The article was also charged with being adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, reported in notice of judgment No. 30996, published under that act.

On January 30, 1940, pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed sentences for violation of both acts, the fines against each defendant on the counts charging violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amounting to $700.

**77. Misbranding of Cal-co-cin. U. S. v. George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, $250.** (F. D. C. No. 95. Sample Nos. 34424-D, 34642-D, 34644-D, 34703-D.)

This drug consisted of the calcium salts of benzoic acid and cinchophen. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, which directed the dosage of one capsule four times a day, after meals and on retiring.

On September 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert, trading as the Crescent-Kelvan Co., a business trust, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants within the period from on or about July 28 to on or about October 20, 1938, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland of quantities of Cal-co-cin, which was misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the reasons stated above.

The information also charged that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 reported in notice of judgment No. 30202 published under that act.

On December 8, 1939, pleas of nolo contendere were entered on behalf of the defendants. On January 5, 1940, the court imposed fines amounting to $250 for violation of both acts.

**78. Misbranding of Sodasal. U. S. v. Harry Enkel (Sodasal Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Sentence 1 year. Sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation for 3 years. Fine of $100 also imposed.** (F. D. C. No. 96. Sample Nos. 42944-D, 42971-D, 43181-D, 52224-D.)

This product contained aminopyrine, sodium salicylate, compounds of potassium, magnesium, and calcium, and citrates, carbonates, sugar, and water. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling, which directed that 1 tablespoonful or 4 teaspoonfuls be taken in water, milk, or orange juice, followed by a full glass of water or milk three times a day before or after meals or on retiring, and that the dose be cut down "if the ears ring or if allergic."

On November 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed an information against Harry Enkel, trading as the Sodasal Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant within the period from on or about January 14 to on or about March 4, 1939, from the State of Michigan into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of Sodasal which was misbranded for the reasons stated above.

The information also charged that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 reported in notice of judgment No. 30977 published under that act.

On December 4, 1939, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court sentenced the defendant to 1 year's imprisonment and imposed a fine of $100 for violation of both acts. Prison sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 3 years.

**79. Misbranding of Hartshorn's Headache Powders. U. S. v. 89 Packages of Hartshorn's Headache Powders. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 618. Sample No. 69095-D.)

This product consisted essentially of acetanilid, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and flavoring materials. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling, which bore directions that 1 powder be taken, to be repeated in 20 to 30 minutes if necessary for simple headache; that 1 powder should be taken every 2 or 3 hours as required for simple neuralgia and acute rheumatic fever; that 1 powder be taken on retiring, to be repeated in 1 hour if sleep is not produced, for sleeplessness and nervousness; that 1 powder be taken and repeated in 1 hour, and 1 powder after 2 or 3 hours, for colds, and that not more than 3 powders should be taken during a period of 3 hours.