

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-