at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13 and June 11, 1937, by the Cheney Chemical Co. from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Cheney Nitrous Oxide For Anesthesia."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, nitrous oxide, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the container.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Nitrous Oxide, * * * It is free from all impurities," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing an excessive amount of gases other than nitrous oxide.

On August 19, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed and the cylinders turned over to the Cheney Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27729. Adulteration and misbranding of Pituestrin ampuls and tablets. U. S. v. 72 Boxes of Pituestrin Ampuls and 330 Bottles of Pituestrin Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39963, 40020. Sample Nos. 37880–C, 37881–C.)

These products contained smaller amounts of follicular ovarian hormone than declared, the ampuls containing approximately 15 percent of the amount declared and the tablets containing an insignificant amount, if any.

On July 14 and July 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 72 boxes of Pituestrin ampuls and 330 bottles of Pituestrin tablets at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Rome, Italy, by the Istituto Terapeutico Romano on or about November 5, 1936, and April 19, 1937, respectively, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which they were sold, since the ampuls were labeled, (box and ampul) "Pituestrin"; (box) "Each Ampoule contains * * * Follicolin (Follicolar Ovarian Hormone) 300 I. U.," whereas they contained less than 45 international units of folliculin (follicular ovarian hormone), which was less than 15 percent of the labeled potency; and the tablets were labeled, (box and bottle) "Pituestrin, * * * Each tablet contains * * * Follicolin (Follicular Ovarian Hormone 100 I. U.)," whereas they contained an inconsequential amount of, if any, folliculin (follicular ovarian hormone).

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the above-quoted statements on the boxes, ampuls, and bottles were false and misleading.

On July 29 and September 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27730. Adulteration and misbranding of Glover's Imperial Laxative Pills for Dogs and Cats. U. S. v. 54 Packages of Glover's Imperial Laxative Pills for Dogs and Cats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40033. Sample No. 47034–C.)

This product contained smaller percentages of calomel and strychnine sulphate than declared on the label.

On August 3, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 packages of the above-described product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 26, March 6, and March 24, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calomel (3.8 percent), strychnine sulphate (0.15 percent), stramonium, caraway seed, licorice root, and coating material.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Calomel 75%, Strychnine Sulphate .6%", since the article contained much less than 75 percent of calomel and much less than 0.6 percent of strychnine sulphate.