the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On January 7, 1932, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Alberta Cooperative Creamery Association, a corporation, Alberta, Minn., alleging shipment by said company on or about April 21, 1931, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of quantities of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

On January 7, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $20.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19536. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 121 Crates of Cabbage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27357. I. S. No. 42952. S. No. 5566.)

Arsenic having been found on cabbage taken from the shipment herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On December 11, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 121 crates of cabbage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 4, 1931, by the South Carolina Produce Association, from Geraty, S. C., and had been transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Pennsylvania, 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, to wit, arsenic, which might render the article injurious to health.

On January 4, 1932, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19537. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. 247 Boxes of Tullibees. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27358. I. S. No. 39391. S. No. 5547.)

Samples of tullibees from the shipment herein described having been found to contain cysts, indicating infestation by parasitic worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On December 11, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 247 boxes of the said tullibees, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by Charles E. Griggs, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 11, 1931, from Chicago, Ill., and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, 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, wholly or in part, of a filthy animal substance, and for the further reason that it was a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On February 12, 1932, 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.*

19538. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 1,120 Cases, et al., of Tomato Puree. Decrees of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 26527, 26528, 26713, 26719, 26725. I. S. Nos. 11715, 11716, 11717, 11718, 11720. S. Nos. 4841, 4842, 4843, 4857, 4876.)

Samples of tomato puree taken from the various shipments herein described were found to contain excessive mold.

On June 24, June 25, and July 2, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agri-