Misbranding was alleged for the 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 September 20, 1929, the Belmont Creamery Co., Belmont, Wis., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16824. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 93 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24051. I. S. No. 08610. S. No. 2113.)

On or about July 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 93 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., consigned about July 5, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped by the North American Creameries (Inc.), Paynesville, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted in whole or in part for butter, which the said article purported to be, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, providing that butter contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On July 25, 1929, the North American Creameries (Inc.), Paynesville, Minn., having appeared as claimant for the property, 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16825. Adulteration of Craig Healing Springs water. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Craig Healing Springs Water. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23898. I. S. No. 05474. S. No. 2100.)

On or about July 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, 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 19 cases of Craig Healing Springs water at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Craig Healing Springs Hotel (Inc.), from Craig Healing Springs, Va., on or about June 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of West Virginia, 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 wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On October 7, 1929, no appearance having been entered, a decree was entered ordering that the product be poured out by the United States marshal, and the bottles returned to J. C. Hennan, Huntington, W. Va.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*