

gram of the alkaloids of ipecac per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 1.8 grams of the total alkaloids of ipecac per 100 mils; the belladonna root fluidextract yielded not more than 0.292 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna root per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.405 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna root per 100 mils; the colchicum seed fluidextract yielded not more than 0.164 gram of the alkaloids of colchicum seed per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.36 gram of the alkaloids of colchicum seed per 100 mils; the hyoscyamus fluidextract yielded not more than 0.038 gram of the alkaloids of hyoscyamus per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.055 gram of the alkaloids of hyoscyamus per 100 mils; and the nux vomica fluidextract yielded not more than 0.144 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 2.37 grams of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mils.

Misbranding of the said tablets and belladonna leaves fluidextract was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels, to wit, "Tablets * * * Codeine Sulphate $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.," "Tablets * * * Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.," "Tablets * * * Strychnia Sulphate gr.," "Tablets * * * Strychnia Sulphate $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.," "Tablets * * * Strychnia Nitrate $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Guaranteed by Flint, Eaton & Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906" with respect to the codeine sulphate, morphine sulphate, strychnia sulphate and strychnia nitrate tablets, the statement "Tablets * * * Ammonium Salicylate $\frac{3}{4}$ gr." with respect to the La Grippe tablets, the statement "Tablets * * * Quinine Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr." with respect to the rhinitis tablets, the statement "Tablets * * * Ext. Nux Vomica $\frac{1}{4}$ grain" with respect to the Vitone yeast compound tablets, and the statements "Fl. Ext. Belladonna Leaves * * * Each fl. oz. of this Extract represents 1 oz. of crude drug" with respect to the belladonna leaves fluidextract, were false and misleading, in that the said codeine sulphate, morphine sulphate, strychnia sulphate and strychnia nitrate tablets contained less of the product than declared on the label, the La Grippe tablets contained less than $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of ammonium salicylate, the rhinitis tablets contained less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of quinine sulphate, the Vitone yeast compound tablets contained less than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of nux vomica, and each fluidounce of the belladonna leaves extract contained less than 1 ounce of crude belladonna leaves.

Misbranding of the belladonna root fluidextract, colchicum seed fluidextract, hyoscyamus fluidextract and nux vomica fluidextract was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root * * * Each fl. oz. of this Extract represents 1 oz. of crude drug," "Fl. Ext. Colchicum seed * * * Each fl. oz. of this Extract represents 1 oz. of crude drug," "Fl. Ext. Hyoscyamus * * * Each fl. oz. of this Extract represents 1 oz. of crude drug," and "Fluid Extract Nux Vomica U. S. P.," borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that each fluidounce of the belladonna root extract represented approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ ounce of crude belladonna root; each fluid ounce of the colchicum seed extract represented less than 1 ounce of crude colchicum seed; each fluidounce of the hyoscyamus extract represented less than 1 ounce of hyoscyamus, and the nux vomica extract did not conform to the standard laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia.

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

On June 24, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$31 and costs.

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

14419. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 8 Cases and 64 Cans of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19381. I. S. No. 16899-v. S. No. E-5048.)

On December 20, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, 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 8 cases and 64 cans of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Manchester, N. H., consigned by the Bayshore Sardine Co., Columbia, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped from Columbia, Me., October 9, 1924, and transported from the State of Maine

into the State of New Hampshire, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "B. & S. Brand American Sardines * * * Packed By Bayshore Sardine Co. Addison, Me."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid or decomposed animal substance.

On June 3, 1925, 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.

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

14420. Misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 219 Cases of Canned Oysters. Product adjudged misbranded and released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20002. I. S. No. 24653-v. S. No. C-4712.)

On April 14, 1925, 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 219 cases of canned oysters, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Martin Fountain Packing Co., from Biloxi, Miss., on or about January 16, 1925, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Chandeleur Island Brand Oysters Contents 10 Ozs. Oyster Meat, Packed By Martin Fountain Pkg. Co. M F P Co."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement on the labels "10 Ozs." was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated was incorrect.

On April 14, 1925, the Martin Fountain Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, judgment was entered, finding the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged and relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

14421. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 1,248 Cases of Blackberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20885. I. S. No. 1350-x. S. No. C-4958.)

On or about February 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 1,248 cases of blackberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kelley Packing Co., from Chehalis, Wash., September 23, 1925, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 22, 1926, 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.

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

14422. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 9 Cases of eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21083. I. S. No. 12262-x. S. No. C-5072.)

On or about April 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 9 cases of shell eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Peters Certified Poultry Co., from Newton, Iowa, April 13, 1926, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.