corrosive sublimate, and not more than 5.2 grains of ammonium chloride. Misbranding was alleged in that the statement, "Each Tablet contains: Corrosive Sublimate 7.3 gr. Ammonium Chloride 7.7 gr.," borne on the bottle labels, was false and misleading, since the article contained less corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride than the amounts declared.

On June 12, 1939, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the Haver-Glover Laboratories, the court imposed a fine of $260 against the said company. On January 22, 1940, Louis A. Merillat entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined $20.

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

30990. Adulteration and misbranding of Elixir Ferro-Quin With Strychnia and Calcigol With Iodine Tablets. Misbranding of Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound, V. E. T. Skin Remedy, Dermatans Tablets, Pancreatone Capsules, and Meth-O-Sol (liniment). U. S. v. George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert (The Crescent-Kelvan Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, $250. (F. & D. No. 42657. Sample Nos. 9901-D, 29929-D, 29930-D, 30049-D, 30050-D, 30051-D, 30248-D.)

This action involved shipments of Ferro-Quin With Strychnia that contained less tincture of ferric citrochloride than the amount declared; V. E. T. Skin Remedy the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and also failed to bear a declaration of the alcohol present; Dermatans that contained arsenic sulfide in excess of the amount declared on the label: Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading statements indicating that it was of pharmacopoeial standard and contained a significant amount of lithium; Pancreatone the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its constituents; Meth-O-Sol the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims; and Calcigol With Iodine the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its content of iodine.

On April 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert, trading as the Crescent-Kelvan Co., a business trust, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, within the period from on or about July 16, 1937, to on or about July 16, 1938, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New Jersey and Delaware of quantities of the above-named drugs which were misbranded and portions of which were also adulterated.

Analysis showed that the V. E. T. Skin Remedy consisted of water, alcohol, a gum, and a very small amount of phenol, that the Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound consisted essentially of sulfates and phosphates of sodium and magnesium and a trace of lithium, with citric acid and tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate as an effervescent base; that the Pancreatone consisted essentially of compounds of arsenic, manganese, and strychnine, animal substance (possibly pancreas), and plant material including gentian; that the Meth-O-Sol contained camphor, methyl salicylate, and oleoresin of capsicum with turpentine and croton oil indicated; and that the Calcigol contained a maximum of 0.0309 grain of iodine per tablet.

The Ferro-Quin With Strychnia was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since each ounce of the article was represented to contain 40 minims of tincture of ferric citrochloride, whereas each ounce of the article contained not more than 30.9 minims of ferric citrochloride. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Each ounce represents * * * Tr. Ferric Citro Chloride 40 Min.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The V. E. T. Skin Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained alcohol but the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a skin remedy and as a treatment for skin irritations, eczema, and itch.

The Dermatans was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Arsenic Sulph. * * * 1-60 gr.," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since it represented that each tablet contained 1/60 grain of arsenic sulfide; whereas the tablets contained more arsenic sulfide than the amount represented, namely, not less than 0.020 grain, i. e., 1/50 grain of arsenic sulfide.

The Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for rheumatism, gout, uric acid, jaundice, dizziness, biliousness, uric acid conditions, nausea from various causes, and affections of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; effective to stimulate the intestinal secretions necessary to a healthy digestion and to regulate the liver, kidneys, and bowels; effective as a stomach and liver salt and effective as an anti-lithic, anti-rheumatic, and alterative; effective as of therapeutic value wherever a uric acid solvent, hepatic, stimulant, toxaemic, eliminant, or gastric sedative is required; and effective to improve the constitution. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Comp." borne on the bottles and cartons, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article consisted of sodii phosphas effervescens, a product recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, whereas it did not consist of sodii phosphas effervescens since it contained not more than 16.4 percent of exsiccated sodium phosphate; whereas the pharmacopoeia requires that sodii phosphas effervescens contain not less than 20 percent of exsiccated sodium phosphate and said article contained magnesium sulfate and sodium sulfate, ingredients not present in sodii phosphas effervescens as described in the pharmacopoeia. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Containing * * * Lithia" borne on the bottle label was misleading since it created the impression that the article contained lithium in an amount sufficient to be of therapeutic importance, whereas it contained but a trace of lithium.

The Pancreatone was alleged to be misbranded in that statements on the bottle label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for diabetes mellitus and all diseases of pancreatic origin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement "Pancreatone" borne on the bottle label was false and misleading since it represented that the article consisted solely of material derived from pancreas; whereas it did not consist solely of material derived from pancreas, but did contain other ingredients, namely, compounds of arsenic, manganese, strychnine, and plant material including gentian.

The Meth-O-Sol Liniment was alleged to be misbranded in that statements on the label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for neuritis, rheumatism, pleurisy, lumbago, backache, sciatica, and other conditions in which there is pain.

The Calcigol With Iodine was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that each of the tablets was represented to contain $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of iodine; whereas the tablets contained not more than 0.031 grain, namely, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of iodine. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Iodine $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.," borne on the label, was false and misleading. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements on the bottle label regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for croup, tonsillitis, and bronchitis.

The V. E. T. Skin Remedy was also alleged to be misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, as reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On December 8, 1939, pleas of nolo contendere were entered by the defendants. On January 5, 1940, the court imposed a fine of $250 for violation of both acts, the fine to be apportioned equally among the three defendants.

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

30991. Misbranding of Neutro-Plasm. U. S. v. Joseph D. Wiener, Dr. Victor R. Marburger, and Charles G. Lane (Neutro-Plasm Foundation). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine, $400. (F. & D. No. 40832. Sample No. 34257–C.)

The labeling on this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness and false and misleading representations regarding its constituents.

On May 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an in-