

other infections of the gums"; (tube) "It Is Your Duty * * * To Keep * * * The Gums Healthful. Ceko Will Do This."

On December 30, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20378. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of digitalis. U.S. v. 5 Bottles of Tincture of Digitalis U.S.P. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29305. Sample nos. 3354-A, 4580-A.)

This action involved two shipments of tincture of digitalis, which was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, and which was found upon examination to have a potency materially less than that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On or about November 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 bottles each containing 1 gallon of tincture of digitalis at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about July 29, 1931, and in part on or about January 19, 1932, by the National Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., from Baltimore, Md., to Detroit, Mich., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture of Digitalis USP."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the containers.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Tincture of Digitalis USP * * * standardized", appearing on the label, was false and misleading.

On December 16, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20379. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of digitalis. U.S. v. Three 1-Pint Bottles, et al., of Tincture of Digitalis. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 27339. I.S. no. 45257. S. no. 5527.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of tincture of digitalis which was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard and which was found to have a potency of about two thirds of that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On December 4, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 1-pint bottles and one 4-ounce bottle of tincture digitalis, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1931, by Schieffelin & Co., from New York, N.Y., to St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Digitalis * * * (Tinctura Digitalis U.S.P.) * * * Standardized biologically to meet the U.S.P. requirements."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, since its potency was only two thirds of that required by the said standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the can label, "Tincture Digitalis * * * (Tinctura Digitalis U.S.P.) * * * standardized biologically to meet the U.S.P. requirements", were false and misleading.

On December 12, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*