

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled in part on the cartons as follows, (25-cent and 50-cent sizes) "* * * Recommended for Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, * * * and all Syphilitic Diseases * * *," (\$1 size) "* * * Recommended for Blood Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, * * * Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia * * *," which said statements 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 May 9, 1921, 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.*

11042. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Joe Milton Arnold and Richard Wesley Newman (Arnold & Newman). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 15593. I. S. No. 3358-t.)

On April 3, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joe Milton Arnold and Richard Wesley Newman, co-partners, trading under the firm name of Arnold & Newman, Baldwyn, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 27, 1921, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of 30 eggs from the consignment showed that 23, or 6.4 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, spot rots, and heavy blood rings.

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

On October 2, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

11043. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. John Roper and Jesse W. Jones (Roper & Jones). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 15594. I. S. No. 1496-t.)

On April 3, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Roper and Jesse W. Jones, trading as Roper & Jones, Saltillo, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 20, 1921, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "* * * Roper & Jones, General Merchandise, Saltillo, Mississippi."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 540 eggs from the consignment showed the presence of 53 inedible eggs, or 9.8 per cent of those examined, which consisted of black rots, mixed or white rots, spot rots, and heavy blood rings.

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

On October 2, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

11044. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 42 Cans, et al., of Olive Oil. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 16367, 16368. I. S. Nos. 15610-t, 15611-t, 15612-t, 15619-t, 15620-t. S. Nos. E-3810, E-3818.)

On May 5 and 10, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 42 7½-pound cans, 22 3¼-pound cans, 144 ¼-gallon cans, 15 gallon cans, and 20 ½-gallon cans of olive oil, in part at Newark and in part at