

7683. Adulteration and misbranding of acid acetylo-salic. U. S. * * * v. 48 Packages * * * of Acid Acetylo-salic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 6823. I. S. No. 11302-1. S. No. C-299.)

On August 18, 1915, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 48 packages of Acid Acetylo-salic (acetylsalicylsäure), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Terre Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. M. Vaughan, Fayetteville, Ark., on August 2, 1915, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets contained no acetylsalicylic acid and consisted mainly of milk sugar and mineral matter.

Adulteration was alleged for the reason that the article fell below the strength and purity or professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the marks and brands on the packages, regarding the product, to wit, "Acid Acetylo-salic (acetylsalicylsäure)," were false and misleading in that the product was an imitation of the product which it purported to be. It was further misbranded in that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the name stated on the packages, to wit, "Acid Acetylo-salic (acetylsalicylsäure)," whereas it was not such.

On December 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7684. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles and 42 Bottles * * * Knoxit Liquid * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10451, 10452. I. S. Nos. 2019-r, 2020-r. S. No. W-383.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles and 42 bottles of Knoxit Liquid, at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 20, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the cartons, upon the labels, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a safe, sure gonorrhœa remedy, as a great gonorrhœa remedy, as a great prophylactic, for inflammation of the mucous membranes, in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, to be beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers, for other mucous irritations, and for blen-

norrhœa, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, and said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed and represented for it in and by the said statements and each of them.

On June 28, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7685. Adulteration of sugar-beet meal. U. S. v. 390 Sacks of Dried Sugar-Beet Meal. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9214. I. S. No. 4408-p. S. No. E-1076.)

On August 7, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 390 sacks of dried sugar-beet meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 16, 1918, by the Hottel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, sand, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for dried sugar-beet meal, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1919, A. Brinkley and E. Trammel, copartners, trading as the Colonial Cereal Co., and Max Hottel, Milwaukee, Wis., having filed claim and answer and the case having come on for hearing on the pleadings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7686. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. David Silverman et al. (Rome Importing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10900. I. S. No. 14950-r.)

On October 24, 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 David Silverman, Moses Silverman, and Morris Levenkind, copartners, trading as the Rome Importing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on February 15, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Net Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Superfine Olive Oil Rome Brand."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed an average content of the cans of 14.52 fluid ounces, or 9.25 per cent shortage.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said cans contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of the article, and for the further reason