question did not exist, and the statute does not apply. And since the evidence was not obtained unconstitutionally, defendants' motion for the suppression, impounding and return of the evidence, is denied."

On January 15, 1954, the defendants entered pleas of guilty, and on March 5, 1954, the court fined the corporation $3 and each individual $300.

4203. Misbranding of Seconal Sodium capsules and tablets containing a mixture of crystalline potassium penicillin G and sodium citrate. U. S. v. Aaron Coleman (Coleman's Drug Store). Plea of guilty. Sentence of 6 months in jail and fine of $1,000. (F. D. C. No. 35107. Sample Nos. 37948–L, 37951–L, 37954–L, 50972–L, 50973–L.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 19, 1953, District of New Jersey, against Aaron Coleman, trading as Coleman's Drug Store, Newark, N. J.

NATURE OF CHARGE: On or about October 16, 17, and 21, and November 5, 1952, while a number of *Seconal Sodium capsules* and *tablets containing a mixture of crystalline potassium penicillin G and sodium citrate* were being held for sale at Coleman's Drug Store, after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused various quantities of the drugs to be dispensed without a prescription from a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drugs. Such acts of dispensing were contrary to the provisions of Section 503 (b) (1), and resulted in the dispensed drugs being misbranded while held for sale.

DISPOSITION: October 1, 1953. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court sentenced him to 1 year in jail and fined him $1,000. On October 14, 1953, the jail sentence against the defendant was reduced from 1 year to 6 months.

4204. Misbranding of Seconal Sodium capsules. U. S. v. Junior Amos. Plea of guilty. Fine of $500 or sentence of 60 days in jail. (F. D. C. No. 33767. Sample No. 4232–L.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 18, 1952, District of Columbia, against Junior Amos, Washington, D. C.

NATURE OF CHARGE: On or about December 13, 1952, the defendant sold a number of *Seconal Sodium capsules* in violation of Section 503 (b) (1), which requires that such habit-forming drug as Seconal be dispensed only upon the prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug.

DISPOSITION: December 18, 1952. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $500 or to serve 60 days in jail.

4205. Misbranding of tablets containing a mixture of sulfamerazine, sulfadiazine, and sulfamethazine. U. S. v. Reginald Doyle Groves (Groves Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Defendant fined $500 and placed on probation for 5 years. (F. D. C. No. 35121. Sample No. 37398–L.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 18, 1953, District of New Jersey, against Reginald Doyle Groves, trading as Groves Pharmacy, Newark, N. J.

NATURE OF CHARGE: On or about December 18, 1952, while a number of *tablets containing a mixture of sulfamerazine, sulfadiazine, and sulfamethazine* were being held for sale at Groves Pharmacy, after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused various quantities of the tablets to be dispensed without a prescription from a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug. Such act of dispensing was contrary to the provisions of Section 503 (b) (1), and resulted in the dispensed tablets being misbranded while held for sale.