branding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 14, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $30 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7183. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Edward C. Grady. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9971. I. S. No. 11845–p.)

On August 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Edward C. Grady, Grundy Center, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 14, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that in 4 cases there were 184 inedible eggs, or 25.6 per cent.

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 October 7, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7184. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Viking Sjostrom (Sjostrom Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9972. I. S. No. 11757–p.)

On August 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Viking Sjostrom, trading as Sjostrom Bros., Le Mars, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 18, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that in 5 half cases there were 138 inedible eggs, or 15.3 per cent.

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

On October 21, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7185. Misbranding of Dr. George Hollabush's Cure for Abortion. U. S. * * * v. George Hollabush. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100 and costs. (F & D. No. 9976. I. S. No. 12652–p.)

On July 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George

Hollabush, Fort Atkinson, Wis., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 13, 1918, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of South Dakota, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Dr. George Hollabush's Cure for Abortion," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist of a gray coarsely ground mixture containing chiefly sulphur, iron sulphate, saltpetre, oil meal, and a strychnine-bearing drug, probably nux vomica.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the packages falsely and fraudulently represented it as a cure for abortion in cows and mares, as a genuine cure for abortion in cows and mares, and as a preventive of abortion, and as a cure for barrenness in cows and mares, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On August 2, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $100 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7186. Misbranding of corn salad oil. U. S. * * * v. 19 Cans of Corn Salad Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9979. I. S. No. 12371-r. S. No. C-1134.)

On March 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 19 cans of corn salad oil, at Cleveland, O., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 5, 1918, by Crisafulli Bros., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil * * * Corn Salad Oil Compound (in inconspicuous type), Olive Oil (in large type) (picture of olive tree and branch with olives thereon) * * *."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements on the label, together with the pictorial designs and devices, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they conveyed the impression that the article was olive oil, when not so, and for the further reason that the product consisted almost entirely of corn oil, although taste and odor indicated the possible presence of a very small amount of olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when not so, and further in being labeled "Net Contents Half Gallon," whereas examination showed a shortage of 3.28 per cent. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*