

the C. D. Gregg Tea & Coffee Co., a corporation, doing business at Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on October 25, 1917 (2 shipments), from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, of quantities of tea which was misbranded. The article was variously labeled in part, "Gregg's Brand Ceylon Fancy Tea," "Gregg's Brand Japan Fancy Tea," and "Gregg's Brand English Breakfast Fancy Tea." The tea was invoiced as " $\frac{1}{2}$  # pkgs. Teas," but no declaration of net weight was made on the package.

Examination of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Ounces.
The Ceylon Tea, average net weight, 100 packages_____	6.66
The Japan Tea, average net weight, 6 packages_____	7.69
The English Breakfast Tea, average net weight, 6 packages--	7.95

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

On March 29, 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.*

**7578. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Union Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 9496. I. S. No. 9159-m.)**

On April 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, 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 Union Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Birmingham, Ala., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 2, 1917, from the State of Alabama into the State of Maine, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Jersey Brand Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per Cent.
Nitrogen _____	5.39
Protein (N×6.25) _____	33.69
Crude fiber _____	12.37
Ammonia _____	6.55

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "38.62 to 41% Protein Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 7.50% Protein 38.62% \* \* \* Nitrogen 6.00%," "These are minimum guarantees frequently runs higher," "Fiber, maximum 10.00%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained not less than 38.62 per cent protein, not less than 7.50 per cent ammonia, not less than 6.00 per cent nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 38.62 per cent protein, not less than 7.50 per cent ammonia, not less than 6.00 per cent nitrogen, and not more than 10.00 per cent fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less protein, ammonia, and nitro-

gen, and a greater amount of fiber than was declared on the label, to wit, approximately 33.69 per cent protein, 6.55 per cent ammonia, 5.39 per cent nitrogen, and 12.37 per cent fiber.

On March 10, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

**7579. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Southern Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9722. I. S. No. 15408-p.)**

On April 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 Southern Cotton Oil Co., a corporation doing business at New Port, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 1, 1917, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Danish Brand Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per Cent.
Crude protein.....	33.95
Total nitrogen.....	5.43

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Protein 36.00% \* \* \* Equivalent Nitrogen 5.75%," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 36 per cent of protein and not less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein and not less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 36 per cent of protein and less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen, to wit, approximately 33.95 per cent of protein and 5.43 per cent of nitrogen.

On December 22, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**7580. Misbranding of Dr. Clifton's Brazilian Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. Henry W. Clifton and Nancy A. Dix. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9785. I. S. No. 8180-p.)**

On July 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 Henry W. Clifton and Nancy A. Dix, Girard, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants, under the name of the Clifton Drug Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 4, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Dr. Clifton's Brazilian Herbs The Great Stomach, Kidney and Liver Regulator," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of powdered vegetable drugs, among which were aloes, senna leaves, damiana leaves, uva ursi leaves, cascara bark, and ginger.