

glycerin 1-100 Grain," "Soluble Hypodermic Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-60 Grain," "Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 Grain," "Tablets * * * Nitroglycerin 1-50 Grain," "Tablets * * * Heroin Hydrochloride 1-12 Grain," or "Tablet Triturates * * * Diacetyl Morphine Hydrochloride 1-12 Gr.," as the case might be, 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, the said tablets contained less than so declared.

Adulteration of the fluid extract belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to contain 0.3 gram of alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas, it contained more than 0.3 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, 0.434 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters.

Misbranding of the said fluid extract belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Fluid-extract Belladonna Leaves Assayed and Standardized 0.3 Gm. of alkaloids in 100 Cc.," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained 0.3 gram of alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it contained more than 0.3 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters.

Adulteration of the tincture cinchona and the tincture of cinchona compound was alleged for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the said articles, in that the former yielded less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, to wit, not more than 0.643 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that tincture cinchona should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, and the latter yielded less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, to wit, not more than 0.359 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that tincture of cinchona compound should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the said articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration of the tincture cinchona was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to yield 0.90 gram of, to wit, the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it yielded less than 0.90 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, 0.643 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters.

Misbranding of the tincture cinchona and the tincture of cinchona compound was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Cinchona U. S. P. * * * Assayed and standardized 0.90 Gm. of Alkaloids in 100 Cc." or "Tincture of Cinchona Compound U. S. P.," borne on the labels of the respective articles, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that the tincture cinchona contained 0.90 gram of, to wit, the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the articles did not conform with the tests laid down in the Pharmacopœia, and the tincture cinchona contained less than 0.90 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters.

On June 22, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

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

15071. Misbranding of Reno's New Health Uterine tonic. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21516. I. S. No. 14508-x. S. No. E-5930.)

On or about January 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 24 dozen bottles of Reno's New Health Uterine tonic, at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. B. Leonardi & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about February 11, 1926, and was being offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in

Analysis by this department showed that the article contained extracts of vegetable material, including berberine, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination or ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Blown on bottle) "New Health Uterine Tonic;" (carton label) "New Health Uterine Tonic * * * A woman's medicine * * * Valuable tonic and sedative * * * This product contains ingredients which have been used by many leading physicians making a specialty of the study and treatment of women's diseases due to catarrhal or inflamed condition of the womb, i. e., leucorrhoea or whites, irregular or painful menstruation. Its sedative and tonic properties make it very beneficial in nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, hysteria or irritability resulting from uterine or ovarian inflammation;" (circular) "Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic. Used in such female disorders as painful or irregular menstruation and nervous irritability due to uterine or ovarian inflammation—disorders of the female reproductive organs are among the most frequent and distressing ailments to which human flesh is heir. If neglected in the beginning they often lead to a life-long and intense suffering; but when attended to in time they frequently yield to proper treatment. They should avoid taking narcotic drugs which simply relieve pain without removing its cause. Painful menstruation. In painful menstruation * * * irregular menstruation. When the menstrual flow is irregular. Commencing menstruation. In the case of young girls in whom menstrual life is just beginning. Change of life. Women experiencing the change of life. Note: Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic gives best results when it is used throughout the entire time in which the flow is absent;" (similar labeling in Spanish and [carton] other foreign languages).

On May 13, 1927, S. B. Leonardi & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of without first having been properly labeled, or that it be exported outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

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

15072. Adulteration and misbranding of phenolphthalein tablets, quinine and capsicum tablets, sulphonal tablets, trional tablets, barbital tablets, and atropine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. George A. Breon and Helen L. Perry (George A. Breon & Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19795. I. S. Nos. 3092-x, 3161-x, 3162-x, 3164-x, 3165-x, 3166-x.)

On September 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George A. Breon and Helen L. Perry, trading as George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, on or about October 20, 1925, of quantities of phenolphthalein tablets, quinine and capsicum tablets, sulphonal tablets, trional tablets, and barbital tablets, and, on or about October 28, 1925, of a quantity of atropine sulphate tablets, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled variously: "Tablets Phenolphthalein * * * 1 gr.," "Tablets Quinine and Capsicum Quinine Sulphate 2 gr. * * *," "Tablets Sulphonol (Sulphon Methane) 5 gr.," "Tablets Trional (Sulphon Ethyl Methane) 5 gr.," "Tablets Barbital Barbituric Acid 5 gr.," "Hypodermic Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1-100 Grain," and were further labeled, "George A. Breon & Co. Kansas City, Missouri."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance 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 the said tablets to contain 1 grain of phenolphthalein, 2 grains of quinine sulphate, 5 grains of sulphonal, 5 grains of trional, 5 grains of barbital, or 1/100 grain of atropine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Phenolphthalein * * * 1 gr.," "Tablets * * * Quinine Sulphate, 2 gr.,"