

decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled as prescribed and directed by this department, and that said claimant pay all costs of the proceedings.

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

8741. Misbranding of Lallemand's Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia Treatment. U. S. * * * v. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11625. I. S. No. 7824-r.)

On April 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 6, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Lallemand's Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia Treatment * * * Prickly Ash Bitters Co., Sole Proprietors * * * Formerly called Lallemand's Specific * * *," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a hydroalcoholic solution containing potassium iodid, potassium acetate, and extractives from colchicum.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices, appearing on the labels of the bottles and wrappers and in the circular accompanying it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatic, muscular, and capsular rheumatism, and locomotor ataxia, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 10, 1920, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

8742. Adulteration and misbranding of Queen's Taste Brand egg noodles. U. S. * * * v. Western Macaroni Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 11949. I. S. No. 5128-r.)

On July 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, 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 Western Macaroni Mfg. Co., a corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 25, 1918, from the State of Utah into the State of Montana, of a quantity of egg noodles which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "'Queen's Taste' Brand Egg Noodles * * * Manufactured by the Western Macaroni Mfg. Co. Inc. Salt Lake City, Utah * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be plain noodles, artificially colored, and containing not over 0.57 per cent of egg solids. The package was also short weight.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture deficient in egg solids, had been substituted for egg noodles, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was an article inferior to egg noodles, to wit, a mixture deficient in egg solids