terfat. On June 6, 1932, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $700, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act and all other laws.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19922. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (No. 10400-A. F. & D. No. 28355.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On May 12, 1932, 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 of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5, 1932, by the Verdigre Creamery Co., from Verdigre, Nebr., to New York, N. Y., 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 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 provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

Gude Bros., Kieffer Co., New York, N. Y., interposed a claim for the product as agent for the Verdigre Creamery Co., Verdigre, Nebr., admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree, and agreed that the product be reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat. On June 3, 1932, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $300, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act and all other laws.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19923. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (No. 201-A. F. & D. No. 28272.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned shrimp, samples of which were found to be in part decomposed.

On May 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 15, 1932, by the Texas Canners (Inc.), from Galveston, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., 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 partly of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 30, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19924. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 340 Crates of Celery. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (No. 18176-A. F. & D. No. 28405.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of celery which was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On May 31, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 340 crates of the said celery at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 17, 1932, by the American Fruit Growers, Los Angeles, Calif., (from Alla, Calif.) to Birmingham, Ala., and charging adulteration in violation of the food