

An examination of the containers of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the quantity of the contents was not declared.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 14, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7209. Misbranding of pears. U. S. * * * v. Joseph Brownlow. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.
(F. & D. No. 9961. I. S. No. 5832-r.)

On September 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph Brownlow, Benton Harbor, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 15, 1918, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of pears which were misbranded.

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E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7210. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 33 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10209. I. S. No. 12317-r. S. No. E-1338.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of Big G, consigned on January 10, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Big G. A Compound of Borated Goldenseal * * * Prepared by The Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of boric acid and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled on the carton as a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle label, and booklet bore certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was effective in the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach and urinary organs; for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed ulcerated itching conditions of the skin and mucous membranes or

linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, when, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On July 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7211. Misbranding of yellow oxid mercury ointment. U. S. * * * v. Southern Drug Company, a corporation. Collateral of \$25 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 9892. I. S. No. 3787-p.)

On July 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against the Southern Drug Company, a corporation, doing business at Washington, D. C., alleging that said company did offer for sale and sell at the aforesaid District, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Southern Drug Co. Cor. 13th & G Sts. N. W. Washington D. C. * * * 1% Yellow Oxide Mercury Oint.," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 0.21 per cent of mercuric oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "1% Yellow Oxide Mercury Oint.," 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 article contained 1 per cent yellow oxid mercury ointment, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a less amount, to wit, 0.21 per cent of yellow oxid mercury ointment.

On July 18, 1919, the defendant company having failed to appear, the \$25 collateral that had theretofore been deposited by him to insure his appearance was forfeited by order of the court.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7212. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Joseph Angiolillo, Dominick Angiolillo, and Hubert Angiolillo (Angiolillo Brothers). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 9900. I. S. No. 13721-r.)

On July 21, 1919, 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 Joseph Angiolillo, Dominick Angiolillo and Hubert Angiolillo, trading as Angiolillo Brothers, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 26, 1918, July 12, 1918, and July 15, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Olio finissimo," "cottonseed (inconspicuous type), "Olive Oil," "A compound," (in conspicuous type), "Tripolitania Brand," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the cans of each size consisted almost entirely of corn oil, and were short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, corn oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.