

14905. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Seventeen 1-Gallon Tins of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21681. I. S. No. 16020-x. S. No. E-5958.)

On February 7, 1927, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of seventeen 1-gallon tins of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. J. Rew, from Tasley, Va., on or about February 3, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

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

14906. Misbranding of Ambrozoin tablets. U. S. v. 11-11/12 Dozen Bottles of Ambrozoin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20398. I. S. No. 85-x. S. No. W-1772.)

On August 29, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 11½ dozen bottles of Ambrozoin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Apothecaries Co., from Astoria, N. Y., April 15, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained ammonium chloride, licorice extract, a calcium compound, traces of terpin hydrate, and an iodide, and was sweetened with saccharin and colored pink.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements borne on the bottle label: "Ambrozoin * * * Demulcent Sedative * * * Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Whooping-cough, Asthma, Tuberculosis and other respiratory affections * * * Dose * * * every hour until relief is obtained * * *," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On January 29, 1927, 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.

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

14907. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 176 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21699. I. S. No. 13718-x. S. No. E-5985.)

On February 14, 1927, 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 seizure and condemnation of 176 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the American Fruit Growers (Inc.), Lake Jem, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lake Jem, Fla., on or about February 5, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Favorite Brand AFG American Fruit Growers Inc. Orlando, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.