

## United States Department of Agriculture

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

#### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14301-14350

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1926]

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**14301. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 35 Boxes of Walnut Meats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21070. I. S. No. 705-x. S. No. W-1976.)**

On May 11, 1926, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 boxes, each containing 50 pounds of walnut meats, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Leon Mayer, from Los Angeles, Calif., April 29, 1925, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From Leon Mayer \* \* \* Los Angeles, Calif. \* \* \* Calif. Standard Ambers."

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

On June 2, 1926, Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$470, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**14302. Adulteration and misbranding of strychnine nitrate tablets, morphine sulphate tablets, citrated caffeine tablets, fluidextract cinchona, and tincture of cinchona. U. S. v. Hance Bros. & White, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. No. 10703. I. S. Nos. 12792-v, 12796-v, 13660-v, 13664-v, 16902-v, 16903-v.)**

On January 25, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 Hance Bros. & White, Inc., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about July 3, 1924, from the State of Pennsylvania, into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of strychnine nitrate tablets and morphine sulphate tablets, respectively, on or about July 14 and 15, 1924, respectively, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of citrated caffeine tablets and morphine sulphate tablets, and on or about Jan-

uary 14, 1925, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of quantities of fluidextract cinchona and tincture cinchona, respectively, all of which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Hance Bros. & White" (or "Hance Brothers & White Inc.") "Pharmaceutical Chemists," and were further labeled as hereinafter set forth.

Adulteration of the strychnine nitrate tablets, morphine sulphate tablets, and citrated caffeine tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented that the said tablets contained 1/100 grain or 0.0006 gram of strychnine nitrate, 1/6 grain or 0.011 gram of morphine sulphate, or 1 grain or 0.065 gram of caffeine citrated, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less than represented on the label, the strychnine nitrate tablets containing not more than 0.00724 grain or not more than 0.00047 gram of strychnine nitrate, the citrated caffeine tablets containing not more than 0.828 grain or 0.053 gram of caffeine citrated, and the two lots of morphine sulphate tablets containing not more than 0.144 grain, or not more than 0.0093 gram of morphine sulphate, and not more than 0.146 grain or not more than 0.0095 gram of morphine sulphate, respectively.

Adulteration of the fluidextract cinchona and the tincture cinchona was alleged for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that the fluidextract cinchona yielded not less than 5.57 grams of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that fluidextract cinchona should yield not more than 5 grams of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils; and the tincture cinchona yielded not more than 0.128 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the containers thereof.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Strychnine Nitrate 1/100 Grain (0.0006 Gm.)," "Morphine Sulph. 1/6 Grain (0.011 Gm.)," "Tablet Triturates Caffeine Citrated One Grain (0.065 Gm.)," and "Tablet Triturates Morphine Sulph. 1/6 Grain (0.011 Gm.)," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas they contained less than so declared.

Misbranding of the said fluidextract cinchona and the tincture cinchona was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Fluid Extract Cinchona U. S. P. Standard 4 gms. to 5 gms. Alkaloids of Cinchona per 100 mils," and "Tinct. Cinchona Comp. U. S. P. 9th Revision," borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the former was fluidextract cinchona which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that the latter was tincture cinchona compound which conformed to the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia, 9th Revision, whereas the articles did not conform to the standard of the said pharmacopœia.

On June 21, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

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

**14303. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 980 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20847. I. S. No. 5611-x. S. No. E-5209.)**

On or about February 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, 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 980 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Atlanta, Ind., on or about November 24, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Tomato Puree Packed by Atlanta Canning Co. Atlanta, Indiana."