

that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws, it having been found by the court that the article could be brought into compliance with the law by washing to remove the poisonous ingredient.

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

21754. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 31101. Sample no. 40329-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 29, 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 14 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7, 1933, by the Meridean Co-op Creamery Co., from Meridean, 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 September 12, 1933, Leserman Bros., 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 to be reworked, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

21755. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 130 Cartons of Canned Tomato Catsup. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31260. Sample no. 50237-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned tomato catsup that was found to contain excessive mold.

On or about October 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 130 cartons of tomato catsup at Chillicothe, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1933, by C. F. Bonsor Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crimson Queen Brand * * * Catsup."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an analysis showed the presence of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 14, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21756. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14,280 Pounds of Apples. Product released under bond, conditioned that poisonous or deleterious substances be removed. (F. & D. no. 31307. Sample no. 52554-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples that were found to bear excessive lead and arsenic spray residue.

On October 17, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14,280 pounds of apples at Columbus, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 13, 1933, by the Wathena Fruit Growers & Produce Co., from Wathena, Kans., 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 added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, namely, excessive lead and arsenic spray, which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 11, 1933, Harry Kaplan, Columbus, Nebr., claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a