

and well by its use, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for blood disorders, stomach troubles, sick headache, malaria, indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, rheumatism, catarrh, skin diseases, scrofula, neuralgia, nerve troubles, and for female weakness and irregularities, piles, blood poisoning, la grippe, and impurities of the blood, female complaint, scrofula, ulcers, pimples, boils, swellings, eruptions, eczema, scald head, sore legs, canker, chronic rheumatism, gout, malaria, syphilis, blood poison, la grippe, ovarian troubles, piles, either itching, bleeding, or blind, calculous affection, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, and effective to partially relieve Bright's disease, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article was not in whole or in part composed of ingredients or medicinal agents effective for the treatment, remedy, and cure of said diseases.

On July 26, 1918, 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.*

S213. Adulteration and misbranding of rice bran. U. S. * * * v. Levy Rice Milling Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 9056. I. S. No. 8730-p.)

On July 16, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 Levy Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 8, 1917, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Rice Bran," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Fat-----	7.66
Protein-----	8.84
Crude fiber-----	18.40

Examination showed added rice hulls.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, rice hulls, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for rice bran, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Fat 10.16 per cent, Protein 10.62 per cent, Fibre 16.27 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained not less than 10.16 per cent of fat, not less than 10.62 per cent of protein, and not more than 16.27 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 10.16 per cent of fat, not less than 10.62 per cent of protein, and not more than 16.27 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 10.16 per cent of fat, less than 10.62 per cent of protein, and more than 16.27 per cent of fiber, to wit, 7.66 per cent of fat, 8.84 per cent of protein, and 18.40 per cent of fiber.

On June 12, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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