

treatment, thru indiscretion, and the use of alcoholic stimulants, coffee, tobacco or hard work—causing a weakening of the sexual appetite and nervous system, you should renew the Mantone treatment for one or two weeks," which statements were false and fraudulent since the said article was not effective as a remedy, treatment, or cure for nervousness, sexual or general debility, or weakening of the sexual appetite and nervous system.

On October 4, 1920, 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.*

9532. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 24½ Cases of Canned Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9635. I. S. No. 15367-r. S. No. E-1224.)

On January 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 24½ cases of canned tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mantik Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about December 12, 1918, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Ruxton Brand Tomato Pulp."

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

On October 4, 1920, 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.*

9533. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. William T. Terry and Farmer K. Rice (Terry & Rice). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11442. I. S. No. 9443-r.)

On April 7, 1920, 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 William T. Terry and Farmer K. Rice, trading as Terry & Rice, Pheba, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 8, 1919, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 180 eggs taken from one case of the consignment showed the presence of 25, or 13.8 per cent, inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, 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, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 4, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines in the aggregate sum of \$50 and costs.

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

9534. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Shelby Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11609. I. S. No. 7028-r.)

On January 27, 1920, 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

the Shelby Oil Co., a corporation, Shelby, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 17, 1919, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Star Brand Cotton Seed Meal 100 Pounds * * *"

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average net weight of 10 sacks was 93.8 pounds.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of said packages was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On October 18, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

9535. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Barnett Supply Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11632. I. S. No. 7161-r.)

On April 7, 1920, 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 the Barnett Supply Co., a corporation, Booneville, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 17, 1919, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of $\frac{1}{2}$ case of the consignment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 70, or 38.8 per cent, inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, spot rots, and heavy blood rings.

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

On October 4, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

9536. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles * * * of The Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12914. I. S. No. 10105-r. S. No. C-1972.)

On June 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 10 bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on April 12, 1920, alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children;" (circular) "Read Carefully * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved;" (bottle) "* * * E. W. Hall, Sole Manufacturer * * * St. Louis, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.