

On September 10, 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.*

23119. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 14 Boxes of Liberty Rolls. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33385. Sample no. 7320-B.)

This case involved a shipment of candy that was insect-infested.

On August 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 boxes of candy at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 15, 1934, by the Leaf Candy (Manufacturing) Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Liberty Rolls Manufactured by The Leaf Candy Mfg. Co., Inc., New York."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

23120. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 29 Boxes of Lemon Coconut Bars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33386. Sample no. 7321-B.)

This case involved a shipment of candy that was insect-infested.

On August 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 boxes of candy at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 24, 1934, by the Virginia Peanut Products Co., Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lemon Coconut Bars Virginia Peanut Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

23121. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 84 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. no. 33389. Sample no. 4868-B.)

This case involved a shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On August 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 84 cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1934, by Winstead-Bloxom-Jones Co., Inc., from Newport News, Va., 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 whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On September 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

23122. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Can and 2 Cans of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33403, 33451. Sample nos. 2824-B, 3201-B.)

These cases involved shipments of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent of milk fat. The article was also found to be filthy.

On August 17 and 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of butter

at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned about August 14 and August 20, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by C. P. Gevedon, from Panama, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance; and 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 prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

No claim having been entered for the property and the consignee having recommended that, in view of its perishable nature, it be destroyed immediately, judgments were entered nunc pro tunc as of August 20 and 23, 1934, ordering that it be destroyed.

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

23123. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Tins of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33404. Sample no. 6548-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained rodent and human hairs, mold, larvae, and other filth.

On August 15, 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 two tins, containing 177 pounds of butter, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 6, 1934, by the Richmond Hide & Fur Co., from Richmond, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

23124. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 33405. Sample no. 7255-B.)

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

On August 22, 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 22 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 13, 1934, by the Fauquier Creameries, Inc., from Marshall, Va., 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 August 31, 1934, the Fauquier Creameries, Inc., 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 a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

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

23125. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33416. Sample no. 7286-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On August 20, 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 one barrel of crab meat at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1934, by Rollins, Carmines & Co., from Hampton, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.