

is recommended by us for the treatment of contagious blood poison," (circular) "Syphilis and blood poison * * * Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in syphilitic diseases of the bones, syphilitic ulcers, syphilitic mucous patches, syphilitic and scrofulous skin diseases and diseases of the blood arising from syphilitic inoculation," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the said carton, bottle label, and accompanying circular quoted above.

On October 25, 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.

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

S368. Misbranding of Bourbon Poultry Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 25 60-cent-size Bottles, More or Less, of Bourbon Poultry Remedy and U. S. * * * v. 2 Half-Gallon Packages, 6 Quart, 13 Pint, and 8 60-cent-size Bottles, More or Less, of Bourbon Poultry Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11377, 11378. I. S. Nos. 7377-r, 7378-r, 7380-r. S. Nos. C-1498, C-1500.)

On or about October 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 certain quantities of a certain article, labeled in part "Bourbon Poultry Remedy," at New Bremen and Kenton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 30, 1919, April 17, 1919, and September 3, 1919, by the Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing essentially aloes, sulphate of iron, copper, and magnesium, sulphuric acid, and flavoring and coloring substances.

Misbranding of the articles in each shipment was alleged in the libels in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the booklet accompanying, on the carton enclosing, and on the label on the package containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for cholera, gapes, diarrhea, roup, white diarrhea, limberneck, blackhead in turkeys, canker, blood poison, and other infectious diseases, and for the cure and prevention of destructive germ diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On January 3, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

S369. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Gabriel Carbateas and Nicholas S. Monahos (N. S. Monahos). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11986. I. S. No. 14992-r.)

On July 30, 1920, 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 Gabriel Carbateas and Nicholas S. Monahos, copartners, trading as N. S. Monahos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and