Court of the United States for said district an information against the Jacksonville Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Jacksonville, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about January 3, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Texas into the State of Nevada, of a quantity of cracked cottonseed feed which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "100 Lbs. Net Cracked Cotton Seed Feed No. 4 Contains not more than 10 per cent Hulls Manufactured by Jacksonville Cotton Oil Company Jacksonville, Texas. Guaranteed Analysis Protein Not Less Than 41.20 per cent."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the percentage of protein was 38.31.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "Protein Not Less Than 41.20 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading and the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it was represented that said article contained 41.20 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article did not contain 41.20 per cent of protein, but did contain a less amount.

On April 26, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

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

8094. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal and Prescription 1000 External. U. S. * * * v. 33 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 9 Bottles of Prescription 1000 External. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10082. I. S. Nos. 5537-r, 5538-r. S. No. C-1167.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 33 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal and 9 bottles Prescription 1000 External, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Superior, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 25, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 Internal" and "Prescription 1000 External."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Prescription 1000 Internal consisted essentially of an emulsion of balsam of copaiba and methyl salicylate, and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and cartons accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a treatment for gleet, gonorrhœa, bladder troubles, frequent urination, inflammation, and acid urine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8095. Misbranding of certified color grape shade. U. S. * * * v. Sethness Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10142. I. S. No. 10982-r.)

On September 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District

trict Court of the United States for said district an information against the Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, on or about July 11, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Illinois into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of certified color grape shade which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Cosco Guaranteed by Sethness Company Chicago, U. S. A. Est. 1884 Distributors of Certified Color Grape Shade Part of Certified Lots in Solution Net Contents 1 gallon."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained amaranth and methylene blue.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, "Certified Color Grape Shade Part of Certified Lots in Solution," borne on the labels attached to the jugs containing the article, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that it represented that said article was a certified color, and that it comprised certified dyes in solution, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not a certified color and did not comprise certified dyes in solution, but was a mixture containing methylene blue, an uncertified coal-tar dye. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture containing methylene blue, an uncertified coal-tar dye, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, certified color, grape shade.

On March 23, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $100 and costs.

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

8096. Misbranding of B-I-F Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 125 Boxes, More or Less, of B-I-F Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11489. I. S. No. 7548-r. S. No. C-1518.)

On November 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "B-I-F Capsules," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 30, 1916, by Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing essentially copaiba balsam and oil of cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the labels on the boxes containing, and in the leaflets accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article as a remedy for gonorrhœa (clap), gleet, leucorrhœa (whites), retention and incontinence of the urine, and complaints resulting from inflammation or debility of the urinary organs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On January 28, 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.

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