

Other Medicinal Ingredients Made By The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp," (carton) "Kopp's Alcohol About 8½ Per Cent. Sulphate of Morphine ¼ Grain Per Ounce Besides Other Medicinal Ingredients The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp * * * Kopp's The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp Kopp's Made by The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp," (folder accompanying portion of product) "Kopp's Remedies for Babies and Children Kopp's Baby's Friend 20c, 40c, 75c Used by thousands of mothers in all parts of the world for Colic, Diarrhoea and Teething."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of morphine sulphate, alcohol, sugar, water, and flavoring and coloring materials.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded, in that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 4, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14822. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. One Carload of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21333. I. S. No. 12610-x. S. No. C-3038.)

On October 16, 1926, 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 seizure and condemnation of one carload of apples, at Lexington, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bancroft Realty Co., from Clifton, Colo., on or about October 10, 1926, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of paragraph 5 of section 7 of the said act, in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic trioxide, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On or about November 17, 1926, John Shada, Lexington, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, judgment was entered, finding the product adulterated, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until inspected by a representative of this department. The said decree provided further that the claimant cause the apples to be washed or wiped, or subjected to any process which would satisfactorily remove therefrom the added deleterious ingredient.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14823. Adulteration and misbranding of walnuts. U. S. v. 42 Sacks of Walnuts. Decree entered, adjudging product adulterated and misbranded, and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 21353. I. S. No. 10962-x. S. No. W-2036.)

On October 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, 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 42 sacks of walnuts, at Dawson, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Roy Hill, Arlington, Calif., October 20, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

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 vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 23, 1926, the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co., Dawson, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, adjudging the product adulterated and misbranded and ordering that it be released