

On June 11, 1919, 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.*

7449. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 30 Cases * * * of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10575. I. S. No. 15035-r. S. No. E-1533.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 30 cases, each containing 30 pounds of butter, consigned by Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 29, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Greenfield Creamery Butter Morris & Company Distributors."

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Greenfield Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On July 23, 1919, the said Morris & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled and reconditioned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

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

7450. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Dozen Bottles of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10428. I. S. No. 12930-r. S. No. E-1442.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 1½ dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of an alcoholic solution of copaiba, camphor, and volatile oils, among which oil of lavender was indicated.