

7 and August 24, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Kumfort Laboratories Elberton, Georgia W. B. Nethery, Ph. G. \* \* \* Grape Crystals."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it contained saccharine, which reduced and injuriously affected its quality, in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharine, which rendered it injurious to health.

It was further alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraphs 2 and 4, of said act, in that it was labeled with the intent of deceiving the public, and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 11, 1926, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14846. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21439. I. S. No. 10711-x. S. No. W-2050.)

On November 15, 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 Prairie City Creamery Co., Prairie City, Oreg., on or about November 7, 1926, and transported from the State of Oregon 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 under food of said act, in that it was deficient in milk fat content.

On January 14, 1927, the W. E. Turner 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 good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14847. Misbranding of meat and/bone scrap. U. S. v. 28 Sacks of Meat and Bone Scrap, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21448, 21454. I. S. Nos. 976-x, 977-x. S. No. W-2054.)

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 111 sacks of meat and bone scrap, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Berg Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., about May 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Berg's 55%" (or "50%") "Protein Poultry Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00%" (or "50.00%") "\* \* \* Manufactured By The Berg Company Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was deficient in protein and was misbranded, in that the statements "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00%" or "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00%," as the case might be, borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 26, 1927, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*