

the calf cholera remedy consisted essentially of bismuth subnitrate, calcium carbonate, iron compounds, salol, starch, and crude drugs, including licorice, anise, and ginger.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the statements on the can labels regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the respective articles (breeding tonic) "Breeding Tonic for toning the Genital Organs of Livestock * * * when a cow, mare, ewe, or sow fails to conceive when bred, it is evident that their genital organs are not in a healthy condition, which may result from various causes, one of the most common among cows being the removal of the afterbirth by force after a former freshening period * * *. From 2 Lbs. to 12 Lbs. of Breeding Tonic should be given to each cow or mare. Double the dose for cows carrying a mummified calf. No animals should be slaughtered or sold without giving them this opportunity of breeding * * *. Give each cow or ewe one tablespoonful of breeding tonic morning and evening in feed until they conceive * * *. If they fail to conceive after giving Breeding Tonic as directed and breeding them at one, two, or three different heat periods it will be necessary to use a Womb Sound and Dilators to open up the mouth of the womb. Give each Ewe or Sow one tablespoonful of Breeding Tonic once daily in feed until they conceive," (calf cholera remedy) "Calf Cholera * * * Calf Cholera Remedy for the following ailments Calf Cholera, White Scours, Diarrhoea, Bloody Fluxes, Dysentery, Scours, and Indigestion in all live stock * * * Calf Cholera Remedy * * * to prevent and overcome scours in all live stock * * * until bowels move naturally * * * until the bowels move naturally," were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 15, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

16203. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23313. I. S. No. 03272. S. No. 1418.)

On January 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by William Laning & Son Co., Bridgeton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Bridgeton, N. J., on or about November 7, 1928, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Lake Whole Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Wm. Laning & Son Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, an analysis of a sample of the product showing the presence of moldy material and that the article was made from tomato cores and skins.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Whole Tomato Puree" and "Made From Whole Tomatoes" were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers.

On January 29, 1929, 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.*

16204. Misbranding of Lane's cold tablets. U. S. v. 23 Dozen Packages of Lane's Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23354. I. S. No. 03286. S. No. 1501.)

On January 29, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 dozen packages of Lane's cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Kemp & Lane (Inc.), Le Roy, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Le Roy, N. Y., on or about January 15, 1929, and transported from the

State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetanilid, with small amounts of quinine sulphate, camphor, and aloin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Quinine Compound," borne on the retail carton and on the carton containing 1 dozen retail packages, was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "For * * * Grip," on the individual carton and on the carton containing 1 dozen retail packages, and the statements, "Successfully used in the treatment of * * * Grip," "Quinine Sulphate—Allays Fever (borne on the retail carton only)," were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On February 18, 1929, 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.*

16205. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 104 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 23235, 23236, 23237, 23241, 23242, 23243, 23245, 23246, 23258. I. S. Nos. 066, 068, 070, 071, 072, 075, 05952, 05953. S. Nos. 1344, 1347, 1349, 1357, 1369.)

On December 8, 10, 11, 13, and 18, 1928, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,135 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Caernarvon Canning Co., Caernarvon, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in part from New Orleans, La., and in part from Caernarvon, La., in various consignments on or about September 12, October 2, and October 10, 1928, respectively, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was contained in cans, respective portions of which said cans were labeled variously: "Broadway Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * Packed by Caernarvon Canning Co., Inc., Caernarvon, La. Office New Orleans, La.;" "High Life Brand Shrimp * * * Packed for and Guaranteed by Scheer Co. San Francisco, Calif.;" "Max-I-Mum Brand Dry Barataria Shrimp Extra Quality Western States Grocery Company;" "Ready Lunch Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * Packed by Caernarvon Canning Co. Inc., Caernarvon, La." A portion of the article was contained in unlabeled cans, the cases containing which were labeled in part: "Western States Grocery Co. Parrott Co. San Francisco Calif. L. D. P."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 16, 1929, the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action and Parrott & Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$6,000, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the Federal food and drugs act under the supervision of this department.

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

16206. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 7 Boxes of Cheese. Decree entered finding product adulterated and misbranded. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22102. I. S. No. 21180-x. S. No. 149.)

On or about October 20, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying