

**11914. Misbranding of Orange Blossom female suppositories. U. S. v. 93 Boxes of Orange Blossom Female Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16653. S. No. C-3713.)**

On July 24, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on September 11, 1922, an amended libel, praying the seizure and condemnation of 93 boxes of Orange Blossom female suppositories, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Williams Mfg. Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, May 20, 1922, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "For Diseases Peculiar To Women \* \* \* Female Weakness \* \* \* In cases of Pregnancy, the Suppositories may be safely used up to the fourth month \* \* \* consequently relieving the patient of much suffering at child-birth. In cases of Change of Life, the Suppositories will relieve the organ of the morbid conditions \* \* \* Nervous sick headache, backache, irritation of the stomach, spinal irritation, pain between the shoulders, distressing sensation in the back of the head, nape of the neck, and numbness and coldness of the extremities. In these cases the Suppositories will give relief by their action on the womb. \* \* \* For \* \* \* Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Ulceration, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the suppositories consisted essentially of cocoa butter, petrolatum, boric acid, sodium sulphate, and a little flour.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason 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 September 14, 1923, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11915. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 97 Cases and 90 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default orders of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16654, 16655. S. No. C-3719.)**

On July 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 187 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Laurel, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by P. E. Harris & Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about February 19, 1922, and transported from State of Washington into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Amelia Brand \* \* \* Chum Salmon."

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

On March 15, 1923, orders having been theretofore entered providing for the confiscation and forfeiture of the product, it was ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11916. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 16 Boxes of Oranges. Decree entered ordering destruction of product. (F. & D. No. 17329. I. S. No. 1364-v. S. No. E-4322.)**

On March 8, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 16 boxes of oranges, consigned February 25, 1923, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Standard Growers Exchange, from Savannah, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an inedible product, to wit, dry oranges, had been substituted in whole or in part for an edible product, to wit, juicy oranges, which the article purported to be.

On March 16, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of the court was entered ordering the destruction of the product.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11917. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 21 Boxes of Oranges. Decree entered ordering release of good portion and destruction of remainder. (F. & D. No. 17330. I. S. No. 1365-v. S. No. E-4323.)**

On March 8, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 21 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned February 24, 1923, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Arcadia Citrus Growers Exchange, from Achan, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "96 Russet Invincible Brand Arcadia Citrus Growers Assn. Arcadia, Florida;" (tissue wrapper) "Trade Mark Sealdsweet Registered."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an inedible product, to wit, dry oranges, had been substituted in whole or in part for an edible product, to wit, juicy oranges, which the said article purported to be.

On March 16, 1923, the Florida Citrus Exchange having appeared as claimant for the property and admitted the allegations in the libel, and the product having been theretofore sorted and 17 boxes having been found to meet the requirements of law, it was ordered by the court that the said 17 boxes be released, that the balance be destroyed, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11918. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of screenings. U. S. v. 49,720 Pounds of Screenings. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17535. I. S. No. 6666-v. S. No. C-3980.)**

On May 18, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 49,720 pounds, more or less, of screenings, remaining unsold in the original and unbroken packages at East St. Louis, Ill., consigned by the Armour Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., on or about February 21, 1923, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that mineral matter of the nature of sand, to wit, 40 per cent of fine sand, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the designation, "screenings," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was sold under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 23, 1923, the Midwest Flour & Feed Co., East St. Louis, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree of the court was entered adjudging the product to be adulterated and liable to condemnation and forfeiture, 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 \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11919. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17711. I. S. No. 2625-v. S. No. E-4465.)**

On August 16, 1923, 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 the seizure