

On June 3, 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. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9483. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Joel C. Barber. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14039. I. S. No. 3819-t.)

On March 2, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joel C. Barber, Rockwood, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 23, 1920, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of $\frac{1}{2}$ case of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 40, or 22 per cent, inedible eggs, consisting of mixed or white 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, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 11, 1921, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9484. Misbranding of Pratts Cow Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 14 Packages * * * of Pratts Cow Remedy, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14299, 14719, 14720, 14875, 14876, 14887, 14888. Inv. Nos. 22884, 32763, 32764, 32765, 32766, 32773, 32774. S. Nos. E-3198, E-3314, E-3315, E-3347, E-3348.)

On March 30, April 18, and April 30, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a district court, libels for the seizure and condemnation of 82 packages of Pratts Cow Remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that 23 packages, 10 packages, and 14 packages of the article had been shipped by the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about March 31, 1921, and June 14 and November 27, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, and that 6 packages, 5 packages, 8 packages, and 16 packages, respectively, were being offered for sale in the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Pratts Cow Remedy is a tested remedy and preventive for Contagious Abortion, Barrenness (Failure to Breed), Garget, Milk Fever * * * Barrenness * * * For Milk Fever And Garget * * * prevents retained after-birth, * * * For Calves: For preventing or treating scours, * * * Pratts Cow Remedy will assist in rendering the bull's service more sure, particularly where contagious abortion has appeared in the herd. * * * For Accidental Or Contagious Abortion * * * To Prevent: In herds where cows have previously aborted, or in neighborhoods where disease exists, * * * Contagious Abortion * * * Retained Afterbirth * * * Pratts Cow Remedy Is A Medicinal Specific for diseases of cows. * * * preventive and remedy for cow troubles * * *" The remainder of the article was labeled in part: "For Barrenness * * * For Calves: For preventing or treating scours, * * * For Accidental Or non-contagious abortion * * * Contagious Abortion * * * Retained Afterbirth * * * Pratts Cow Remedy is a tested compound to aid in the prevention and treatment of Abor-