

district Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 46 boxes of Salol Compound Capsules and 44 boxes of Methylene Blue Compound Capsules, remaining unsold in the packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Evans Drug Mfg. Co., Greensburg, Pa., January 16, 1919, alleging that the articles had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, "Salol Compound R—Balsam Copaiba 10 minims Oleoresin Cubebis 5 minims Salol 3½ grains Pepsin, Aseptic 1 grain, Evans Drug Mfg. Co., Inc., Greensburg, Pa." and "Methylene Blue Compound R—Oil Santal 1½ min. Copaiba Para 1½ min. Oil Cinnamon 1½ min. Methylene Blue 1 gr. * * * Methylene Blue Comp.-Horwitz 5 min."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average total content of the Salol Compound Capsules was 22.1 minims, at least 50 per cent of which consisted of cottonseed oil, and that the average total content of 100 capsules of Methylene Blue Compound was 4.05 minims, and that at least 50 per cent of the contents consisted of cottonseed oil.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which they were sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels, "R—Balsam Copaiba 10 minims Oleoresin Cubebis 5 minims Salol 3½ grains, Pepsin, Aseptic 1 grain" and "R Oil Santal 1½ min. Copaiba Para 1½ min. Oil Cinnamon 1½ min. Methylene Blue 1 gr. * * * Methylene Blue Comp.-Horwitz 5 min.," were false and misleading, since cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for the ingredients named as aforesaid, and also with respect to the Methylene Blue Compound, in that the capsules contained materially less than 5 minims each. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of, and offered for sale under the names of, other articles, namely, articles of the compositions specified upon the labels, as aforesaid.

On September 19, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8583. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 1,465 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (E. & D. No. 11907. I. S. No. 3429-r. S. No. W-570.)

On or about February 9, 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 1,465 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tenakee Fisheries Co., from Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, on or about December 3, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, on the case, "4 Doz. Tallis Monogram Alaska Pink Salmon."

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

On September 3, 1920, the Tenakee Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted 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 delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to the claimant.

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

8584. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 2,680 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11938. I. S. Nos. 3075-r, 3401-r. S. No. W-575.)

On or about February 11, 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 2,680 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages, at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tenakee Fisheries Co., from Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, on or about October 12, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part on the case, "48 1 L Talls Bugle Brand Choice Pink Salmon."

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

On September 2, 1920, the Tenakee Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted 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 delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$12,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to the claimant.

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

8585. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. Merchants and Planters Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12000. I. S. No. 5943-r.)

On August 31, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 Merchants & Planters Oil Co., a corporation, Houston, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 12, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed cake which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Texoma Brand Prime Cotton Seed Meal and Cake."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 39.88 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statement, to wit, "Protein not less than 43%," 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 the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for