It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 14, 1930, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, a decree was entered ordering that the said 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 so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17691. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 190 Tubs of Butter. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. No. 24046. I. S. No. 09143. S. No. 2143.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On July 25, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 190 tubs of butter at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Paden Thompson Produce Co., Dodge City, Kans., July 15, 1929, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 2, 1929, the Paden Thompson Produce Co., a Kansas corporation, having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $3,500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17692. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 20 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25267. I. S. No. 3010. S. No. 3360.)

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 19, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles A. Helin, from Rockland, Me., August 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, 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 in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 10, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17693. Adulteration of apple flour. U. S. v. Ten 100-Pound Sacks, et al., of Apple Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24932. I. S. No. 385. S. No. 3277.)

Samples of apple flour from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain arsenic and lead, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On July 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 100-pound sacks and 5 boxes of apple flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Keller Lorenz, Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped from Spokane, Wash., on or about July 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Apple Flour * * * Manufactured by Campbell's Fruit Cereal Co., Spokane, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, namely, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 23, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17694. Adulteration of canned pie peaches. U. S. v. 245 Cases, et al., of Miona Brand Pie Peaches. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24089. I. S. Nos. 010433, 010434. S. No. 2341.)

Samples of canned pie peaches from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed, worm eaten, low-grade, and green peaches, also some worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On September 28, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 245 cases of No. 2 cans and 131 cases of No. 2½ cans of pie peaches, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. L. Houser Canning Co., from Fort Valley, Ga., on or about June 26, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Miona Brand Pie Peaches * * * Packed by W. L. Houser Canning Co., Fort Valley, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17695. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25261. I. S. No. 3002. S. No. 3331.)

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. E. French, from Center Barnstead, N. H., August 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, 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 in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 25, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17696. Adulteration of canned red raspberries. U. S. v. 87 Cases of Canned Red Raspberries. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24277. I. S. No. 024046. S. No. 2485.)

Samples of canned red raspberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain worms and insects, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.