

Scranton, Pa., 8 cartons of butter at Kingston, Pa., 10 cartons of butter at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and 75 boxes of butter at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various shipments, on or about June 12, June 25, and July 27, 1935, by the Paul A. Schulze Co., from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Portions of the article were labeled in part: "Clover Springs \* \* \* Butter" [or "Sunshine Valley Country Roll Butter"] \* \* \* Distributed by Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance. Adulteration of a portion of the article was alleged for the further reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter.

Misbranding of the said portion was alleged for the reason that it was labeled "Butter", which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On November 22 and December 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared for the lots seized at Pittsburgh, Kingston, and Wilkes-Barre, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the said lots be destroyed. The decrees authorized the marshal to sell the lots seized at Kingston and Scranton, Pa., for inedible grease and directed that he oversee its disposition for such purpose.

On April 21, 1936, the Paul A. Schulze Co. having appeared as claimant for the lots seized at Scranton, and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the said lots be released under bond conditioned that the product be denatured by mixing and melting it with other grease so that it could not be used in any manner for human consumption.

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

**25434. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 30 Bushels and 39 Bushels of Pears. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36405, 36407. Sample nos. 83867-B, 84315-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of pears that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 17 and September 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 69 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 13 and August 25, 1935, by the South Haven Fruit Exchange, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by South Haven Fruit Exchange South Haven, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 1 and 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**25435. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 38 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36406. Sample no. 84336-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of pears that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 3, 1935, 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 38 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1935, by R. R. Hafer, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lakeshore Brand Packed by South Haven Fruit Exchange South Haven Mich 306 Clapp."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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