

rheumatic twinges, or pains in your joints or in the muscles of the body or limbs, try a few doses of Jad Salts. You will be happy over the result and your bodily condition will be improved. If your urine is scanty, high-colored, or loaded with sediment after standing overnight, try a few days' treatment with Jad Salts," were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On March 26, 1923, 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.*

11397. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 94 Cases of Canned Oysters. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17035. I. S. No. 7788-v. S. No. W-1252.)

On December 13, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 94 cases of canned oysters at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Biloxi Packing & Trading Co., from New Orleans, La., April 17, 1922, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Comrade Brand Packed By Biloxi Packing & Trading Co. Biloxi, Miss. Net Contents 4 Ounces Oyster Meat Oysters."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that water or brine had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the cans containing the article, "Net Contents 4 Ounces Oyster Meat," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof. 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 package.

On February 21, 1923, the Pacific Grocery Co., Seattle, Wash., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property and confessed judgment, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

11398. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 136 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17116. I. S. Nos. 3849-v, 7002-v. S. No. C-3865.)

On or about January 8, 1923, 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 136 cans of frozen eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Iowa, December 11, 1922, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Tag on shipping package) "Hanford Pro Co Sioux City, Ia. From M. J. Power Co. Yankton, S. Dak."

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.

Misbranding was alleged for the 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 package in terms of weight or measure.

On February 13, 1923, M. J. Power & Co., Yankton, S. Dak., claimant, having admitted the material allegations in the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was