

corporation, Republic, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about April 30, 1918; from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of an article, invoiced as "Rye Shorts," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of corn tissues.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, corn feed material, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for rye shorts, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 8, 1919, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

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

**8538. Adulteration and misbranding of alleged olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Cases of Imitation Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10070. I. S. No. 5529-r. S. No. C-1162.)**

On April 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 5 cases of imitation olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Meyer & Lange, New York, N. Y., on or about July 1, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that cottonseed and peanut oils had been substituted wholly for olive oil.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the label and brand, "Umberto Albertini," together with certain designs and devices representing medallions and the monogram "U. A.," were misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser into believing that the article was an Italian olive oil, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of cottonseed and peanut oils.

On July 16, 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.*

**8539. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 45 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 30 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10318. I. S. Nos. 15736-r, 15743-r. S. No. E-1419.)**

On May 19, 1919, 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 45 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 30 bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about April 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

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

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons containing, and in the circular accompanying the articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (Prescription 1000 Internal, carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa \* \* \*," (circular) "For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation," (Prescription 1000 Injection, carton) "Prescription 1000 Injection A companion to our internal treatment used in obstinate cases where immediate results are desired. For Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (circular) "A companion of Prescription 1000 Internal, and is used with it, when convenient, in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet, where the patient desires immediate relief," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 15, 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.*

**8540. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10355. I. S. No. 15734-r. S. No. E-1411.)**

On May 21, 1919, 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 3 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 20, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, 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 an alkaline emulsion of copaiba balsam flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons containing the article and in the circulars accompanying it, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa \* \* \*," (circular) "\* \* \* For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 18, 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.*

**8541. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 18 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 11 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10356. I. S. Nos. 15731-r, 15742-r. S. No. E-1410.)**

On May 21, 1919, 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 18 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 11 bottles of Prescription 1000 Injection, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newport News, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about March 13, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.