

26387. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Sixty-eight 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38074. Sample no. 6711-C.)

This case involved crab meat that contained filth.

On July 16, 1936, 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 sixty-eight 1-pound cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 13, 1936, by St. Mary's Seafood Co., from Morgan City, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 13, 1936, 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.*

26388. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. One Barrel of Claw Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38075. Sample no. 6722-C.)

This case involved crab meat that contained filth.

On or about July 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1936, by the Paul Zibilich Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was contaminated with fecal *Bacillus coli*.

On November 13, 1936, 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.*

26389. Adulteration of whitefish. U. S. v. 2, 7, and 8 Boxes of Whitefish. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38078, 38131, 38132. Sample nos. 8804-C, 9014-C, 9015-C.)

These cases involved whitefish that were infested with worms.

On July 13 and 31, 1936, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District and the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 boxes of whitefish at Brooklyn, N. Y., and 10 boxes of whitefish at New York, N. Y., consigned by A. Straker, Montreal, Quebec, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 8 and July 29, 1936, from Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "A. Straker, Montreal, Que."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On July 24, August 12, and September 14, 1936, 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.*

26390. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Two 10-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38079, 38080, 38082. Sample nos. 5078-C, 5079-C, 5102-C.)

These cases involved cream that was decomposed.

On July 13 and July 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of three 10-gallon cans of cream at St. Paul, Minn., and three 5-gallon cans and two 10-gallon cans of cream at Lakeville, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, July 9, and July 10, 1936, in various shipments, by C. C. Wedell from Radisson, Wis.; by A. A. Kraft from Karlsruhe, N. Dak.; by Hans Woldseth from Edmore, N. Dak.; by Daniel Bushhausen from Ravenna, Nebr.; by F. W. Rose from Gothenburg, Nebr.; by El. J. Schmeeckle from Cozad, Nebr.; by Magnus Jensen from Rockham, S. Dak.; and by John F. Kinsley from Salem, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was decomposed.

On September 4, 1936, no claimant having appeared, decrees were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

26391. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 57 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 38083. Sample nos. 56877-B, 56878-B.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On or about July 14, 1936, 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 57 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1936, by the Farmers Marketing Association, from Columbus, Ind., 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 March 4, 1923.

On July 29, 1936, the Farmers Marketing Association, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be reworked.

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

26392. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 370 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 38084. Sample no. 59252-B.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On July 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 370 cubes of butter at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 25, 1936, by the Linwood Creamery Co., from Wichita, Kans., 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 March 4, 1923.

On July 21, 1936, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of until it was brought up to the legal standard.

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

26393. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 628 Boxes of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 38085. Sample no. 3031-C.)

This case involved apples that were contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On July 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 628 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 9, 1936, by Mrs. Elizabeth Toll, from Milton, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Extra Fancy Winesap * * * Shields Fruit Co. Inc. Free-water Oregon Produce of USA."

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

On July 28, 1936, Charles Milne, Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

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