

14760. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 170 Bags of Rice. Decree entered, ordering product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21327. I. S. No. 4836-x. S. No. E-5880.)

On or about October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 170 bags of rice, at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 21, 1926, Stebbins & Co., San Juan, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property, it was adjudged by the court that the allegations of the libel be taken as admitted, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and that its subsequent sale be permitted only after its inspection by this department and certification to the court that it is fit for human consumption.

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

14761. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17575. I. S. No. 2120-v. S. No. E-4418.)

On June 26, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 8 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Freeport Cooperative Creamery Co., Hastings, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped from Hastings, Mich., June 16, 1923, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a product deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, for the further reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been abstracted.

On August 31, 1923, Emil A. Sauer, Buffalo, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of the court was entered, condemning the product as misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if it be reworked, repacked or relabeled, that it be done under the supervision of this department.

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

14762. Adulteration and misbranding of camphor spirit, nitre spirit, iron tincture, and antiseptic iodine solution. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Bottles Camphor Spirit, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20837, 20838, 20839, 20840. I. S. Nos. 6719-x, 6720-x, 6721-x, 6723-x. S. No. E-5634.)

On February 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of camphor spirit, 5 dozen bottles of nitre spirit, 4 dozen bottles of iron tincture and 14 dozen bottles of antiseptic iodine solution, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the W. H. Crawford Co., from Baltimore, Md., in part on or about September 20, 1925, and in part on or about November 15, 1925, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled, variously: "Spirits Camphor," "Spirits Nitre," "Tincture Iron 62% Alcohol," "Antiseptic Iodine Solution * * * 83% Alcohol."