

demnation of 72 bottles of Romko at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 29, 1918, by the Royal Mfg. Co., Duquesne, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (On bottle) "Romko Prepared by the Baby Safety Co., Duquesne, Pa. Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain Sulphate of Morphine in each fluid ounce and 5% Alcohol by volume. * * * Price 35 cents." (On circular) "* * * Romko.—An efficacious compound recommended by us for Infants for the treatment of Colic * * *; also to sooth crying Infants and to promote restful sleep. * * *"

Analysis of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained morphine sulphate, rhubarb, tartrates of sodium and potassium, aromatics including methyl salicylate, alcohol, sugar, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the circular were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article would produce certain therapeutic effects as claimed for it, whereas, in truth and in fact, it would not, and the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed on the circular. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement borne on the circular was false, fraudulent, and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the article would soothe crying infants and promote a restful sleep, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a harmful drug and would not soothe crying infants or produce restful sleep. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Baby Safety Co.," by the manner of its display was intended to produce the false impression that the article could be administered with safety to babies, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a drug harmful to children and could not be administered to babies with safety.

On November 21, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the article should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6753. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9123. I. S. No. 8896-p. S. No. E-1061.)

On June 29, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, 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 100 cases more or less, each case containing 48 cans of Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon, Cable Brand, at Logan, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 5, 1917, by the F. C. Barnes Co., Ashland, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The salmon was originally shipped from Seattle, Wash., by F. C. Barnes Co., on or about November 15, 1917.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained certain decomposed animal substance.

On January 10, 1919, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*