

**6974. Adulteration of Wahoo Bark of Root. U. S. \* \* \* v. J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 9485. I. S. No. 4659-p.)**

On January 16, 1919, 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 an information against J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 19, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Wahoo Bark of Root," which was adulterated.

Examination and analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to contain 8.3 per cent of wood and 11.62 per cent of ash.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained 8.3 per cent of wood, whereas said National Formulary provides that it should contain not more than 3 per cent of wood, and the strength, quality, and purity of the article were not declared on the container thereof.

On February 26, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6975. Adulteration and misbranding of "Elix Potash Bromide" and adulteration of "Emulsion Turpentine." U. S. \* \* \* v. W. J. O'Donnell. Collateral of \$60 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 9487. I. S. Nos. 3816-p, 3817-p.)**

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against William J. O'Donnell, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 16, 1918, a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Elix Potash Bromide," which was adulterated and misbranded, and a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Emulsion Turpentine," which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the elixir of potassium bromid to contain 48.7 grams of solids in vacuo at 70° C. per 100 cc., 12.2 grams of ash, 12.02 grams of bromids, as potassium bromid, 36.7 grams of sugar, and 11.9 per cent of alcohol by volume. The turpentine emulsion was found to contain 40.42 grams of solids in vacuo at 80° C. per 100 cc., consisting of gum, sugar, and fixed oil, and 5.8 per cent by volume of volatile oil by steam distillation (oil of turpentine).

Adulteration of the "Elix Potash Bromide" was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 100 cc. 12.02 grams of potassium bromid, whereas said National Formulary provides that in 100 cc. of the article there shall be 17.5 grams of potassium

bromid, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

Adulteration of the "Emulsion Turpentine" was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name 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 of the article, in that in 100 mils of the article there were approximately 5.8 mils of oil of turpentine, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that in 100 mils of the article there shall be not less than 15 mils of oil of turpentine, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On April 30, 1919, the defendant having failed to appear, the collateral of \$60 that had theretofore been deposited by him was forfeited by order of the court.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6976. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. Lee W. Martin, Charles L. Mering, and William W. Boies (Mering, Martin & Boies Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9491. I. S. No. 11829-p.)**

On March 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Lee W. Martin, Charles L. Mering, and William W. Boies, copartners, trading as Mering, Martin & Boies Co., Altus, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 3, 1918, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Case No.	Per cent inedible eggs.
1 -----	27.77
2 -----	8.33
3 -----	93.87
4 -----	53.32
5 -----	26.66
6 -----	0.00
7 -----	29.99
8 -----	7.22
9 -----	38.88
10 -----	14.44
11 -----	7.77
12 -----	26.66
13 -----	0.55
14 -----	34.99
15 -----	75.54

Number of cases in shipment: 427.

Number of cases examined: 15.

Number of eggs examined in each case: 180.