

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

It was alleged in the libel and amended libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the aforesaid statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and remedial effects claimed for said article.

On December 31, 1919, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., having admitted through its attorney the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**8386. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. \* \* \* v. Louisiana Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11803. I. S. No. 11976-r.)**

On February 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western 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 Louisiana Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about January 18, 1919, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Southland Brand Cotton Seed Meal and Cake, 100 Pounds Gross," which was misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 23, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

**8387. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2,356 Cases, 48 Cans Each, of a Product Labeled on Cases "Four Doz. Tall and Pound Cans Alex Brand Puget Sound Pink Salmon." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11819. I. S. Nos. 3058-r, 3063-r. S. No. W-556.)**

On or about December 16, 1919, 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 for the seizure of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Alex Brand Puget Sound Pink Salmon," at Seattle, Wash., arriving on or about October 12, 1919, shipped by the Baranoff Packing Co., Red Bluff Bay, Alaska, alleging that the article had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that it was labeled "Puget Sound Pink Salmon," which was false and misleading, since the article was produced in Alaska.