California, 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 the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilide, cinchona alkaloid, resinous material, and

starch, coated with calcium carbonate and sugar.

On May 17, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, so that it

conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture.

17155. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred and Ninety 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24085. I. S. No. 021205. S. No. 2335.)

On September 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 one hundred and ninety 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether

contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopæia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopæia official at the time of investigation, since it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Ether U. S. P.,"

horne on the label, was false and misleading.

On April 15, 1930, Merck & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it should not be used or sold for medicinal or anaesthetic purposes.