

powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Volta Co. of America, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about May 1, 1924, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of sulphur and iron oxide perfumed with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label on the can containing the said article bore the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects: "Adapted To The Treatment of Rheumatism of the joints and Muscles, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout and Neuritis * * * Medication By Absorption Saves The Stomach * * * to eliminate Excess Uric Acid poison from the body either through the pores of the skin or through the kidneys, and thereby to stimulate the system. * * * Use * * * until you find some relief * * * Better results should be obtained by applying after first bathing the feet in hot water, so as to open the pores of the skin, as most sufferers from Rheumatism have dry skin and seldom perspire," which statements were false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 7, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered, adjudging the product to be misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13972. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 9½ Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20626. I. S. No. 5442-x. S. No. E-5578.)

On November 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 9½ cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Bedford, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Keough Canning Co., from Glassboro, N. J., October 7, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Holly Bush Brand Tomato Puree Packed By Keough Canning Co. Glassboro, N. J."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 19, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13973. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 24½ Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20653. I. S. Nos. 5448-x, 5449-x, 5450-x, 5451-x. S. No. E-5591.)

On November 27, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 24½ cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Houma Packing Co., Inc., from Houma, La., October 27, 1925, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ho-Ma Brand Shrimp Packed By Houma Packing Co., Houma, La."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 19, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*