orrhage. It is therefore especially valuable in the third stage of labor * * * Ergotole may be administered by the mouth in doses of 15 to 60 minims. Hypodermically 5 to 20 minims."

On May 1, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18668. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of fluid extract of ergot. U. S. v. Twenty-two 4 ounce bottles of Fluid Extract Ergot. Default decree of condemnation and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25943. I. S. Nos. 16004, 28703, 28704. S. Nos. 4201, 4250.)

Examination of samples of a drug represented to be fluid extract of ergot that conformed to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, showed that the article had a potency of from one-third to two-thirds of that specified by the pharmacopoeia for fluid extract of ergot.

On February 25, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-two 4-ounce bottles of fluid extract of ergot. The libel was subsequently amended to cover the five 4-ounce bottles and 1 pint bottle of the product that had been seized, instead of the twenty-two 4-ounce bottles originally covered by the libel. It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article had been shipped by Sharp & Dohme from Baltimore, Md., in various consignments on or about November 12, 1930 and February 5, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, "Fluid Extract Ergot," and differed from the standard of strength determined by tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under the following standard of strength, "Fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P. X. * * * Biologically Standardized * * * Standard: Each cc. Represents 1 Gram or Each Fluid ounce Represents 456 Grains of Ergot," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P. X. * * * Biologically Standardized * * * Standard: Each cc. Represents 1 Gram or Each Fluid ounce Represents 456 Grains of Ergot," were false and misleading.

On May 1, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18669. Misbranding of Quinseptikons. U. S. v. 1⅓ Dozen Boxes, et al., of Quinseptikons. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 26183, 26184. I. S. Nos. 20156, 15896. S. Nos. 4449, 4450.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Quinseptikons, from one of the shipments herein described having shown that the circular accompanying the article contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On April 7, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of one and two-thirds dozen boxes of Quinseptikons, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tablax Co., from New York, N. Y., in part on or about August 16, 1930, and in part on or about September 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 of suppositories containing salicylic acid (1.2 per cent), boric acid (14.8 per cent), quinine hydrochloride (4.8 per cent), and cocoa butter.