

$\frac{1}{2000}$ grain of nitroglycerin per tablet; the nitroglycerin tablets, labeled " $\frac{1}{50}$ grain," contained not more than $\frac{1}{1785}$ grain of nitroglycerin per tablet; the morphine sulphate tablets, labeled " $\frac{1}{2}$ grain," contained not more than $\frac{2}{5}$ grain of morphine sulphate per tablet; and the codeine sulphate tablets, labeled "1 grain," contained not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of codeine sulphate per tablet.

It was alleged in the information that the tincture belladonna leaves was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard and strength, quality and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it yielded less than 0.027 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, to wit, 0.0192 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of belladonna leaves should yield not less than 0.027 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the said tincture belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tinct. Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.," "Standard 0.03% Mydriatic Alkaloids," and "Guaranteed by Frank G. Scott under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," borne on the label, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was tincture belladonna leaves which conformed to the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, that it contained 0.03 per cent of mydriatic alkaloids and conformed with the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, whereas it was not tincture belladonna leaves which conformed to the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, it did not contain 0.03 per cent of mydriatic alkaloids but did contain a less amount, and it did not conform to the said food and drugs act. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said tincture belladonna leaves contained alcohol and the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

Adulteration of the said 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 the said tablets to contain $\frac{1}{40}$ grain of strychnine sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of calomel, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphine sulphate or 1 grain of codeine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of the said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Strychnine Sulphate $\frac{1}{40}$ Grain T. T.," "Calomel * * * Each tablet represents $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain," "Nitroglycerin $\frac{1}{100}$ Gr.," "Nitroglycerin $\frac{1}{50}$ Gr.," "T. T. Morphine Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain," and "Codeine Sulph. 1 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. Misbranding of the nitroglycerin tablets was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article conformed to the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, whereas it did not.

On November 8, 1927, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$350.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15913. Misbranding of Sannette. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Sannette. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21412. I. S. No. 2748-x. S. No. C-5266.)

On November 27, 1928, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Sannette, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sannette Chemical Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about November 6, 1926, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc salts, alum, and boric acid with small amounts of methyl salicylate, phenol, and menthol.

The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Antiseptic * * * Prepared especially for vaginal douche. Superior to Bichloride, Permanganate of Potash or the Cresol compounds. Indications—Leucorrhea, Gonorrhea, Vaginitis, Vulvitis, Metritis, Cervicitis, etc. Relieves any condition characterized by odor, inflammation, or discharge. * * * Directions—As a douche: One teaspoonful of the powder to two quarts of warm water;" (circular) "Antisept. * * * Antiseptic. * * * It provides the elements necessary to make a mild antiseptic solution * * * antiseptic * * * Antiseptic a high germicidal value * * * full germicidal value * * * the superiority of Sannette * * * efficacious * * * In the treatment of all forms of uterine, cervical, and vaginal inflammation, all authorities agree on the beneficial effects of the warm vaginal irrigation. Pus, mucous, shreds, and all the products of inflammation are washed out * * * the * * * healing effect of Sannette solution is extremely grateful. The powder in solution is of great value in the treatment of all inflammations of the female generative tract, including acute and chronic metritis. Indeed, in these conditions the use of Sannette solution as an intra-uterine irrigation is of marked effect. In cervicitis and vaginitis, regardless of the aetiological factors, Sannette solution is beneficial and materially aids the physician in his treatment of these conditions. In leucorrhoea and gonorrhea, the Sannette douche is extremely useful. The excoriating and acrid discharge * * * is removed. The germicidal action of Sannette solution tends to prevent the further invasion of the pathogenic bacteria, corrects the intensely alkaline reaction and removes the products of inflammation. * * * Sannette will prove of great value in the treatment of these conditions * * * of a mildly antiseptic * * * nature * * * the physician is urged to advise the use of Sannette in these cases. Its mild antiseptic properties—will be appreciated * * * One teaspoonful of Sannette to two quarts of warm water is the requisite strength for the douche;" (seal) "Healing * * * Antiseptic."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that statements on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the aforesaid statements.

On December 28, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15914. Adulteration and misbranding of Vego-Fruto. U. S. v. 5½ Dozen, et al., Cartons of Vego-Fruto. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 22497. I. S. No. 13225-x. S. No. 603.)

On May 4, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, 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 5½ dozen 50¢ size, 45 dozen 25¢ size, and 8 dozen 10¢ size cartons of Vego-Fruto, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the M. & O. Manufacturing Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about August 18, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of plant materials, including figs and senna.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained senna, an added deleterious ingredient, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the labels, were false and misleading: (Carton, 50¢ size) "Fruit and raw vegetable food—Vego-Fruto without drugs;" (carton, 10¢ size) "Fruit cubes;" (circular) "Vego-Fruto intended to mean Fruits and Vegetable product. * * * The only one registered with the United States Government as such a 'Vego-Fruto' * * * without drugs * * * Vego-Fruto contains concentrated and consolidated fruits and raw vegetable product, * * * perfect child's nourishing food laxative, * * * absolutely pure and nutritious fruit and vegetable content. Many of the most drastic drugs are made from vegetables and herbs, so do not accept any substitute for Vego-Fruto, or be deceived by remedies claimed to be only herb or