2526. Adulteration and misbranding of phenobarbital sodium tablets and misbranding of atropine sulfate tablets. U. S. v. 95 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24838. Sample Nos. 10221–K, 10223–K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 12, 1948, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 12, 1947, and January 7, 1948, from Long Island City, N. Y. The *phenobarbital sodium tablets* were shipped by Cole Laboratories, Inc., and the *atropine sulfate tablets* were shipped by the Retort Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Cole Laboratories, Inc.

PRODUCT: 214 bottles of *phenobarbital sodium tablets* and 1,940 tubes of *atropine sulfate tablets* at Royce, N. J. Examination showed that each bottle of the *phenobarbital sodium tablets* contained less than half the declared number of whole tablets, together with broken and disintegrated tablets; and that each of the whole tablets contained 1.7 grains of phenobarbital sodium. Examination of 30 tubes of *atropine sulfate tablets* showed that they contained from 20 whole tablets to as few as 9 whole tablets per tube, with the entire 30 tubes containing 543 whole tablets, together with broken, chipped, and powdered tablets.

LABEL, IN PART: "1000 Hypodermic Tablets each tablet contains 2 grains (0.12 gm.) Phenobarbital Sodium U. S. P.," and "20 Hypodermic Tablets 1/150 Gr. each Atropine Sulphate U. S. P."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Phenobarbital sodium tablets.* Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the strength of the article differed from the official standard. The United States Pharmacopoeia requires that sodium phenobarbital tablets contain not less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of sodium phenobarbital, whereas each whole tablet of the article contained less than 90 percent of the declared amount of sodium phenobarbital.

Phenobarbital sodium tablets and *atropine sulfate tablets.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements "1000 Hypodermic Tablets" on the bottle label of the *phenobarbital sodium tablets* and "20 Hypodermic Tablets" on the tube label of the *atropine sulfate tablets* were false and misleading, since the bottles and tubes contained fewer whole tablets than the declared number.

DISPOSITION: June 21, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2527. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 4 Cartons * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24593. Sample No. 18045–K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 12, 1948, Southern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 27, 1948, by Dr. Korony Products, Inc., from Louisville, Ky.

PRODUCT: 4 cartons, each containing 36 bottles, of *citrate of magnesia* at Evansville, Ind. Examination disclosed that the product contained magnesium citrate corresponding to not more than 0.78 gram of magnesium oxide in each 100 cc.

LABEL, IN PART: "Effervescing Solution of Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. 350 cc. 11¾ Fl. Ozs."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Magnesium Citrate Solution," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since it contained in each 100 cc. an amount of magnesium citrate corresponding to less than 1.6 grams of magnesium oxide, the minimum permitted by the standard.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P." was false and misleading as applied to an article which was not the U. S. P. product.

DISPOSITION: October 11, 1948. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.

2528. Adulteration and misbranding of Thi-Cin Cream and Q–2 Cream and misbranding of Bloom Pills. U. S. v. 30 Jars, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24684. Sample Nos. 21160–K to 21162–K, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about April 6, 1948, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 2 and 4, 1947, by the Duncan Co., from Oklahoma City, Okla.

PRODUCT: 101 jars of *Thi-Cin Cream*, 91 jars of *Q–2 Cream*, and 42 bottles of *Bloom Pills* at St. Joseph, Mo. Examination showed that the *Thi-Cin Cream* was not a germicide and consisted essentially of oil of cassia and thymol in