

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Copper (parts per million)----- 80
 Zinc (parts per million)----- 931
 Jelly strength of 2 per cent solution: Very weak.
 Odor of warm solution: Putrid.

Product contains excessive amounts of copper and zinc and is glue, not gelatin.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On November 17, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7142. Adulteration and misbranding of egg noodles. U. S. * * * v. George A. Lehman & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9780. I. S. Nos. 16158-p, 16415-p, 16423-p.)

On July 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George A. Lehman, trading as George A. Lehman & Co., Portland, Ore., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on December 29, 1917, November 19, 1917, and February 17, 1918, from the State of Oregon into the States of Washington and California, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Mrs. Schiel's Home Made Style Egg Noodles Geo. A. Lehman & Co. Portland, Oregon," which was adulterated and misbranded.

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

	Shipment of Dec. 29, 1917.	Shipment of Nov. 19, 1917.	Shipment of Feb. 17, 1918.
Moisture (per cent)-----	9.17	10.20	11.24
Ether extract (per cent)-----	.86	1.31	1.50
Lecithin as P ₂ O ₅ (per cent)-----	.028	.018	.02

The average net weight of 10 packages from the shipment of November 19, 1917, which was labeled "8 ounces net weight when packed," and indistinctly stamped with rubber stamp "6 ounces," was 6.16 ounces.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an alimentary paste containing little or no egg, was substituted in whole for egg noodles, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of December 29, 1917, and February 17, 1918, was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Egg Noodles," borne on the box containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was egg noodles, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the

article was egg noodles, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was an alimentary paste containing little or no egg.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of November 19, 1917, was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Egg Noodles" and "8 ounces net weight when packed," not corrected by the statement "6 ounces," indistinctly stamped with rubber stamp, borne on the box containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was egg noodles, and that said boxes contained 8 ounces net weight when packed, and for further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was egg noodles, and that said boxes contained 8 ounces net when packed, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not egg noodles, but was an alimentary paste containing little or no egg, and said boxes did not contain 8 ounces net when packed, but contained a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was a food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 4, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7143. Misbranding of Liebig's Diarrhoea Cordial. U. S. * * * v. Parker-Blake Co., Ltd., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 9783. I. S. No. 6124-r.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Parker-Blake Co., Ltd., a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 3, 1918, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Liebig's Diarrhoea Cordial," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to contain $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of morphine sulphate per fluid ounce and 6.27 per cent of alcohol by volume, and to consist essentially of a solution of morphine sulphate, catechu, tannin, oil of cassia, oil of peppermint, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a remedy for cholera and dysentery, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "It may be taken with perfect safety by infants while teething," borne on the carton containing the said article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the said article could be taken with perfect safety by infants while teething without injury to health, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article contained a poisonous ingredient, to wit, morphine sulphate, which could not be administered with perfect safety to infants while teething, or at any time, without injury to health.

On June 16, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.