

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted of salicylic acid, milk sugar, starch and talc, and that they contained no acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that the product fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the label on the package containing the article, to wit, "Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets," was false and misleading.

On May 20, 1920, 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.

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

S062. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin. U. S. * * * v. 9 Packages, Each Containing 1,000 5-Grain So-Called Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9615. I. S. No. 13337-r. S. No. E-1206.)

On January 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin,'" remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Blairsville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 7, 1918, by the Verandah Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets contained no acetylsalicylic acid, but consisted essentially of salicylic acid, starch, sugar, and talc.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the label on the package containing the article, regarding the article, to wit, "Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets," was false and misleading in that the tablets contained no acetylsalicylic acid, but consisted essentially of salicylic acid, talc, sugar, and starch. Further misbranding was alleged in that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, acetylsalicylic acid.

On June 25, 1920, 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.

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

S063. Adulteration and misbranding of tankage. U. S. * * * v. Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9653. I. S. No. 15610-p.)

On January 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 4, 1918, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of tankage which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "100 Lbs. Digestible Tankage Meat & Bone Analysis Protein 32.25% * * * Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Co. Pittsburgh, Pa."