

content of Oxyquinoline, combined in the tablet, tend to produce a penetrating antiseptic influence, which is necessary to rid the body of accumulated toxic wastes."

On April 21, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29260. Adulteration and misbranding of belladonna ointment, Syrup Cherry Compound with Codeine, and thyroid tablets. U. S. v. Blackman & Blackman, Inc., and Theodore A. Blackman. Pleas of guilty. Fines: Corporation, \$200; individual, \$100. (F. & D. No. 36095. Sample Nos. 21845-B, 23663-B, 30653-B, 30925-B.)

This belladonna ointment was represented to conform to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia but contained less extract of belladonna than specified in the said standard, and its own standard was not declared. The Syrup Cherry Compound with Codeine contained less chloroform and ammonium chloride than declared, and no antimony and potassium tartrate, which were declared ingredients. The thyroid tablets contained thyroid in excess of the amount declared.

On January 28, 1938, 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 an information against Blackman & Blackman, Inc., and Theodore A. Blackman, an officer of the corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about February 5 and 19, March 22, and April 5, 1935, from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Ohio of quantities of the above-named products, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories New York, N. Y."

The belladonna ointment was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under 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 official at the time of the investigation, since 100 grams of the article contained less than 10 grams, i. e., not more than 9.15 grams of extract of belladonna, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that belladonna ointment shall contain not less than 10 grams of extract of belladonna per 100 grams; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to be belladonna ointment which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Belladonna Ointment (Unguentum Belladonna U. S. P.)," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The Syrup Cherry Compound with Codeine was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since each fluid ounce of the article was represented to contain 2 minims of chloroform, 8 grains of ammonium chloride, and one-twelfth of a grain of antimony and potassium tartrate; whereas each fluid ounce of the article contained less than 2 minims, i. e., not more than 1.02 minims of chloroform; less than 8 grains, i. e., not more than 6.54 grains of ammonium chloride, and it contained no antimony nor potassium tartrate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Syrup Cherry Compound * * * Each Fluid Ounce Contains: Chloroform 2 min. * * * Ammonium Chloride 8 grs. * * * Antimony and Potassium Tartrate $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.," were false and misleading.

The thyroid tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, since each of the tablets was represented to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of thyroid; whereas each tablet contained more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, i. e., approximately $\frac{2}{5}$ grain of thyroid. (The two lots contained not less than 0.40 grain and not less than 0.38 grain, respectively, per tablet.)

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Thyroid Tablets $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

Pleas of guilty having been entered by the defendants, on July 11, 1938, the corporation was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200; and on July 12, 1938, Theodore A. Blackman was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.

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