amounts of such vitamins. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that 6 tablets of the article would supply 120 mg. of vitamin C and 2,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin D, and would supply four times the minimum daily requirements for vitamin C and five times the minimum daily requirements for vitamin D, whereas the article would supply smaller amounts of vitamin C and vitamin D than was represented and smaller proportions of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin C and vitamin D than was represented.

The information alleged also that another article, known as vitamin A and D tablets, was adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: June 27, 1952. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $400.

3805. Adulteration of sulfadiazine tablets. U. S. v. 19 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33276. Sample No. 6556–L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 26, 1952, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 5, 1952, by the Robin Pharmacal Corp., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 19 1,000-tablet bottles of *sulfadiazine tablets* at Boston, Mass.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "1000 Sulfadiazine * * * (2-Sulfanilamidopyrimidine) Compressed Tablets (Scored) 0.5 Gm. (7.7 Grains)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Sulfadiazine Tablets," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard since the standard provides that sulfadiazine tablets contain not less than 95 percent of the labeled amount of sulfadiazine, whereas the article contained less than that amount, namely, not more than 77 percent of the labeled amount of sulfadiazine.

DISPOSITION: August 18, 1952. The Robin Pharmacal Corp., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the drug be released under bond for reprocessing to bring it into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3806. Adulteration of sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine. U. S. v. 10 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33338. Sample Nos. 7723–L, 7724–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 9, 1952, Western District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 16, 1952, by the Addison Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 20 cartons, each containing 50 ampuls, of *sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine* at Buffalo, N. Y. Examination showed that some of the ampuls contained less than the declared amounts of the sodium salicylate and sodium iodide ingredients, and that some of the ampuls (15.5 grain strength) contained the drug aminophylline instead of the declared ingredients.

LABEL, IN PART: (Ampul) "Size: 20 cc. * * * Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine Each 20 cc. contain a sterile solution of: Sodium Iodide . . . . . 15.5 gr. Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 15.5 gr. Colchicine . . . . . 0.65 mg." and "Size: 20 cc. * * * Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with