the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska of quantities of Ten-In-One that was misbranded.

Analyses of a sample from each of the shipments showed the article to be a hydroalcoholic solution of phenol and potassium chlorate; one sample also contained undissolved potassium chlorate.

The article in the shipment of February 24, 1934, was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a treatment, preventive, remedy, and cure for gapes, colds, croup, and other bronchial diseases of poultry; effective as a preventive for bronchial pneumonia; and effective to clear up the throat and lungs, reduce the fever, and improve the appetite. The article in the shipment of March 15, 1934, was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in an accompanying leaflet, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a treatment and preventive for roup, gapes, colds, flu, fever, discharge from nostrils, watery eyes, and bowel infection in poultry, and effective to keep poultry healthy. The article in both shipments was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained alcohol, and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On September 20, 1935, upon trial to the court, the defendant was found guilty and a fine of $220 was imposed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26126. Misbranding of Poultry Pox Remedy and Zinks White Diarrhoea Tablets. U. S. v. David E. Davis (Chicken Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. (F. & D. no. 33959. Sample nos. 72276–A, 73610–A.)

This case involved interstate shipments of Poultry Pox Remedy and Zink's White Diarrhoea Tablets the labels of which bore false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative or therapeutic effects.

On May 20, 1935, 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 David E. Davis trading as Chicken Pharmacy, Petaluma, Calif., charging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended on or about March 26, 1934, from the State of California into the State of Utah of a quantity of Poultry Pox Remedy, and on or about May 12, 1934, from the State of California into the State of Washington of a quantity of Zink's White Diarrhoea Tablets that were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the C. P. Poultry Pox Remedy consisted essentially of iron oxide, calcium sulphide and sulphur; and that Zink's White Diarrhoea Tablets consisted essentially of sodium sulphocarbolate, zinc sulphocarbolate, a small proportion of bismuth subsalicylate, talc, and water.

The Poultry Pox Remedy, contained in cans, was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for poultry pox, chicken pox, and sore-head; effective to eliminate worms and lice, effective to prevent decreased egg production. Zink's White Diarrhoea Tablets were alleged to be misbranded in that they were falsely and fraudulently represented to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for white diarrhoea and all bowel troubles in little chicks.

On September 10, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $10.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26127. Adulteration and misbranding of syrup of five bromides and elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine; misbranding of elixir of pepsin and rennin compound. U. S. v. Standard Pharmacal Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 34029. Sample nos. 56552–A, 56555–A, 56556–A.)

This case involved the following drugs: Syrup of five bromides that contained a smaller amount of combined bromides than declared; elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine that was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary but which differed from the formulary standard in that it contained iron and ammonium citrate in excess of the amount declared and quinine sulphate

in an amount less than declared; and elixir of pepsin and rennin compound that contained less alcohol than declared.

On September 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Standard Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 9, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota of quantities of drugs that were adulterated and/or misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "Syrup No. 4562 Five Bromides * * * represents Combined Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Calcium and Lithium 120 grains with Syrup and Aromatics. * * * Standard Pharmacal Co. Chicago"; (bottle) "Elixir Iron, Quinine & Strychnine * * * Each Fluidounce represents Iron and Ammonium Citrate 10 grs. Quinine Sulphate 4 grs."; (bottle) "Elixir Pepsin and Rennin Compound (Essence of Pepsin) N. F. Alcohol 19 Per cent."

Adulteration of the syrup of five bromides was charged under the allegations that each fluid ounce thereof was represented to contain 120 grains of combined bromides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium, and lithium; that each fluid ounce of the article contained not more than 90.86 grains of such combined bromides; and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Adulteration of the iron, quinine, and strychnine was charged (a) under the allegations that the article was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary; that the said formulary prescribed that elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine should contain tincture of ferric citrochloride and quinine hydrochloride; that the said article contained iron and ammonium citrate and quinine sulphate; that the said article differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said formulary and that its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on its container; (b) under the allegations that each fluid ounce of the article was represented to contain 10 grains of iron and ammonium citrate and 4 grains of quinine sulphate; that each fluid ounce thereof contained not less than 11.68 grains of ammonium citrate and not more than 3.6 grains of quinine sulphate; and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the five bromides was charged under the allegations that the label attached to the bottle bore the statement, to wit, "Each fluidounce represents Combined Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Calcium and Lithium 120 grains"; that the article contained less than 120 grains of the combined bromides aforesaid; and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

Misbranding of the iron, quinine, and strychnine was charged under the allegations that the label attached to the bottle bore the statement, to wit, "Each Fluidounce represents Iron and Ammonium Citrate 10 grs. Quinine Sulphate 4 grs"; that each fluid ounce of the article contained more than 10 grains of iron and ammonium citrate and less than 4 grains of quinine sulphate; and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

Misbranding of the elixir of pepsin and rennin compound was charged (a) under the allegations that the label attached to the bottle bore the statement, to wit, "Alcohol 19 Per Cent"; that the article contained not more than 13.7 percent of alcohol; that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading; (b) under the allegation that the article contained alcohol and that the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On May 19, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of $25 and costs was imposed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26128. Misbranding of Zann-Ite. U. S. v. Richard I. Morgan. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. no. 34035. Sample no. 459-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Zann-Ite the packages of which bore false and fraudulent statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On October 7, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Richard I. Morgan, Toppenish, Wash., charging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act,