in type sufficiently large to comply with the requirements of paragraph (*c*), regulation 17, of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

On October 21, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of $10 with costs of $12.95.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

3050. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 160 Sacks Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 5088. S. No. 1723.)

On or about March 11, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 160 sacks of cottonseed meal remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Ohio Valley Seed Co., Evansville, Ind., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Tennessee into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "$50 fine for using this tag second time. No. 2895 100 pounds. J. Lindsay Wells Company, of Memphis, Tenn., Guarantees this Star Brand Cottonseed Meal to contain not less than 8.0 per cent of crude fat, 38.5 per cent of crude protein, and to be compounded from following ingredients: Decorticated Cottonseed. W. J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist. Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind. Not good for more than 100 Pounds."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was a product consisting of cottonseed meal with which had been packed and mixed cottonseed hulls so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that each of the sacks purported to contain cottonseed meal and were sold under the distinctive name of cottonseed meal and the statements contained in the contract of sale as to the ingredients and substances contained in the product purporting to be cottonseed meal, to wit, "One car, 15 tons of Sun Dried C. S. Meal, 41 to 45% protein," were false and misleading, in that, in truth and in fact, said product purporting to be cottonseed meal was a substitute and mixture for cottonseed meal, in that cottonseed hulls had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal.

On April 24, 1913, the J. Lindsay Wells Co., Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having filed its claim and answer, and the cause having come on to be heard on the pleadings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal at public sale after the obliteration of all brands on the product and the substitution therefor of the following brand, to wit: "A substitute for Cotton Seed Meal with which is packed and mixed Cotton Seed Hulls." It was provided, however, by the decree that if the J. Lindsay Wells Co., within 30 days of the date of the decree, should pay to the United States all costs and charges, and should execute a good and sufficient bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, the United States marshal should thereupon deliver the product to said claimant.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

3051. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble hypodermic tablets. U. S. v. William A. Webster Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 5089. I. S. No. 14881-d.)

On September 3, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 William A. Webster Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company,

in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 13, 1911, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, of a quantity of soluble hypodermic tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 Soluble Hypodermic Tablets. Morphine Sulphate ¼ gr.; Guar. Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. The William A. Webster Co., Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Memphis, Tenn."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following result: Morphin sulphate, 0.21 grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard upon which it was sold; that is to say, the labels on the bottles showed that each of the tablets contained ¼ grain morphin sulphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article contained a much less amount than ¼ grain of morphin sulphate and fell below the professed standard upon which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "100 Soluble Hypodermic Tablets; Morphine Sulphate, ¼ grain," borne on the label on the product, was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that each of the tablets contained ¼ grain of morphin sulphate, when, as a matter of fact, the tablets contained a much less amount of said ingredient.

On October 21, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of $10, with costs of $12.95.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

3052. Misbranding of cordial (Sambuca). U. S. v. Pasquale Gargiulo (P. Gargiulo & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 5103. I. S. No. 3182-d.)

On June 11, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Pasquale Gargiulo, doing business under the name and style of P. Gargiulo & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 26, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of a cordial called "Sambuca" which was misbranded. The product was labeled in the Italian language, and a translation of said label into the English language is as follows: "Sambuca Finissima Anice. Panorama of Naples. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 14057. Grand Italian Distillery. Specialty of the firm. Superfine Sambuca."

It was ascertained in connection with the examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department that said product was manufactured in the United States. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label would indicate that the article was a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, when it was not so but was a product of the United States; and was further misbranded in that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, when it was not so but was a product of the United States.

On November 5, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of $25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14 1914.*

3053. Adulteration of frozen egg product. U. S. v. 100 Cans Frozen Egg Product. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5104. S. No. 1738.)

On March 22, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 10