

condemnation of 811 cases, each containing 48 tins of alleged sweetened condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1918, by the Lake Mills Milk Co., Lake Mills, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Quality Always J M Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed [animal] substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Condensed Milk," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was normal condensed milk, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a thickened and coagulated condensed milk.

On March 19, 1919, J. Menist Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the truth of the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be sold, used, or disposed of for fertilizer or other similar or manufacturing purposes other than for human or animal consumption.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7006. Adulteration and misbranding of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 1,000 Cases of * * * Alleged Sweetened Condensed Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9543. I. S. No. 14337-r. S. No E-1186.)

On December 20, 1918, 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 1,000 cases, each containing 48 cans of alleged sweetened condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 6, 1918, by the Litchfield Creamery Co., Litchfield, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Litchfield Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, manufactured by Litchfield Creamery Co., Litchfield, Ill., U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Condensed Milk," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was normal condensed milk, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was, to wit, a thickened and coagulated condensed milk.

On February 11, 1919, the said Litchfield Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the truth of the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product

should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, and that the portion found unfit for food should be destroyed or denatured and the good portion released to said claimant.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7007. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sassafras. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cans of Alleged Oil of Sassafras. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9544. I. S. No. 13640-r. S. No. E-1190.)

On December 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on February 10, 1919, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of two cans of alleged oil of sassafras at Linden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 30, 1918, by J. B. Johnson, Hildebran, N. C., and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans were marked with the letter "S" and the article was sold by the shipper to the consignee in person, and represented verbally by said shipper to be pure oil of sassafras.

Adulteration of the article, considered as a drug, was alleged in the amended libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of the investigation of the article, and for the further reason that the strength and purity of the said article were below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold. Adulteration of the article, considered as a food, was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, synthetic oil of sassafras, had been mixed and packed therewith, thereby reducing, lowering, and injuriously affecting its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for pure oil of sassafras.

Misbranding of the article, considered as a drug, was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, pure oil of sassafras. Misbranding of the article, considered as a food, was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the (distinctive) name of, another article, to wit, pure oil of sassafras, and for the further reason that the verbal representation that the article was pure oil of sassafras was false and misleading in that it represented to the purchaser that the product was pure oil of sassafras, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article purporting to be pure oil of sassafras was not oil of sassafras, but was a product other than pure oil of sassafras, to wit, a product to which had been added, and with which had been mixed and packed a substance, to wit, synthetic oil of sassafras. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement and representation that the article was pure oil of sassafras were false and misleading and misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that it was pure oil of sassafras, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product to which had been added, and with which had been mixed and packed, a substance, to wit, synthetic oil of sassafras.

On March 13, 1919, James B. Johnson, Hickory, N. C., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in