

the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 46 per cent of protein and not less than 8.95 per cent of ammonia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did contain less than 46 per cent of protein and less than 8.95 per cent of ammonia. Misbranding was alleged with reference to the products contained in both consignments for the reason that they were food in package form, and the quantity of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On October 19, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

9628. Misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. Blue Valley Creamery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12105. I. S. No. 16451-r.)

On November 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 Blue Valley Creamery Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 30, 1919, from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of Blue Valley butter which was misbranded.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed in 80 one-fourth pound cartons an average shortage in weight of .18 ounce, or 4.5 per cent.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Weight $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound," borne on the cartons containing the article, regarding the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the said cartons contained $\frac{1}{4}$ pound thereof, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the said cartons contained $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the said cartons did not contain $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of the said article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article 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 March 30, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and on July 1, 1921, the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

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

9629. Misbranding of Dr. Simpson's vegetable compound. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles * * * of Dr. Simpson's Vegetable Compound and Iodide of Potassium. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12273. I. S. No. 12422-r. S. No. C-1810.)

On March 4, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 dozen bottles, more or less, of Dr. Simpson's Vegetable Compound and Iodide of Potassium, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. A. B. Simpson Co., Richmond, Ind., on or about November 5, 1919, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For All Diseases Depending on a Depraved Condition of the Blood. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or