

ages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers' Creamery Co., Livingston, Mont., March 2, 1926, and transported from the State of Montana into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat content had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On March 24, 1926, Frye & Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be repacked under the supervision of this department to conform with the law.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14240. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20975. I. S. No. 10504-x. S. No. W-1919.)

On March 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Grassrange Creamery Co., Grassrange, Mont., about February 19, 1926, and transported from the State of Montana into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7, paragraph 2, of the said act, in that it was deficient in milk fat content.

On March 19, 1926, the Grassrange Creamery Co., Grassrange, Mont., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act, the terms of said bond requiring that the product be conditioned under the supervision of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14241. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. H. C. Christians Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19723. I. S. Nos. 24254-v, 24257-v, 24258-v.)

On February 27, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 H. C. Christians Co., a corporation, trading at Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in two consignments, on or about June 15 and 20, 1925, respectively, from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Edel's Trade Mark 'Bee Hive' Butter * * * One Pound Net Weight." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Ayrshire Brand * * * Creamery Butter * * * Sold By H. C. Christians Co. Johnson Creek, Wis. * * * Contents 1 Pound Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Butter" "One Pound Net Weight" or "Contents 1 Pound Net," as the case might be, borne on the packages containing the article, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the said article was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and that the packages each contained 1 pound net thereof, and for the further

reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and that the packages each contained 1 pound net thereof, whereas it did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat but did contain a less amount, and the said packages contained less than 1 pound net of butter. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 22, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14242. Adulteration and misbranding of feed. U. S. v. Hales & Hunter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19670. I. S. Nos. 9119-v, 9120-v.)

On September 26, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 Hales & Hunter Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, namely, on or about August 13 and October 30, 1924, respectively, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of quantities of feed which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Hales & Edwards Company, of Chicago, Ill., Guarantees this Greeno Feed * * * to be compounded from the following ingredients: Alfalfa And Molasses."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that substances, to wit, ground screenings and other foreign materials, with respect to one of the shipments, and oat hulls and ground screenings, with respect to the other shipment, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for a feed compounded solely from alfalfa and molasses, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Compounded from the following ingredients: Alfalfa And Molasses," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was compounded solely from alfalfa and molasses, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was compounded solely from alfalfa and molasses, whereas it was compounded in part from other ingredients, in that one of the shipments contained ground screenings and other foreign materials, and the other shipment contained oat hulls and ground screenings, which other ingredients were not declared on the tag.

On April 22, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14243. Misbranding of Bowman's abortion remedy. U. S. v. 9 Boxes of Bowman's Abortion Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20410. I. S. No. 2403-x. S. No. C-4816.)

On September 4, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 boxes, 9½ pounds each, of Bowman's abortion remedy, at Hastings, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Erick Bowman Remedy Co., Owatonna, Minn., in two consignments, on or about August 15 and 17, 1925, respectively, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Inside of flap of carton) "Bowman's Abortion Remedy" and "This Package contains one 9½-pound treatment of Bowman's Abortion Remedy. Read The directions carefully before administering."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of brown sugar and