

uary 14, 1925, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of quantities of fluidextract cinchona and tincture cinchona, respectively, all of which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Hance Bros. & White" (or "Hance Brothers & White Inc.") "Pharmaceutical Chemists," and were further labeled as hereinafter set forth.

Adulteration of the strychnine nitrate tablets, morphine sulphate tablets, and citrated caffeine tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented that the said tablets contained 1/100 grain or 0.0006 gram of strychnine nitrate, 1/6 grain or 0.011 gram of morphine sulphate, or 1 grain or 0.065 gram of caffeine citrated, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less than represented on the label, the strychnine nitrate tablets containing not more than 0.00724 grain or not more than 0.00047 gram of strychnine nitrate, the citrated caffeine tablets containing not more than 0.828 grain or 0.053 gram of caffeine citrated, and the two lots of morphine sulphate tablets containing not more than 0.144 grain, or not more than 0.0093 gram of morphine sulphate, and not more than 0.146 grain or not more than 0.0095 gram of morphine sulphate, respectively.

Adulteration of the fluidextract cinchona and the tincture cinchona was alleged for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that the fluidextract cinchona yielded not less than 5.57 grams of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that fluidextract cinchona should yield not more than 5 grams of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls; and the tincture cinchona yielded not more than 0.128 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the containers thereof.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Strychnine Nitrate 1/100 Grain (0.0006 Gm.)," "Morphine Sulph. 1/6 Grain (0.011 Gm.)," "Tablet Triturates Caffeine Citrated One Grain (0.065 Gm.)," and "Tablet Triturates Morphine Sulph. 1/6 Grain (0.011 Gm.)," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas they contained less than so declared.

Misbranding of the said fluidextract cinchona and the tincture cinchona was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Fluid Extract Cinchona U. S. P. Standard 4 gms. to 5 gms. Alkaloids of Cinchona per 100 mls," and "Tinct. Cinchona Comp. U. S. P. 9th Revision," borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the former was fluidextract cinchona which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that the latter was tincture cinchona compound which conformed to the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia, 9th Revision, whereas the articles did not conform to the standard of the said pharmacopœia.

On June 21, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14303. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 980 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20847. I. S. No. 5611-x. S. No. E-5209.)

On or about February 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 980 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Atlanta, Ind., on or about November 24, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Tomato Puree Packed by Atlanta Canning Co. Atlanta, Indiana."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 30, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14304. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 126 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20185, 20186, 20188 to 20194, incl., 20426. I. S. Nos. 9726-v, 9728-v. S. No. C-4760.)

On July 8, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 578 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Fargo, Minot, Grand Forks, Williston, Mandan, Valley City, and Jamestown, N. Dak., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the B. O. Bowers Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about April 10, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of North Dakota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Banquet Brand American Sardines * * * Packed At Eastport, Washington Co. Me. By L. D. Clark & Son."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14305. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 100 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21041. I. S. No. 4026-x. S. No. C-5083.)

On April 27, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 24, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mallinckrodt Quarter-Pound Ether for Anesthesia * * * a superior article in every respect not surpassed in chemical purity."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it contained peroxide and aldehyde, which are not permitted by the specifications of the United States Pharmacopœia, and was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard prescribed therein and its standard was not stated on the label, and for the further reason that it fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label "Ether for Anesthesia a superior article in every respect not surpassed in chemical purity," were false and misleading.

On June 11, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14306. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20792. I. S. No. 9384-x. S. No. C-5039.)

On January 26, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and