

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 30, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was 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.*

9669. Misbranding of Paulette's Brand tansy tablets. U. S. * * * v. 27 Dozen Packages of * * * Paulette's Brand Tansy Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14086. I. S. No. 10096-t. S. No. W-774.)

On December 18, 1920, 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 and condemnation of 27 dozen packages of Paulette's Brand tansy tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by Fay & Young's Rubber Corp., New York, N. Y., on or about May 27, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box) " * * * The most reliable tablets known for the suppression of the menstrual function * * * "; (circular in English and foreign languages) " * * * Best results are obtainable in using The Renowned 'Paulette's Brand' * * * Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets * * * justly famous Regulator Tablet * * * Delayed Menstruations. When the suppression is of long standing * * * take one tablet at bedtime until four days before the time when the menses should appear. On these four days, immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, * * * take one * * * three times daily, * * * Abnormal, Premature and Irregular Menstruations. Where the menses are not regular, either making their appearance a few days before, or after their proper time, or after the appearance is of long standing Paulette's Brand Tablets will be found invaluable. * * * Strict adherence to the above directions is generally followed by satisfactory results, * * * failure to arrive at this point should not be in the least discouraging. * * * when suffering from several months' suppressed menstruation * * * ."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 17, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was 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.*

9670. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Sam R. Bland. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11805. I. S. No. 9444-r.)

On April 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Sam R. Bland, Pheba, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation

of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 8, 1919, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 180 eggs from one case of the consignment showed that 46 eggs, or 25.5 per cent, were inedible, consisting of black rots and blood rings.

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 4, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

9671. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11811. I. S. No. 10708-r.)

On June 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 10, 1919, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "'Thirty Six Brand' Cotton Seed Meal * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 33.9 per cent of protein, 5.43 per cent of nitrogen, and 16.42 per cent of crude fiber.

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Cotton Seed Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 36.00% * * * Nitrogen 5.75% Fibre 14.00%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the said article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was cottonseed meal and contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, not less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 14 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was cottonseed meal, and contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, not less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 14 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cottonseed meal but was a mixture of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls and did contain less than 36 per cent of protein, less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, and more than 14 per cent of fiber.

On June 27, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

9672. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 1,660 Cases Labeled "2300 1-Lb. Talls Plain Tops Paraffine Liner Columbia Salmon Co." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 12556. I. S. No. 3411-r. S. No. W-586.)

On March 18, 1920, 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 and