**15059. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture cinchona, fluidextract colchicum seed, tincture belladonna leaves, morphine sulphate tablets, and nitroglycerin tablets. U. S. v. E. R. Squibb & Sons. Plea of guilty. Fine, $802.** (F. & D. No. 21552. I. S. Nos. 87–x, 92–x, 89–x, 302–x, 5332–x, 5719–x 14479–v, 14480–v.)

On December 29, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 an information against E. R. Squibb & Sons, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about December 5, 1924, and July 16 and 25, 1925, respectively, from the State of New York into the State of California, of quantities of tincture cinchona, fluidextract colchicum seed, nitroglycerin tablets, and tincture belladonna leaves and on or about September 3, 1925, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of morphine sulphate tablets, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled variously; "Tincture Cinchonae, U. S. P. Assays 0.8 to 1 Gm. of cinchona alkaloids in each 100 Cc. * * * E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York;" "Fluidextract Colchicum Seed Squibb * * * Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis, U. S. P. Assays 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. Colchicine in 100 Cc * * * E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York;" "Hypo Tablets Morphine Sulphate 1/8 Gr. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York;" "Tablet Triturates * * * Nitroglycerin Squibb 1/100 Grain E. R. Squibb & Sons New York;" "Tincture Belladonna Leaves Squibb * * * Tincture Belladonnae Foliorum, U. S. P. Assays 0.027 to 0.033 Gm. of Alkaloids in 100 Cc. * * * E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York."

Analysis by this department showed that the nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "1/100 gr.," contained 1/177 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet, the morphine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/8 gr.," contained 1/10 grain morphine sulphate per tablet, the tincture of cinchona yielded not more than 0.635 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, the fluidextract of colchicum seed yielded not more than 0.316 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, and the tincture of belladonna leaves yielded not less than 0.0385 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils.

Adulteration of the tincture cinchona, fluidextract colchicum seed, and tincture belladonna leaves was alleged in the information 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 tincture cinchona yielded less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, to wit, not more than 0.635 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, whereas the Pharmacopœia provided that tincture of cinchona should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils; the fluidextract colchicum seed yielded not more than 0.316 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, whereas the Pharmacopœia provided that fluid extract of colchicum seed should yield not less than 0.36 gram of colchicine in each 100 mils; and the tincture belladonna leaves yielded not less than 0.0385 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, whereas the Pharmacopœia provided that tincture belladonna leaves should yield not more than 0.033 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the said articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the tincture cinchona, fluidextract colchicum seed and tincture belladonna leaves for the further reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the extract cinchona was represented to assay 0.8 to 1 gram of cinchona alkaloids in each 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it assayed less than 0.8 gram of cinchona alkaloids in each 100 cubic centimeters; the fluidextract colchicum seed was represented to assay 0.36 to 0.44 gram of colchicine in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it assayed less than 0.36 gram of colchicine in 100 cubic centimeters; and the tincture of belladonna leaves was represented to assay 0.027 to 0.033 gram of alkaloids in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it assayed more than 0.033 gram of alkaloids in 100 cubic centimeters.

Adulteration of the morphine sulphate tablets and the nitroglycerin tablets was alleged for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain 1/8 grain of morphine sulphate or 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented.

Misbranding of the tincture cinchona, fluidextract colchicum seed, and tincture belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Cinchonae, U. S. P. Assays 0.8 to 1 Gm. of cinchona alkaloids in each 100 Cc.," "Fluidextract Colchicum Seed * * * Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis, U. S. P. Assays 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. Colchicine in 100 Cc." and "Tincture Belladonna Leaves * * * Tincture Belladonnae Foliorum U. S. P. Assays 0.027 to 0.033 Gm. of Alkaloids in 100 Cc.," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed to the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and that they assayed 0.8 to 1 gram of cinchona alkaloids in each 100 cubic centimeters, 0.36 to 0.44 gram of colchicine in 100 cubic centimeters, or not more than 0.033 gram of alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said articles did not conform to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopeia, and the tincture cinchona and fluidextract colchicum seed assayed less than represented, and the tincture belladonna leaves assayed more than so represented.

Misbranding of the morphine sulphate tablets and the nitroglycerin tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Morphine Sulphate 1/8 Gr.," and "Tablet Triturates Nitroglycerin 1/100 Grain," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that each of the tablets contained 1/8 grain of morphine sulphate or 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, as the case might be, whereas the said tablets contained less than represented.

On January 31, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $802.

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

**15060. Adulteration and misbranding of plaster mustard. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Plaster Mustard. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21653. I. S. No. 15383-x. S. No. C-5325.)

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 4 barrels of plaster mustard, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Knickerbocker Mills Co., from New York, N. Y., in two consignments, on January 4 and April 7, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled, "Plaster Mustard."

Analysis by this department showed that this article consisted of mustard hulls.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold as mustard, a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Plaster Mustard," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said article consisted mainly of mustard hulls, with only a trace of mustard oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article, that is, mustard, when in fact it consisted mainly of mustard hulls with only a trace of mustard oil.

On May 17, 1927, 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.

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

**15061. Misbranding of Alvita tablets and Alvita tea. U. S. v. 26 Packages of Alvita Tablets, and ½ Gross of Alvita Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21631, 21632. I. S. Nos. 11110-x, 11111-x. S. Nos. E-3276, E-3277.)

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 26 packages of Alvita tablets, and 1/2 gross packages of Alvita tea, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the California Alfalfa Products