

Sugar Creek Creamery Co., a corporation, Danville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 21, 1924, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by law.

On March 2, 1926, a jury having been waived, the case came on for trial before the court upon a statement of facts by each party. Judgment was entered by the court, finding the defendant guilty and assessing a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14197. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 714 Boxes of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.
(F. & D. No. 20935. S. No. E-5665.)

On or about March 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of 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 the seizure and condemnation of 714 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Winchester, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Fruit Growers, Inc., from Wenatchee, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Winesap Fancy Blue Goose."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which rendered the said article injurious to health.

On March 31, 1926, the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corp., Winchester, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it not be sold, except to a purchaser who would contract to peel the apples before using, nor otherwise disposed of until the excess of arsenic had been removed.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14198. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 756 Boxes of Apples. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.
(F. & D. No. 20937. S. No. E-5667.)

On or about March 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of 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 the seizure and condemnation of 756 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Winchester, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wenatchee District Cooperative Assoc., from Wenatchee, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled: "Winesap Jim Hill."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which rendered it injurious to health.

On March 31, 1926, the Winchester Cold Storage Co., Inc., Winchester, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it not be sold, except to a purchaser who would contract to peel the apples before using, nor otherwise disposed of until the excess of arsenic had been removed.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*