

false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On June 8, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16410. Misbranding of Jarabe Compuesto Cocillana Tropical. U. S. v. 144 Bottles of Jarabe Compuesto Cocillana Tropical. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23670. I. S. No. 02140. S. No. 1845.)

On May 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 144 bottles of Jarabe Compuesto Cocillana Tropical at Santurce, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by the American Tropical Remedy Co., Santurce, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an extract of a plant drug, menthol, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (carton, translated from Spanish) "Expectorant * * * Antigrippal * * * Alleviates cough * * * irritation of the throat and bronchia, hoarseness, etc. * * * for treatment of acute and sub-acute diseases of the chest, such as laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, etc. and for alleviating the cough accompanying these diseases," (bottle, translated from Spanish) "For the treatment of the acute and sub-acute diseases of the chest, such as, bronchitis, laryngitis, pleurisy, asthma, etc. and for alleviating the cough accompanying these diseases," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of the diseases or conditions named therein.

On June 8, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16411. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil compound tablets. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Cartons of Cod Liver Oil Compound Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23434. I. S. No. 06. S. No. 1638.)

On February 18, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 11 dozen cartons of cod-liver oil compound tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morgenstern Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about December 23, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained iron and zinc compounds, strychnine, extracts of plant drugs including ginger and a laxative drug, and a trace of fish oil.