

or about June 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "lb. 1 net W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. * * * St. Louis, Mo Purple."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphate had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 17, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12320. Adulteration of coal tar color. U. S. v. 1 Pound Can of Coal Tan (Tar) Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14707. I. S. No. 12109-t. S. No. C-2958.)

On April 9, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 1 pound can of coal tan (tar) color, at Falls City, Nebr., consigned by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 28, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "lb 1 net W. B. Wood Mfg Company * * * St. Louis Mo * * * Red."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphates had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained nonpermitted dye and excess arsenic, sulphates, and salt product and an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On April 17, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12321. Misbranding of Doan's kidney pills. U. S. v. 227 Dozen Packages of Doan's Kidney Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18038. I. S. No. 19925-v. S. No. C-4201.)

On Nov. 21, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 227 dozen packages of Doan's Kidney Pills, at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Foster Milburn Co. from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about October 29, 1923, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, 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 pills consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, ground *uva ursi* leaves, a trace of a volatile oil such as turpentine or juniper oil, a resin, starch, sugar, and talc, coated with starch, sugar, and talc.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the article's therapeutic effects, (box and wrapper label) "Kidney Pills * * * Acting directly on the * * * Urinary system * * *," (circular, in English) "Kidney Pills * * * There are certain trades in which, * * * Those following such trades are * * * subject to kidney troubles. In such cases, if these pills are indicated, * * * increase the dose * * * when relief is noticed the dose may be reduced * * * A good medicine," (circular, in Magyar, Swedish, and German) "If you work hard or if you perform indoor work or any kind of work which strains the kidneys increase the dose," (circular, in Bohemian) "If you work hard or in closed quarters or if you perform work which affects the kidneys increase the use of the pills," (circular, in Italian and Dano-Norwegian) "If you do hard work, indoor work, or any kind of work which fatigues the kidneys

increase the dose," (circular, in Yiddish) "If you work hard and suffer with kidney troubles take three pills each time until you feel better," (circular, in Polish) "If you work hard or indoors or any work which injures the kidneys take one more, that is three pills," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 26, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12322. Misbranding of feed. U. S. v. 188 Sacks Hy-Peak Sweet Feed. Product destroyed. Default decree entered, approving destruction. (F. & D. No. 662-C. I. S. Nos. 12795-t, 12796-t. S. No. C-3819.)

On or about July 10, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by an officer of the Feed Control Service of the State of Texas, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 188 sacks of Hy-Peak Sweet Feed, at Dallas, Texas, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Best-Clymer Mfg. Co. from South Fort Smith, Ark., on or about June 10, 1922, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "100 Lbs. Clymer Hy-Peak Sweet Feed * * * Manufactured by Temtor Corn and Fruit Products Company, General Offices St. Louis Mo. Feed Mixing Plant South Fort Smith, Ark." (tag) "100 Pounds (Net) Hy-peak Sweet Feed Composed of 60% Alfalfa Meal, 15% Ground Sorghum Leaves, 25% Molasses. Manufactured by Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company South Fort Smith, Arkansas. Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 9.50 Per Cent Crude Fat not less than 1.50% Per Cent Nitrogen-Free Extract not less than 34.00 Per Cent Crude Fiber not more than 22.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the statements above set forth and so contained on the said bags and tags were false and fraudulent (misleading), and that said product was misbranded in violation of the general paragraph of section 8 of the said act, in that it did not contain the per cent of crude protein so alleged and set forth on the said tags.

On February 4, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property and the product having theretofore been destroyed for the reason that it had become unfit for use and had become dangerous, a decree of the court was entered, adjudging the product to be misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the destruction of the said product be approved.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12323. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 39 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17472. I. S. No. 2727-v. S. No. E-4368.)

On April 24, 1923, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 39 cases of canned salmon remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Griffith-Durney Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped from Seattle, Wash., on or about December 1, 1922, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Klawack Brand Fresh Alaska Pink Salmon."

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

On May 16, 1924, Halpen, Green & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product to be adulterated and misbranded and ordering its destruction, providing, however, that it might be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned by actual recanning under the supervision of this department.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*