

On April 29, 1921, 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.*

9299. Adulteration and misbranding of Aletris. U. S. * * * v. Frederick H. Wrede and Fred Lange (Wrede & Lange). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$1. (F. & D. No. 14547. I. S. No. 13170-r.)

On April 25, 1921, 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 Frederick H. Wrede and Fred Lange, copartners, trading as Wrede & Lange, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 24, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity consisting of 5 bales of Aletris, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, (shipping bale) "Aletris * * * From Wrede & Lange, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 24.4 per cent of ash.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was a product purporting to be Aletris and which yielded 24.4 per cent of ash, whereas the National Formulary provided that Aletris should be derived from the dried rhizome and roots of *Aletris farinosa*, which should not yield more than 16 per cent of ash.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Aletris," borne on the shipping bales aforesaid, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the said article was Aletris N. F., to wit, a product which conformed to the standard prescribed by the National Formulary, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article did not conform to the standard prescribed by the National Formulary.

On April 27, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

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

9300. Misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 35 Dozen and 24 Dozen Bottles of * * * Santal Midy Capsules. Consent decrees of misbranding. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 10269, 10270. I. S. Nos. 2597-r, 2761-r. S. Nos. W-347, W-348.)

On May 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 35 dozen and 24 dozen bottles of Santal Midy Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., on February 18, 1918, and March 27, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, 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 the contents of the capsules consisted of sandalwood oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in libels for the reason that it was inclosed in a circular which bore and contained the following statements, "Santal-Midy * * * Essential oil of Sandalwood * * * prepared by Midy's process * * * in the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet and