

trade name for the chemical product phenacaine hydrochloride, and the article contained less than 1½ percent of phenacaine hydrochloride.

The Ointment Ophthalmic Argeñoid was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since it was labeled "10 Per Cent (Mild Silver Protein)" which label represented that the article contained 10 percent of the amount of silver which is contained in mild silver protein as defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which requires that mild silver protein shall contain not less than 19 percent of silver, i. e., it represented that said article contained not less than 1.9 percent of silver; whereas it contained less than 1.9 percent of silver, namely, 1.69 percent of silver. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "10 Per Cent (Mild Silver Protein)" was false and misleading in that it did not contain 1.9 percent of silver, the amount that should be present in a product containing 10 percent of mild silver protein, but did contain a less amount.

On December 8, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$150.

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

30993. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil. U. S. v. 31 Drums of Cod-Liver Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 45439. Sample No. 19774-D.)

This product was represented to contain 125 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram, but did contain not more than 95 such units of vitamin D per gram.

On June 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel against 31 drums of cod-liver oil at Minneapolis, Minn.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 24, 1938, by Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Cod Liver Oil * * * USP Vitamine Brand."

Adulteration was alleged in that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Chick Tested Guaranteed Minimum 125 AOAC—D—Units per gram," since the article did not contain 125 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram but did contain a smaller amount.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Chick tested guaranteed minimum 125 AOAC—D units per gram," was false and misleading.

On October 31, 1939, Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled.

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

30994. Misbranding of Anti-Firin. U. S. v. Henry William Robinson and George Norman Robinson (Marvel Remedies Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Defendants placed on probation for 2 years. (F. & D. No. 42637. Sample Nos. 24376-C, 18178-D.)

The label of this veterinary product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness.

On January 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Henry William Robinson and George Norman Robinson, trading as the Marvel Remedies Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drug Act as amended, on or about March 1, 1937, and May 10, 1938, from the State of California into the State of Nevada of quantities of Anti-Firin that was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of castor oil containing approximately 6 percent of methyl salicylate, colored with a red dye.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the can labels and in accompanying circulars falsely and fraudulently represented (in the case of one shipment) that it was effective to relieve boils and warts and as a treatment for boils; effective to relieve fistula, wire cuts, harness sores and wounds, lameness, thrush, bow tendons, splints, big knees, ringbone and sidebone (of short standing), and warts in horses; effective as a treatment for