

cases) "From The Stramoline Sales Company Sole Agents For Stramoline Manufactured by the Stramoline Company Oklahoma City Oklahoma U. S. A. Post-Office Box 666 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 Guarantee No. 18297." (On bottles) "Stramoline. (All rights reserved) This preparation contains 7% alcohol. A Specific For Asthma, all Throat and Lung Diseases, including Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Stubborn Coughs and Colds, also Catarrhal Conditions of the Stomach and Bowels and Tuberculosis (Consumption) in all its forms. The Greatest Restorative Agent Known." "Directions: A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day, after each meal and at bedtime. Children in proportion to age. The dose may be taken as prescribed, increased or diminished according to the action of the bowels. Should a severe coughing spell come on, smaller doses may be taken at short intervals. Should a laxative be required at any time use Stramoline Laxative Pills. Under all conditions sleep in a well ventilated room and take plenty of mild outdoor exercise. Persist in this treatment for six or twelve months and expect permanent relief in all cases." "Manufactured by the Stramoline Company For The Stramoline Sales Company (Sole Agents for U. S. A.) P. O. Box 666 Price \$1.00 Oklahoma City, Okla. Guaranteed by The Stramoline Company under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Guarantee No. 18279."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements on the label as set forth above were false and misleading, and false and fraudulent, in that the preparation was represented to be a specific for a number of diseases including tuberculosis (consumption) in all its forms and also proclaimed to be "The Greatest Restorative Agent Known," whereas, in truth and in fact, there is no medicinal agent or mixture of medicinal ingredients known that is a specific for the diseases and conditions mentioned in the labels; and, further, the product contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it or warranting the representations made on said label.

On July 21, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

3125. Adulteration of seedling oranges. U. S. v. 346 Cases, More or Less, of Seedling Oranges. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 5257. S. No. 1830.)

On May 22, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 346 cases of seedling oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of the Wabash Railroad Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 9, 1913, by the Semi Tropic Fruit Exchange, Placentia, Cal., and transported from the State of California, into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One hundred and eight cases of the product were labeled, "Las Palmas Brand Packed by Placentia Orange Growers Association Fullerton, California," and 248 cases of the product were labeled, "Colombo Brand Grown and Packed Placentia Orange Growers Association Fullerton, Orange County, California."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the fruit had been materially damaged by freezing and was inferior and decomposed in that a transverse section through the center of more than 32 per cent of the contents of each of the boxes or packages showed a marked drying in 20 per cent or more of the exposed pulp.

On June 9, 1913, the Placentia Orange Growers Association, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be surrendered and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$3,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

3126. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. U. S. v. 42 Casks of Beer. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5258. S. No. 1840.)

On June 18, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, 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 42 casks of quart bottles and pint bottles of beer, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and on the premises of Samuel Hartman, Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on June 9, 1913, by the Lexington Brewing Co., Lexington, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "Alt Heidelberg Brau—Gebraut in Altem Styl Aus Bestem Ausgesuchtem Malz und Feinstem Saazer Hopfen Von Der Lexington Brauerei—Lexington, Ky."

It was alleged in the libel that the product was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, paragraphs 1 and 2 under "Food," said beer being labeled "Aus Bestem Ausgesuchtem Malz und Feinstem Saazer Hopfen," which statement was false and misleading, since an analysis of the beer revealed that some cereal or cereal product had been substituted in part for malt, which cereal or cereal product or substance had been mixed or packed with said malt so as to reduce or lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of said beer. It was further alleged in the libel that the beer, being labeled "Alt Heidelberg Brau," representing that the beer was of foreign origin when it was a domestic brew product, was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the aforesaid act of Congress, first general paragraph and paragraph 2 under "Food," said beer being labeled in such manner as heretofore indicated so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and purporting to be a foreign product or foreign beer when not so, the beer having on the bottles statements or labels regarding it and the ingredients or substances contained therein which were false and misleading as heretofore set out.

On October 14, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

3127. Adulteration of clams. U. S. v. 40 Barrels and 1 Bag of Clams in Shell. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5259. S. No. 1841.)

On June 17, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 40 barrels and 1 bag of clams in shell, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Capie and McAllister, Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of New Jersey