

reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured and produced, in that it was branded as an article manufactured and produced in the kingdom of Italy, whereas it was an article manufactured and produced in the United States of America. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 16, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**11096. Misbranding of Orange Blossom female suppositories. U. S. v. 56 Boxes of Orange Blossom Female Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16665. S. No. C-3722.)**

On July 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, 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 56 boxes of Orange Blossom female suppositories, remaining unsold at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. J. A. McGill & Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about November 17, 1921, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, 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 the suppositories consisted essentially of cocoa butter, petrolatum, boric acid, sodium sulphate, and a little flour.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, and which were quoted in the said libel in part, as follows, "\* \* \* 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 \* \* \* 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 \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed in the said circular.

On November 3, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11097. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16738. I. S. No. 3855-v. S. No. C-3706.)**

On or about July 14, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, 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 30 cases of eggs at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wynot Cash Store, Wynot, Nebr., on or about July 8, 1922, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, 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 part of a filthy animal substance, for the further reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a putrid animal substance.

On November 6, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*