

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