

vided, however, that the goods might be delivered to various charitable organizations in lieu of destruction.

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

21708. Adulteration of powdered pectin. U. S. v. 8¾ Pounds of Powdered Citrus Pectin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30894. Sample no. 39994-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of powdered pectin that was found to contain lead in an amount that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On August 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8¾ pounds of powdered citrus pectin at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 31, 1932, by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, from Chicago, Ill., 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 and deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 13, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21709. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30847. Sample no. 45759-A.)

This case involved a shipment of tullibeas that were infested with parasitic worms.

On July 12, 1933, 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 10 boxes of tullibeas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, 1933, by John Neumiller, from Williams, Minn., 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 animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On September 28, 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.

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

21710. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 6 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30837. Sample no. 40689-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter prescribed by Congress.

On July 6, 1933, 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 six tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 26, 1933, by the Goldfield Cooperative Creamery Association, from Goldfield, Iowa, 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 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On September 27, 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.

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