

effects thereof, to wit, (carton) “* * * A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children * * *” (circular, headed “Read Carefully”) “In cases of gravel and rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25 drop doses until relieved,” were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 29, 1920, 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.

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

8579. Misbranding of Sirop D'Aniz (Sirup of Anise). U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen, 23, 112, 28, and 9 Dozen Bottles of Sirop D'Aniz. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12788, 12789, 12790, 12791, 12792. I. S. Nos. 1202-r, 1204-r, 1213-r, 1207-r, 1209-r. S. Nos. E-2298, E-2299, E-2300, E-2301, E-2302.)

On June 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen, 23, 112, 28, and 9 dozen bottles of Sirop D'Aniz, consigned by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rumford, Sanford, and Westbrook, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10 (2 shipments), October 9, 1919, March 18, 1920, and October 17, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, 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 a solution of morphine acetate, oil of anise, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (all consignments, bottle label) “For babies * * * highly recommended in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Sleeplessness, and painful dentition * * * Diarrhoea * * *,” (wrapper) “* * * Infantile Colics * * *,” (circular) “* * * colds and chills (refroidissements) * * * for babies and children when dentition is painful and when wanting sleep,” which were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 20, 1920, 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.

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

8580. Adulteration of milk. U. S. * * * v. Francis E. McMichael. Collateral of \$25 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 577-C.)

On August 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said district, filed in the Police Court of the district aforesaid an information against Francis E. McMichael, Nokesville, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 24, 1920, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

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-