

was alleged in substance for the further reason that the circular enclosed in the cartons, a copy of which circular was attached to the libel, and made a part of the same, bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 20, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7416. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 448 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10229. I. S. No. 6972-r. S. No. C-1205.)

On April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 448 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, by T. H. Peppers & Co., Upland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 28, 1919, the said T. H. Peppers & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7417. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. \* \* \* v. 70 Bottles of Drugs Known as "Brown's Blood Treatment." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10230. I. S. No. 2690-r. S. No. W-344.)

On or about May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 70 bottles of drugs known as Brown's Blood Treatment, at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Dr. Brown Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton and bottle) "Brown's Blood Treatment. \* \* \* recommended \* \* \* for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison." (In circular) "Syphilis and Blood Poison \* \* \* Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Disease of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution containing a mercuric salt and potassium iodid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements, borne on the cartons and bottle labels, and in the cir-