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

On September 25, 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.*

26426. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 25 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38178. Sample no. 7879–C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat that contained filth.

On August 12, 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 25 pounds of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1936, by John T. Handy from Crisfield, Md., 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 September 1, 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.*

26427. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 60 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38174. Sample no. 7942–C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat that contained filth.

On August 12, 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 60 pounds of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1936, by White & Nelson from Hoopersville, Md., 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 September 1, 1936, no claimant having appeared, decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26428. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38175. Sample no. 16352–C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat that contained filth.

On August 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1936, by the Sanitary Crab Co., from Colonial Beach, 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 animal substance.

On September 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, default decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26429. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 7 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38187 to 38191, incl. Sample nos. 8628–C to 8632–C, incl.)

These cases involved canned sardines that contained an excessive amount of lead.

On August 19, 1936, the United States attorneys for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cases of canned sardines at New York, N. Y., and 2 cases of canned sardines at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 21, 1936, by Coelho Bros., from Providence, R. I., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and

Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Skinless and Boneless Portuguese Sardines * * * Greatness Brand."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On September 2 and September 18, 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.*

26430. Adulteration of raspberries. U. S. v. 129 Pails of Raspberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38196. Sample no. 11621-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of raspberries that were infested with maggots.

On August 20, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 129 pails of raspberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 13, 1936, by the H. A. Johnson Co., from Van Buren, Maine, 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 vegetable substance.

On September 14, 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.*

26431. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. v. 17 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38197. Sample no. 5888-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of cherries that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 5, 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 17 crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1936, by George Bolling, from Traverse City, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 2, 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.*

26432. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 25 Cubes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. no. 38198. Sample no. 3747-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On August 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cubes of butter at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 27, 1936, by the Wilcox Produce Co., from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration and misbranding 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.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Butter", which was false and misleading and served to mislead and deceive the purchaser since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On August 15, 1936, Wilsey Bennett Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be brought up to the legal standard.

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