purity of said drugs differed from the standards set forth in the said compendium were not plainly stated on the labels.

Dewee's Carminative was alleged to be misbranded in that it was for use by man and contained the narcotic or hypnotic substance opium and its label did not bear the name and quantity or proportion of such substance and in juxtaposition therewith the statement "Warning—May be habit forming." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium, and was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label did not bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, including the quantity, kind, and proportion of alcohol.

On October 9, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $50.

565. Adulteration of Shores Special Formula Tablets C. T., Special Formula Tablets C. C. T., and Special Formula Tablets S. C. Pink. U. S. v. The Shores Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $75. (F. D. C. No. 2908. Sample Nos. 8079-E, 8122-E, 10712-E.)

On June 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa filed an information against the Shores Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging shipment within the period from on or about December 12, 1939, to on or about April 14, 1940, from the State of Iowa into the States of Minnesota and New York, of quantities of the above-named products that were adulterated and misbranded.

The Special Formula Tablets C. T. were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength differed from or their quality fell below that which they purported or were represented to possess, since each of the tablets was represented to contain 10 grains of calcined magnesia and 10 grains of bismuth subnitrate; whereas each of the tablets contained not more than 8.86 grains of calcined magnesia and not more than 8.48 grains of bismuth subnitrate.

The Special Formula Tablets C. C. T. were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength differed from or their quality fell below that which they purported or were represented to possess, since each of the tablets represented to contain kamala and extract of kamala equivalent to 9 grains of kamala and to contain ¼ grain of nicotine; whereas each of the tablets contained kamala and extract of kamala equivalent to not more than 5.81 grains of kamala and only 0.21 grain of nicotine.

The Special Formula Tablets S. C. Pink were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength differed from or their quality fell below that which they purported or were represented to possess, since each of the tablets was represented to contain 1 grain of calcium iodized; whereas each of the tablets contained not less than 1.93 grains of calcium iodized.

On June 19, 1941, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to counts 1, 3, and 5 of the information, and the court imposed a fine of $75 and costs.

566. Adulteration and misbranding of A. B. D. G. Capsules. U. S. v. 15,000 A. B. D. G. Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6068. Sample No. 53409-E.)

These capsules, which were shipped in bulk package, were labeled "A. B. D. G. Capsules Improved," but subsequently a portion were repackaged and labeled "Hain Abedege Improved Vitamins." Each capsule was represented to contain 200 U. S. P. units of vitamin B_1, but examination showed that each one contained not more than 133 International Units (U. S. P. units) of vitamin B_1.

On October 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 15,000 A. B. D. G. Capsules at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about July 11, 1941, by the International Vitamin Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from and its quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, namely, 200 U. S. P. units of vitamin B_1. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the shipping carton, "200 vitamin B_1 units U. S. P.," was false as applied to an article that contained not more than 133 International Units of vitamin B_1 per capsule.

It was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 3221.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.