

of Maryland, 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, methylene blue, hexamethylene tetramine, and plant products, including resin and a volatile oil such as juniper or turpentine oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements borne upon the bottle label and carton and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, to wit, (bottle and carton) "Kidney Pills For Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, for Backache and Rheumatism due to Kidney Disorders," (circular) "Kidney Pills For Irritations of Kidneys and Bladder, for Backache and Rheumatism due to Kidney Disorders * * * kidneys * * * weakened by disease * * * inflamed and congested * * *. In addition to taking Foley Kidney Pills, we offer a few simple, but practical suggestions for the benefit of those having kidney and bladder troubles. 1st—Water should be drunk freely * * *. 2nd—The Bowels must be kept active * * *. 3rd—The diet is of great importance. * * * Satisfaction Guaranteed," were false and fraudulent, in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On January 23, 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.*

12060. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 420 Cases of Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be candled. (F. & D. No. 17835. I. S. No. 17826-v. S. No. C-4097.)

On August 7, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 420 cases of eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Newton Produce Co., from Newton, Iowa, July 31, 1923, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 22, 1923, Louis H. Brink, trading as Louis H. Brink & Sons, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and 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 the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be candled under the supervision of this department, the bad portion destroyed and the good portion released.

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

12061. Misbranding of canned clams. U. S. v. Twitchell-Champlin Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 16970. I. S. No. 5475-t.)

On February 24, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Twitchell-Champlin Co., a corporation, Portland, Me., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about August 20, 1921, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of canned clams which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Hatchet Brand * * * Fresh Clams * * * Contains 5 Oz. Clams * * * The Twitchell-Champlin Co. Portland, Me. & Boston, Mass."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 12 cans from the consignment showed an average net weight of 4.66 ounces of clam meat.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contains 5 Oz. Clams," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing the article, was false and misleading, in that it represented that each of the said cans contained 5 ounces of the said article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of said cans contained 5 ounces of the said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 5 ounces of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 17, 1923, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

12062. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 528 Cases of Salmon. Default decree ordering destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 17463. I. S. Nos. 6216-v, 6570-v. S. No. C-3917.)

On April 20, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, 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 428 cases of salmon, at El Dorado, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., Seattle, Wash., on or about December 28, 1922, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Steamboat Brand * * * Pink Alaska Salmon Packed By Hidden Inlet Canning Co. * * * Seattle, Wash., U. S. A. * * * Contents 1 Lb."

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

On November 24, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

12063. Misbranding of Sal-Tonik. U. S. v. 750 Blocks of Sal-Tonik. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale or destruction. (F. & D. No. 18011. I. S. No. 5317-v. S. No. C-4066.)

On November 14, 1923, 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 750 blocks, 50 pounds each, of Sal-Tonik, at North Platte, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Guarantee Veterinary Co., from Sioux City, Iowa, on or about October 4, 1920, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska, 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 it consisted essentially of 88.4 per cent of sodium chloride, with small proportions of sodium sulphate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, magnesium chloride, iron oxide, sodium sulphite, and sodium bicarbonate, and traces of plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effect were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and circular) "Disease Preventive Worm Destroyer;" (circular) "composed of * * * worm destroying drugs * * * worm destroyers * * * Is A Vermifuge (Worm Destroyer) * * * stock * * * will 'Doctor Themselves Automatically.' * * * supplies them with * * * vermifuges (worm destroyers) just When and Where your hogs * * * sheep * * * cows * * * horses need them and 'Doctors Them Automatically' * * * positively destroys stomach worms and free intestinal worms As Soon As They Are Hatched * * *. This is the * * * way to rid your stock of worms. * * * prevents many diseases caused by these worms. * * * works along the