reasonably expect correction and alleviation of those conditions by use of the article as directed or otherwise, since it would not ordinarily be efficacious for such purposes. The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

Analysis of the Hi-Test Pine Extract disclosed that it had the odor of creosote, and contained not more than 1.49 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce and not more than 4.36 percent of alcohol by volume. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "22 Minims Chloroform per fld. oz.," and "Alcohol 17% Chloroform 22 Minims Per Fluid Ounce," were false and misleading; and in that the words "Pine Extract" were misleading, since they suggested that the article was composed solely of pine extract and derived its therapeutic properties solely from the pine extract, whereas the article contained therapeutically active ingredients other than pine extract, i. e., creosote and chloroform.

On October 25, 1943, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court sentenced the individual defendant to pay a fine of $50 on each of the first 4 counts relating to the "Be" Bex, and a fine of $100 on the fifth count relating to the Hi-Test Pine Extract, a total fine of $300 and costs. The same sentence was imposed against the corporate defendant, but this sentence was suspended.

1107. Adulteration and misbranding of carbon tetrachloride. U. S. v. National Package Drugs, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $2,000. (F. D. C. No. 9643. Sample Nos. 29264–F, 29277–F, 37441–F.)

On June 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed an information against the National Package Drugs, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment on or about October 15 and December 22, 1942, from the State of Missouri into the States of Virginia and Georgia of quantities of carbon tetrachloride which was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which, carbon tetrachloride, was recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia official at the time of shipment, but its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth in that compendium since, in the case of the Georgia lot, the weight of the residue from the evaporation of 50 cc. exceeded 0.001 gram, the maximum permitted by the Pharmacopoeia, and the amount of the free chlorine and carbonizable substances exceeded the maximum permitted; and, in the case of the Virginia lot, the article was not odorless but had an odor resembling paint, and it contained carbonizable substances in excess of the amount permitted; and the difference in quality and purity from the standard was not stated plainly upon the label.

Both lots were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Carbon Tetrachloride U. S. P.," borne on the label of the article, was false and misleading.

On October 26, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $500 upon each of 4 counts, a total fine of $2,000.

1108. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of nux vomica. U. S. v. Kremers-Urban Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 9656. Sample No. 38025–F.)

On June 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed an information against the Kremers-Urban Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment on or about January 14, 1943, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois of a quantity of the above-named product.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as tincture of nux vomica, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of nux vomica shall yield from each 100 cc. not more than 0.125 gram of strychnine, whereas the article yielded not less than 0.144 gram of strychnine per 100 cc., and its difference in strength from the standard set forth in the compendium was not plainly stated on the label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Tincture Nux Vomica U. S. P. Each 100 cc. contains 0.115 Gm. Strychnine," borne on its label, were false and misleading.

On January 6, 1944, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of $50 on each of 2 counts.