

On January 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30214. Misbranding of mild tincture of iodine. U. S. v. Samuel W. Amitin (The Modern Drug & Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 40834. Sample Nos. 43716-C, 48402-C.)

The carton and bottle label of this product bore the statement "Tincture Iodine U. S. P." The product was sold as mild tincture of iodine, with the word "mild" rubber-stamped on the bottle label. It failed to conform to the pharmacopoeial standard for mild tincture of iodine, since it contained less iodine and more sodium iodide than required by that authority. Its label also bore an incorrect declaration of the alcohol content.

On October 19, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Samuel W. Amitin, trading as the Modern Drug & Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 19 and September 20, 1937, from the State of Maryland into the State of South Carolina and the District of Columbia, respectively, of quantities of mild tincture of iodine that was misbranded.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the carton, "Tincture Iodine U. S. P. Alcohol 83%," and the statement on the bottle label, "Mild Tincture Iodine U. S. P. Alcohol 83%," were false and misleading in that the former statement represented that the article was tincture of iodine, a product defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia as containing not less than 6.5 grams of iodine and not less than 4.5 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters and not less than 80 percent of alcohol, and in that the latter statement represented that the article was mild tincture of iodine, a product defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia as containing not less than 1.8 grams of iodine and not more than 2.5 grams of sodium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters: whereas the article was neither tincture of iodine nor mild tincture of iodine as defined in the said pharmacopoeia, in that it contained less than 1.8 grams of iodine and more than 2.5 grams of sodium iodide, and not more than 47 percent by volume of alcohol.

On January 20, 1939, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30215. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sandalwood. U. S. v. 4 Pounds 13 Ounces of Oil of Sandalwood. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43408. Sample No. 18028-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but it did not have the characteristic odor of oil of santal and it contained a terpeneol.

On August 19, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 pounds 13 ounces of oil of sandalwood at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 25, 1938, by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oil Sandalwood East Indian U. S. P.," since said statement represented that the article was East Indian sandalwood oil of pharmacopoeial standard; whereas it was not.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Oil Sandalwood East Indian U. S. P." was misleading since it was not sandalwood oil of the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia. Misbranding was alleged further in that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On January 14, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*