

The article was labeled in part, "Halls Pink * * * Sealect Brand Pink Salmon * * * G. Batcheller Hall Co. Distributor Seattle, Washington."

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

On July 19, 1920, 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.*

8682. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a Corporation, and W. B. Wood. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$250 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12477. I. S. Nos. 11371-r, 11400-r, 12429-r.)

On September 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a corporation, and W. B. Wood, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 4, 1919, March 25, 1919, and March 16, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the States of Ohio and Kentucky, of quantities of gelatin which was adulterated and misbranded. The shipment of March 4 was invoiced as gelatin. The remaining shipments were labeled "Gelatine."

Analyses of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article in each shipment consisted in part of glue and contained excessive quantities of zinc.

Adulteration of the article in all shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might have rendered the article injurious to health, and for the further reason that glue had been mixed and packed with, and substituted in part for, gelatin, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the shipments of March 16 and 25, 1919, was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, "Gelatine," borne on the drum containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading, and the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it represented that said article was gelatin, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not gelatin, but was a mixture composed in part of glue. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture composed in part of glue, prepared in imitation of gelatin, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, gelatin.

On November 6, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs.

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

8683. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Thomas R. Pugh and Joseph W. Pugh (Wilmot Oil Mill). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12479. I. S. Nos. 6887-r, 12034-r.)

On or about August 6, 1920, 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 Thomas R. Pugh and Joseph W. Pugh, copartners, trading as the Wilmot Oil Mill, Wilmot, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 3 and 18,

1919, from the State of Arkansas into the States of Missouri and Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal which was misbranded.

Examination of the shipments showed that the sacks were unlabeled.

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 November 1, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

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

8684. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Memphis Cotton Hull & Fibre Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12483. I. S. No. 10927-r.)

On or about September 8, 1920, 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 Memphis Cotton Hull & Fibre Co., a corporation, having a place of business at Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendant company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 3, 1919, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 34.40 per cent protein, 5.50 per cent nitrogen, and at least 34 per cent cottonseed hulls.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed hulls, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Cotton Seed Meal" and "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 36.00% * * * Nitrogen 5.75%," 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 said article consisted wholly of cottonseed meal, and that it 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 said article consisted wholly of cottonseed meal and 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, said article did not consist wholly of cottonseed meal, but consisted in part of cottonseed hulls, and said article did contain less than 36 per cent of protein and less than 5.75 per cent of nitrogen.

On September 16, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

8685. Misbranding of Brazilian Balm. U. S. * * * v. 18 Bottles, 54 Bottles, and 21 Bottles of Brazilian Balm. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12510. I. S. No. 8550-r. S. No. C-1827.)

On or about March 17, 1920, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles, 25-cent size, 54 bottles, 50-cent size,