

ing that the article had been shipped on or about March 7, September 23, November 9, November 14, September 25, November 17, and November 11, 1921, and transported from Atlanta, Ga., into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Aspironal \* \* \* Manufactured only by Aspironal Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga. \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained sodium salicylate, camphor, menthol, extracts of plant drugs, including cascara sagrada and belladonna, a small quantity of sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the label on the bottles of the article contained statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article and the ingredients or substances contained therein which were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or combination thereof capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed and which purchasers were led to expect by the following statements, designs, and devices, which said statements were applied to the article with knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof: "Aspironal \* \* \* For Colds, Coughs, Influenza, LaGrippe, \* \* \* For Headache Toothache, Earache, Stomachache, Neuralgia, Sciatica \* \* \* For Rheumatism."

On April 1, 14, and 5, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the product, 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.*

**10685. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. Patrick A. Watson. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 15989. I. S. Nos. 2002-t, 2004-t.)**

On March 4, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Patrick A. Watson, Sayre, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 19, 1921, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of two consignments of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part, (tag) "\* \* \* From P. A. Watson, Sayre, Ok."

Examination of 360 eggs from each of the consignments by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that 288 and 249, respectively, or 80 and 69.16 per cent of the total, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy, spot rots, and blood rings.

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

On March 13, 1922, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

**10686. Misbranding of grape jam. U. S. \* \* \* v. 32 Cases of Grape Jam. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16052. I. S. No. 8131-t. S. No. E-3777.)**

On February 18, 1922, the United States attorney for the Middle 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 32 cases of grape jam, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilkes Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Schühle's Pure Grape Juice Co., Inc., Highland, N. Y., on or about September 27, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Schühle's Grape Jam \* \* \* Net Weight 1 Pound \* \* \* Schühle's Pure Grape Juice Co. Inc. Highland, Ulster Co. N. Y."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement on the label of the package containing the said article, to wit, "Net Weight 1 Pound," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser since each of the said packages did not contain 1 pound of the said article, but did contain less than 1 pound. 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 said package.

On April 25, 1922, Schühle's Pure Grape Juice Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**10687. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 299 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16059. I. S. Nos. 866-t, 888-t. S. No. C-3437.)

On February 20, 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 299 cans of frozen whole eggs, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Nebr., October 26, 1921, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, 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 wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 10, 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.*

**10688. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 139 Boxes of Oranges. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16067. Inv. No. 29842. S. No. E-3787.)

On February 21, 1922, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 139 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Cleghorn Bros., Highland, Calif., on or about February 6, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wash Navels \* \* \* Good Taste Brand Highland Oranges Shipped by Cleghorn Brothers, Highland, Cal."

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

On February 24, 1922, Peter L. Descalzi and John B. Descalzi, jr., trading as the United Produce Co., having entered their appearances as claimants for the property, judgment of the court was entered permitting the said claimants to recondition and repack the product. On April 1, 1922, it having appeared impracticable to recondition the product, judgment of the court was entered condemning the said product and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**10689. Misbranding of Giles' germicide. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Dozen Packages of Giles' Germicide \* \* \* Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16127. Inv. No. 38480. S. No. C-3521.)

On April 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 1 dozen packages of Giles' germicide, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 14, 1922, by the Giles Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, 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 camphor, ether, and linseed oil, and was not an antiseptic or a germicide.