

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 6551-6600.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

6551. Adulteration and misbranding of santonin and calomel tablets, acetanilid and quinine compound tablets, aspirin tablets, kali hydroid, and morphine sulphate tablets. U. S. * * * v. Edward A. Runyon (Boericke & Runyon). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 8979. I. S. Nos. 2929-p, 2930-p, 2932-p, 2933-p, 2934-p.)

On December 31, 1918, 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 Edward A. Runyon, trading as Boericke & Runyon, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 29, 1917 (5 shipments), from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of articles labeled in part, "Santonin and Calomel Tablets," "Acetanilid and Quinine Comp. Tablets," "Tablets of Aspirin 5 gr.," "Kali Hydroid 1 gr.," and "Morp. Sulph. Tablets," which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of the samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL TABLETS.

Santonin (grain per tablet)-----	0.402
Calomel (grain per tablet)-----	.352

ACETANILID AND QUININE COMPOUND TABLETS.

Caffeine citrate (grain per tablet)-----	0.201
Quinine sulphate (grain per tablet)-----	.842

ASPIRIN TABLETS.

Contain no aspirin, but are composed of salicylic acid, milk, sugar, and talc.

KALI HYDROID TABLETS.

Total halogens as potassium iodid (grain per tablet) ----- 0.566

MORPHINE SULPHATE TABLETS.

Morphine as sulphate (grain per tablet) ----- 0.071

Adulteration of the article labeled santonin and calomel tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in this, that it was a product which contained less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santonin and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel per tablet, to wit, approximately, 0.402 grain of santonin and 0.352 grain of calomel per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santonin and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Santonin and Calomel Tablets Santonin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in this, that it represented, that the tablets contained in said bottle each contained $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santonin and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said tablets did not contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santonin and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel, but did contain a less amount, to wit, approximately 0.402 grain santonin and approximately 0.352 grain calomel.

Adulteration of the article labeled acetanilid and quinine compound tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in this, that it was a product which contained less than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of caffeine citrate and less than 1 grain quinine sulphate per tablet, to wit, approximately 0.201 grain of caffeine citrate and approximately 0.842 grain of quinine sulphate, and was sold as a product which contained $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of caffeine citrate and 1 grain of quinine sulphate per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Caffeine Citr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Quinine Sulph. 1 gr.," borne on the label of the bottle containing the article, regarding said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets each contained $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of caffeine citrate and 1 grain of quinine sulphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, each tablet did not contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of caffeine citrate and 1 grain of quinine sulphate, but contained less amounts, to wit, approximately 0.201 grain of caffeine citrate and approximately 0.842 grain of quinine sulphate.

Adulteration of the article labeled aspirin tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was a product which contained no aspirin per tablet, but was sold as a product which contained 5 grains of aspirin per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets of Aspirin, 5 gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets contained in said bottle each contained 5 grains of aspirin, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said tablets contained no aspirin.

Adulteration of the article labeled kali hydroid tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was a product which contained less than 1 grain of kali hydroid per tablet, to wit, less than 1 grain of potassium

iodid per tablet, that is to say, approximately 0.566 grain of kali hydroid per tablet, to wit, approximately 0.566 grain of potassium iodid per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained 1 grain of kali hydroid per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Kali Hydroid 1 gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in this, that it represented that the tablets contained in the said article each contained not less than 1 grain of kali hydroid, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said tablets did not contain 1 grain of kali hydroid, but did contain a less amount, to wit, approximately 0.566 grain of kali hydroid.

Adulteration of the article labeled morphine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was a product which contained less than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine sulphate per tablet, to wit, approximately 0.071 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet, and was sold as a product which contained $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine sulphate per tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Morph. Sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the tablets contained in the bottles each contained not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine sulphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said tablets did not contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine sulphate, but did contain, to wit, approximately 0.071 grain of morphine sulphate.

On January 22, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*