

be released under bond conditioned that it would not be disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws. The product was relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

23200. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33502. Sample no. 17698-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1934, by C. H. Hall, from Magnolia, Del., 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 added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might render it harmful to health.

On October 4, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23201. Adulteration and misbranding of dog and cat food. U. S. v. 750 and 750 Cases of Dog and Cat Food. Decrees entered ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 33513, 33514. Sample nos. 413-B, 512-B.)

These cases involved a product represented to be a meat ration for dogs and cats. Analysis showed that it consisted largely of water, grain, waste animal tissue, with little or no fat or oil or vegetables, and no lean muscular tissue; and that it contained much less protein and fat and more crude fiber than declared on the label.

On September 18 and September 19, 1934, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,500 cases of dog and cat food at Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and August 27, 1934, by the Doyle Packing Co. (from Los Angeles, Calif.), and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Strongheart Brand Meat Rations Dog and Cat Food * * * Packed by Doyle Packing Co., Los Angeles, U. S. A."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance consisting largely of water, with little or no meat present, had been substituted for "Meat Rations", which the article purported to be; and in that it was mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "Meat Rations * * * Guaranteed Fat 3.90 Fibre .50 Protein 7.02 * * * Contains Selected Meat * * * Vegetables and Oil, * * * The Essential Diet for Canines and Felines."

The Doyle Packing Co. appeared as claimant for the product. On October 8, 1934, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered in the case instituted in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department. On October 12, 1934, judgment was entered in the remaining case ordering the product released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

23202. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 17 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33551. Sample no. 16723-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On September 13, 1934, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 tubs of butter

at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 29, 1934, by the Dexter Creamery Co., from Dexter, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs act.

The article was alleged to be 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 Congress of March 4, 1923.

On September 26, 1934, the Dexter Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

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

23203. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 24 Baskets and 44 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33566, 33574. Sample nos. 5986-B, 17761-B, 17762-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 12 and September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 68 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by A. L. Richie, Riverton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 10 and September 12, 1934, from Riverton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On October 4, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23204. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 245 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33567. Sample no. 5977-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 245 bushel baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Indian Swan Orchard Co., Selbyville, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 9, 1934, from Selbyville, Del., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Swan Fruits Grown by Indian Swan Orchard Co., Selbyville, Del."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On September 18, 1934, Brant & Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimants for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be reconditioned. The apples were pared to remove the deleterious substances.

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

23205. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 53 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33568. Sample no. 5980-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1934, by Locust Grove Farm, from Westville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.