lamb * * * for the proper growth of dogs and cats", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On June 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

25936. Adulteration and misbranding of wine grape sirup. U. S. v. 176 Cases and 33 Cases of Wine Grape Syrup. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 37094, 37095. Sample nos. 41222-B, 41223-B.)

This product consisted of a mixture of dextrose, sucrose, tartaric acid, and approximately 25 percent of concentrated grape juice which was sold as wine

grape sirup. A portion also contained artificial color.

On January 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 209 cases, each containing 12 cans of wine grape sirup, at Le Center, Minn., consigned in part by Wine Syrup Ltd., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 17, 1935, and in part by Crooks Terminal, from Chicago, Ill., on or about December 2, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "California wine grape syrup Dry Burgundy [or "Sweet Port"] Type Makes one gallon delicious wine"; (case) "From Wine Syrup Limited, Los Angeles, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of dextrose, sucrose, and tartaric acid—and in the case of the Burgundy, artificial color—had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower its quality; and in that a mixture had been substituted in part for wine grape sirup. The Burgundy was alleged to be further adulterated in that it was mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "Wine Grape Syrup * * * Makes one gallon delicious Wine", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 22, 1936, the Spors Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

25937. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 20 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37249. Sample no. 48290-B.)

This case involved a shipment of crab apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On December 5, 1935, 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 20 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 13, 1935, by Wm. F. Clark, from Lawrence, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hyslop Crabs Wm. F. Clark Lawrence Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 3, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

25938. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 14 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37250. Sample no. 47391-B.)

This case involved a shipment of crab apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.