$150, to insure compliance with the terms of the decree. It was further ordered that claimant, under the supervision of this Department, remove the candy from the original packages and destroy the packages.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20710. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Clarence A. Christy (Geo. A. Christy & Son). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. & D. no. 28183. I. S. nos. 29568, 34895, 39239, 39378, 39381.)

This case was based on the interstate shipment of quantities of oysters, samples of which were found to contain excessive water.

On December 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States an information against Clarence A. Christy, a member of a partnership trading as Geo. A. Christy & Son, Crisfield, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, between the dates of November 11 and November 21, 1931, from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, of quantities of oysters that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From Geo. A. Christy & Son * * * Crisfield, Maryland."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that oyster solids, a valuable constituent of the article, had been in part abstracted.

On January 25, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $100.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20711. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 41 Boxes, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29616, 29617, 29618. Sample nos. 26308-A, 26317-A, 26320-A.)

These cases involved shipments of apples that bore arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about November 25, November 29, and December 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 152 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 3 and November 11, 1932, by the Quick & Harris Co., in part from Yakima, Wash., and in part from Wiley City, Wash., to Baton Rouge, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Quick Brand Northwest Apples, Quick and Harris Co. Yakima."

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

On January 4, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20712. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 20 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 28351. Sample no. 1606-A.)

This action involved an interstate shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter provided by Congress.

On May 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 20 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tacoma, Wash., consigned by the American Produce Co., Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate com-