

be, but were products containing and consisting in part of added rice hulls. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that said articles were products consisting in part of rice hulls or containing added rice hulls, and were offered for sale and sold under the distinctive names of articles, to wit, rice meal or rice bran, as the case might be. Misbranding of the rice meal shipped to Alabama 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 June 17, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant firm, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

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

S225. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. John J. Falkenstein. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11046. I. S. No. 2081-r.)

On October 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John J. Falkenstein, Pfeifer, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 13, 1918, from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of an article, to wit, shell eggs, which was adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article consisting of 360 eggs, or 2 half-cases, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that 159 eggs, or 44.1 per cent, were inedible.

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

On January 12, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

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

S226. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herb Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 40 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herb Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11320. I. S. No. 14192-r. S. No. E-1762.)

On September 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on October 1, 1919, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Bliss Native Herb Tablets," at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 29, 1919, by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloes, licorice, buchu, uva ursi, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the printed circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy, treatment, and preventive for auto-intoxication, chronic intestinal stasis, constipation, to restrain the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines and eliminate them thereby preventing intestinal putrefaction and auto-intoxication, bowel troubles, intestinal indigestion,

rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, acute and chronic rheumatic pains, enlargement of joints, and to correct the blood, dissolving acids that accumulate in the system, for dyspepsia, indigestion, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine and brick dust sediment, kidney and bladder trouble, liver, headache, sallow complexion, constipation, dizziness, yellow eyeballs, jaundice, sour stomach, catarrh, and grippe, as a great blood stimulator, for piles, malaria, chills and fever, abscess of the liver, and asthma, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On April 8, 1920, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8227. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Albert Taylor. Collateral of \$50 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 11343. I. S. No. 15669-r.)

On May 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Albert Taylor, Anacostia, D. C., alleging that the said defendant did offer for sale and sell in the district aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 28, 1919, a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article was distilled vinegar artificially colored.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that it was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Further adulteration was alleged in that certain substances, to wit, distilled vinegar and artificial coloring matter, had been substituted in part for vinegar which the article purported to be. Further adulteration was alleged in that certain substances, to wit, distilled vinegar and artificial coloring matter, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that it was an imitation of another article, to wit, vinegar, and was offered for sale under the name of another article. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was labeled "Fine Table Vinegar" so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not vinegar, and said statement on the label was false and misleading in that it represented to the purchasers of the article that it was vinegar, whereas it was not vinegar.

On May 20, 1920, the defendant having failed to appear, the collateral of \$50 that had theretofore been deposited to secure his appearance was forfeited by the court.

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

8228. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11352. I. S. Nos. 6693-r, 7063-r, 10717-r.)

On March 9, 1920, 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 the Roberts Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, doing business at Cairo, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about