

9030 (Supplement to Notice of Judgment 8031). Misbranding of Prescription 1000 External and Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 * * * External * * * and 7 Dozen Bottles of * * * Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10520, 10533. I. S. Nos. 15015-j, 15016-r. S. Nos. E-1505, E-1514.)

On January 5, 1921, a notice of judgment was issued, covering the product referred to in the above heading, as Notice of Judgment 8031. The heading of said notice of judgment should have included a reference to Food and Drugs No. 10520. The United States attorney consolidated the proceedings arising under the two Food and Drug numbers referred to above into one action, and on January 13, 1920, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered as stated in Notice of Judgment 8031.

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

9031. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles * * * and 7 Dozen Bottles * * * of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10802, 10803. I. S. Nos. 7711-r, 7714-r. S. Nos. C-1337, C-1338.)

On July 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles and 7 dozen bottles, more or less, of Big G, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 30, 1918, and May 20, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the cartons containing the product bore a label stating that said product was a compound of borated goldenseal, whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels on the cartons, containers, and bottles in which the article was shipped, and the circulars accompanying said article, represented that it was a compound of borated goldenseal, which said labels and statements were fraudulent in that the article contained no goldenseal.

On November 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

9032. Misbranding of BRSCO. U. S. * * * v. 447 Bottles * * * of BRSCO. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10814, 10815, 10816. I. S. Nos. 7712-r, 7713-r, 7715-r, 7716-r, 7717-r, 7718-r. S. Nos. C-1343, C-1344, C-1346.)

On July 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 447 bottles, more or less, of BRSCO, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped between October 26, 1918, and April 23, 1919, by the Brsco Medicine Co., a copartnership, composed of E. H. Cook, Edgar Briscoe, B. G. Dowell, and J. J. Riner, Nowata, Okla., and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation