

health", "3 a day is the healthy way", "Clears Complexion", "Aids Digestion", and "Eliminates Constipation."

On July 19, 1933, no claim or answer having been filed to the first libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the court ordered that the 2 boxes that had been seized by the marshal be destroyed. On July 27, 1933, Chocco Yeast, Inc., Springfield, Mass., having appeared as claimant in the remaining case and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation 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, conditioned that it be made to conform with the Federal Food and Drugs Act under the supervision of this Department.

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

**21283. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 338 Crates of Cabbage. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 30675. Sample no. 42058-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of cabbage that was found to bear arsenic in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On June 5, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 338 crates of cabbage consigned by Sugar Land Industries, Sugar Land, Tex., at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 28, 1933, from Sugar Land, Tex., 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 contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On June 15, 1933, Sugar Land Industries, a Texas corporation, having appeared as claimant 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,690, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States or of the State of Colorado.

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

**21284. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to a charitable institution. (F. & D. no. 30489. Sample no. 32272-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress.

On May 3, 1933, 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 eight tubs of butter at New York, N.Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20, 1933, by the Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co., of Cleaves, Iowa, in a pool car shipped from Iowa Falls, Iowa, to New York, N.Y., 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 product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On June 29, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that as much of the butter as was fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution.

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

**21285. Adulteration of apple chops. U. S. v. 30 Sacks of Apple Chops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30497. Sample no. 39993-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of apple chops that contained dirt, also filth from insect and rodent infestation. Analysis of the article showed that it contained arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.