

On September 18, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

**21470. Misbranding of cottonseed screenings. U. S. v. The Greenville Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 30152. Sample no. 19804-A.)**

Samples of cottonseed screenings taken from the shipment on which this case was based were found to contain less than 43 percent of protein, the amount declared on the label.

On June 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Greenville Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Greenville, Tex., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 19, 1932, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed screenings which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43% \* \* \* Choctaw Sales Company \* \* \* Kansas City, Missouri."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained less than 43 percent of protein, namely, not more than 37.5 percent of protein.

On September 25, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

**21471. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 23 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 31071. Sample no. 40318-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 or about August 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 1, 1933, by Litchfield Produce Co., from Litchfield, Minn., 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 August 22, 1933, S. S. Borden Co., Chicago, Ill., 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 in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this Department.

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

**21472. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 30723. Sample no. 29741-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 June 23, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cubes of butter at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 12, 1933, by T. B. Klock & Co., from Billings, Mont., 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 by weight of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On July 14, 1933, the Farmers' Union Creamery having appeared as claimant through H. L. Klock, agent, and having admitted the allegations of the libel and 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 \$400, conditioned that it be reworked, under the supervision of this Department so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

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

**21473. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 56 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30907. Sample no. 32147-A.)**

This case involved a lot of imported tullibeas which were infested with worms.

On July 28, 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 56 boxes of tullibeas at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Canada into the State of New York, arriving on or about May 24, 1933, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Yell—Product of Canada."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On August 17, 1933, 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.*

**21474. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. One Hundred and Forty-two 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30921. Sample no. 50105-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and forty-two 1-pound cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 24, 1933, by F. P. Long & Co., from St. Michaels, Md., 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 of a filthy animal substance.

On August 24, 1933, 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.*

**21475. Adulteration of tub butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 30909. Sample no. 40700-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 July 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 4, 1933, by W. H. Thiede, from Richland Center, Wis., 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 July 19, 1933, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., 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