

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained a deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, and for the further reason that an imitation product had been substituted for food sweetener, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On April 17, 1922, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10363. Misbranding of Aspironal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 17 Dozen Bottles and 6 Dozen Bottles of Aspironal. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 15730, 15731. Inv. Nos. 29724, 29725. S. Nos. E-3684, E-3685.)

On December 12, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 23 dozen bottles of Aspironal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aspironal Laboratories, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., on or about September 10 and December 2, 1921, respectively, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of cascara sagrada and belladonna, sodium salicylate, camphor, menthol, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the label of the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "\* \* \* Colds, Coughs, Influenza, LaGrippe, \* \* \* Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, \* \* \* Rheumatism, \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 17, 1922, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10364. Adulteration of cumin seed. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Barrels \* \* \* of Cumin Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15744. I. S. No. 756-t. S. No. C-3376.)

On December 20, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of cumin seed, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from Indianapolis, Ind., December 9, 1921, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that substances, to wit, sand and grit, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and for the further reason that the said substances had been substituted in part for the said article.

On April 24, 1922, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10365. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 429 Cases \* \* \* of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15910. I. S. No. 892-t. S. No. C-3396.)

On January 10, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 429 cases of canned salmon, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the

article had been shipped by the Point Adams Packing Co., Astoria, Oreg., October 19, 1921, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "La Salle Brand Salmon \* \* \*."

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

On April 21, 1922, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10366. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Boxes \* \* \* of Oranges. Decree ordering portion of product condemned and forfeited and distributed to charitable institutions. Remainder released to claimant and case dismissed.** (F. & D. No. 16079. I. S. No. 4520-t. S. No. C-3485.)

On or about March 23, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, from Cucamonga, Calif., on or about March 9, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "W. Navels Ambrosia Brand O. K. \* \* \* California Fruit Growers Exchange." The remainder of the article was labeled in part: "W. Navels United Brand Cucamonga \* \* \* Calif."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a substance [frosted oranges] had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality.

On April 1, 1922, the California Fruit Growers Exchange having entered an appearance as claimant, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered with respect to the 96 boxes of United Brand oranges and it was ordered by the court that they be distributed to charitable institutions and hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. It was further ordered that the case against the 366 boxes of Ambrosia Brand oranges be dismissed and that they be released to the said claimant upon payment of freight and demurrage charges.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10367. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Boxes of Oranges \* \* \*. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 16098. I. S. No. 15578-t. S. No. E-3823.)

On April 4, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 462 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., consigned by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, from Prenda, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 22, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Red Crescent Brand \* \* \*."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of frozen oranges.

On or about April 7, 1922, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon 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, said bond to be conditioned in part that the product be sorted under the supervision of this department, the decomposed portion thereof destroyed, and the portion fit for fresh fruit consumption or for manufacture into jelly and marmalade delivered to the said claimant.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*