

false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. 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, since the statement made was incorrect.

On July 20, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22712. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. 20 Cases, et al., of Whisky. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 32040, 32076. Sample nos. 60658-A, 60660-A.)

These cases involved shipments of alleged bourbon whisky that consisted of diluted alcohol obtained by the fermentation of molasses.

On March 1 and March 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases containing 16-ounce bottles, and 11 cases containing 8-ounce bottles of whisky, at Seattle, Wash., and 209 cases containing 8-ounce bottles of whisky, at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various consignments, on or about January 16, January 18, and February 1, 1934, respectively, by the Edward J. Goldie Importation Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "J. R. B. Bourbon Whisky Rectified Bottled by Edward J. Goldie Importation Co., San Francisco, Calif. Contents 16 Ozs. [or "Contents 8 Ozs.]" 90 Proof."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, namely, diluted alcohol obtained by the fermentation of molasses, had been substituted for bourbon whisky.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Bourbon Whiskey", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, "Bourbon Whisky." Misbranding of the 16-ounce size, and a portion of the 8-ounce size 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, since neither statement was expressed in terms of liquid measure and the statement "16 Ozs." was not expressed in terms of the largest unit in the package.

On April 19 and April 23, 1934, the Edward J. Goldie Importation Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$4,000, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department so that it conform to the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22713. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Whisky. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32043. Sample no. 60659-A.)

This case involved a shipment of alleged whisky that consisted of diluted alcohol obtained by the fermentation of molasses.

On March 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cases of whisky at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 3 and February 6, 1934, by the United Liquor Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Old Frisco Times * * * Whiskey 80 Proof Rectified 16 ounces United Liquor Company * * * Product Bottled by Alpha Distributing Company San Francisco, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, diluted alcohol obtained by the fermentation of molasses, had been substituted for whisky.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Whiskey" on the bottle label, was false and misleading; for the further reason that it was labeled so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, "Whiskey."

On April 19, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22714. Adulteration and misbranding of Scotch whisky. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Scotch Whisky. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32066. Sample no. 47016-A.)

This case involved a shipment of alleged Scotch whisky which consisted of a mixture, made in the United States, of dilute alcohol and a small proportion of Scotch whisky.

On March 7, 1934, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of alleged Scotch whisky at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 1, 1934, by the Boston Drug & Beverage Co., from Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Vat 6 Old Scotch Whisky A Blend [picture of a bust of a Scotchman in native garb]."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that alcohol had been mixed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Old Scotch Whisky" and the design purporting to be a bust of a Scotchman in native garb, borne on the label, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, "Old Scotch Whisky."

On May 24, 1934, the Boston Drug & Beverage Corporation, Boston, Mass., 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22715. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Delta Valley Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$29. (F. & D. no. 32085. Sample nos. 29520-A, 29522-A, 38418-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of butter that contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat. No declaration of the quantity of the contents appeared on the packages containing one lot.

On May 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Delta Valley Creamery Co., a corporation, Delta, Utah, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 8 and August 8, 1933, from the State of Utah into the State of California, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Butter—Keep Cool."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the