

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a certain valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in whole or in part removed therefrom.

An August 28, 1920, the defendant having failed to appear, the \$25 collateral that had been deposited by him to insure his appearance was ordered forfeited by the court.

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

8581. Misbranding of Meyer's Red Diamond Kidney Tablets and Meyer's Red Diamond Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium. U. S. * * * v. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9716. I. S. Nos. 12101-p, 12102-p.)

On September 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 16, 1918, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of quantities of two articles of drugs, labeled in part "Meyer's Red Diamond Kidney Tablets" and "Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium," which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the kidney tablets by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they contained salts of benzoic and boric acids, atropine, and vegetable extractives, among which were those of buchu and hydrangea. The extract of sarsaparilla consisted essentially of a sirup containing caramel, vegetable extractives, among which were those of glycyrrhiza, and probably sarsaparilla, small amounts of potassium iodid, ferric chlorid, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the kidney tablets was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the bottle, falsely and fraudulently represented them to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs, lumbago, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, and kindred diseases, when, in truth and in fact, they were not. Misbranding of the extract of sarsaparilla was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the carton, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pimples, pustules, tetter, or salt rheum, blotches, tumors, boils, ring worm, ulcers, scrofula, syphilis, and chronic rheumatism, as a remedy for all diseases of the skin and blood and mercurial diseases, and as a blood purifier, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 10, 1920, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

8582. Adulteration and misbranding of Salol Compound and Methylene Blue Compound. U. S. * * * v. 46 Boxes of Salol Capsules and 44 Boxes of Methylene Blue Compound Capsules. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10085. I. S. Nos. 6199-r, 7927-r, S. No. C-1165.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-

trict Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 46 boxes of Salol Compound Capsules and 44 boxes of Methylene Blue Compound Capsules, remaining unsold in the packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Evans Drug Mfg. Co., Greensburg, Pa., January 16, 1919, alleging that the articles had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, "Salol Compound R—Balsam Copaiba 10 minims Oleoresin Cubebis 5 minims Salol 3½ grains Pepsin, Aseptic 1 grain, Evans Drug Mfg. Co., Inc., Greensburg, Pa." and "Methylene Blue Compound R—Oil Santal 1½ min. Copaiba Para 1½ min. Oil Cinnamon 1½ min. Methylene Blue 1 gr. * * * Methylene Blue Comp.-Horwitz 5 min."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average total content of the Salol Compound Capsules was 22.1 minims, at least 50 per cent of which consisted of cottonseed oil, and that the average total content of 100 capsules of Methylene Blue Compound was 4.05 minims, and that at least 50 per cent of the contents consisted of cottonseed oil.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which they were sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels, "R—Balsam Copaiba 10 minims Oleoresin Cubebis 5 minims Salol 3½ grains, Pepsin, Aseptic 1 grain" and "R Oil Santal 1½ min. Copaiba Para 1½ min. Oil Cinnamon 1½ min. Methylene Blue 1 gr. * * * Methylene Blue Comp.-Horwitz 5 min.," were false and misleading, since cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for the ingredients named as aforesaid, and also with respect to the Methylene Blue Compound, in that the capsules contained materially less than 5 minims each. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of, and offered for sale under the names of, other articles, namely, articles of the compositions specified upon the labels, as aforesaid.

On September 19, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8583. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 1,465 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (E. & D. No. 11907. I. S. No. 3429-r. S. No. W-570.)

On or about February 9, 1920, 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 1,465 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tenakee Fisheries Co., from Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, on or about December 3, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, on the case, "4 Doz. Tallis Monogram Alaska Pink Salmon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.