gram, equivalent to 2 grains of sodium phenobarbital, whereas it contained not more than .10 gram, equivalent to 1.67 grains of sodium phenobarbital. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sodium Phenobarbital .12 Gm. (2 grs.)," on the carton containing the ampuls, and the statement "2 grs. (.12 Gm.)," on the labels affixed to the ampuls, were false and misleading.

The Najodyl was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented on the carton and ampuls as containing 1 percent of sodium sulfate, but it contained not less than 1.81 percent of sodium sulfate. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sodium Sulfate 1%," on the labeling, was false and misleading.

On September 7, 1944, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $500 on count 1, and suspended imposition of sentence on the remaining 7 counts.

1313. Adulteration and misbranding of Sumlakia. U. S. v. Otto Kalmus (The Sumlak Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. D. C. No. 10559. Sample No. 8883-F.)

On April 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed an information against Otto Kalmus, an individual trading as the Sumlak Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment of a quantity of Sumlakia on or about November 25, 1942, from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since each teaspoonful of the article contained 10.18 grains of combined bromides, including 1.97 grains of strontium bromide, 2.01 grains of ammonium bromide, 1.96 grains of potassium bromide, and 3.93 grains of sodium bromide, which were in excess of the amounts declared, and 0.18 grain of calcium bromide and 0.13 grain of lithium bromide, which were less than the amounts declared.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements on its labels, "Each teaspoonful contains approx. 8 Grains of the Six Combined Bromides of Strontium 1.80 gr., Ammonium 1.80 gr., Potassium 1.80 gr., Sodium 1.80 gr., Calcium 0.60 gr., Lithium 0.20 gr.," were false and misleading; and (2) because of false and misleading statements on its labels which represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of functional nervous disturbances and hysterical conditions due to nervousness.

On November 17, 1944, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 on each of 2 counts, a total fine of $200.

1314. Adulteration and misbranding of Hypno-Sedative. U. S. v. Brewer & Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 12568. Sample No. 51349-F.)

On September 27, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed an information against Brewer & Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named product on or about September 20, 1943, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported and was represented to be compounded from chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, and extract of Hyoscyamus, whereas potassium iodide had been substituted in whole or in part for potassium bromide in compounding the article.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on its label, "Each fluid ounce contains * * * Potassium Bromide 96 grs.," was false and misleading since the article contained little, if any, potassium bromide, but did contain approximately 96 grains of potassium iodide in each fluid ounce; and (2) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient since it failed to declare the presence of potassium iodide in the article.

On November 29, 1944, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $100.

1315. Adulteration and misbranding of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 40 Dozen Cartons of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11136. Sample No. 58440-F.)

On November 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 40 dozen cartons, each containing