

California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, in that a large proportion of the oranges were frosted, and 60 per cent of them exhibited marked drying in 20 per cent or more of area.

On April 7, 1919, the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, Pomona, Cal., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned that the product should be resorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, such portion as might be found fit for manufacture into jelly and marmalade to be released to said claimant for that purpose, and the remainder to be destroyed or denatured.

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

7206. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 57 Packages of Drugs Labeled in Part "Prescription 1000." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9954. I. S. Nos. 7907-r, 7908-r. S. No. C-1131.)

On March 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 57 packages of drugs, labeled in part, "Prescription 1000," consigned on January 27, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "* * * Prescription 1000 * * * Internal * * *" and "* * * Prescription 1000 * * * External * * *."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba, flavored with methyl salicylate, and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the packages bore and contained false and fraudulent statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article.

On June 3, 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.*

7207. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Giuseppe Crisafulli and Stefano Crisafulli (Crisafulli Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9957. I. S. Nos. 13726-r, 13727-r.)

On July 17, 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 Giuseppe Crisafulli and Stefano Crisafulli, copartners, trading as Crisafulli Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 10, 1918, and June 21, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Table Oil * * * Extra Fine Olive Oil," together with designs showing olive tree and branches with olives, and the statement in inconspicuous type, "Corn salad oil compound with." Said article was adulterated and misbranded.