

in compliance with the law, particularly the Federal food and drugs act, and if not so sold that it be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18105. Adulteration and misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. 23 Cans of Oysters. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25387. I. S. No. 13446. S. No. 3679.)

Samples of oysters from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed and short in volume, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

On November 28, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cans of oysters, remaining in the original packages at Maysville, Ky., consigned November 20, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Castle Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Extra Selects Castle Packing Co. * * * Baltimore, Md. One Gallon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "One Gallon," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On April 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18106. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 307 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24174. I. S. Nos. 014952, 014954. S. No. 2413.)

Samples of canned sardines from the shipments herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

On October 22, and on or about December 9, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 325 cases, each containing 100 cans of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brawn Co., Portland, Me., on or about October 20, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Commercial Brand American Sardines * * * Packed by The Brawn Co., Portland, Me., U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was in process of decomposition.

On June 10, 1930, and January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18107. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25048. I. S. No. 6310. S. No. 3300.)

Samples of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to be deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Winona Creamery Co., Winona, Miss., on or about July 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs

act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Brookfield Pasteurized Creamery Butter * * * Distributed by Swift & Company, U. S. A., General Offices Chicago."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be; and for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of Congress of May (March) 4, 1923, which said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On September 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18108. Adulteration of Italian chestnuts. U. S. v. 17 Barrels, et al., of Italian Chestnuts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25509, 25528, 25529, 25530. I. S. Nos. 14508, 14509, 14511, 14512, 14515. S. Nos. 3804, 3828, 3829, 3830.)

Samples of Italian chestnuts from the shipments herein described having been found to be moldy, worm eaten, and rancid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

On or about December 31, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 17 barrels, 10 kegs, and 800 pounds of Italian chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the E. R. Muller Co., from New York, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about November 1, November 24, December 1, and December 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18109. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 600 Boxes of Greek String Figs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25307, 25328, 25329. I. S. Nos. 10937, 10938, 10941, 10942, 10959. S. Nos. 3574, 3599, 3600.)

Samples of Greek string figs from the shipments herein described having been found to be wormy, worm eaten, moldy, and sour, and to contain worm excreta, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about November 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 600 boxes of Greek string figs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sokol Co., from New York, N. Y., October 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Selected String Figs Packed and Shipped by Seideman & Seideman * * * Produce of Greece S. & S. Athena Brand."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 4, 1931, Sokol & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of judgment, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered against the 677 cases of the product that were seized, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be delivered to the claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

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