

La., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Orla Brand Standard Pack Tomatoes * * * Packed in Miami, Fla."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements on the label, "Standard Pack * * * Packed in Miami, Fla.", were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the goods were packed in Crystal Springs, Miss. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for such canned food, since it contained excessive peel, and the package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary, indicating that it fell below such standard.

On October 3, 1932, the Uddo-Taormina Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department, and further conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of until inspected and found to be in compliance with the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20304. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 50 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28868. Sample no. 22311-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On September 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jenkintown, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 31, 1932, by P. K. Hunt & Son, from Hampton, Va., from Fort Monroe, Va., to Jenkintown, Pa., 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 October 24, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20305. Misbranding of canned black-eyed peas and canned chili beans. U.S. v. 6¾ Cases of Canned Black-Eyed Peas, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. nos. 28721, 28722. Sample nos. 2423-A, 2424-A.)

These cases involved shipments of a quantity of canned black-eyed peas and a quantity of canned chili beans, both of which products were found to be short weight.

On August 20, 1932 and August 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6¾ cases of canned black-eyed peas and 217 cans of chili beans, remaining in the original packages at Roswell, N.Mex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about November 25, 1931, May 12, 1932, and June 1, 1932, respectively, by J. M. Radford Grocery Co., from Abilene, Tex., to Roswell, N.Mex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Can) "Woman's Club Blackeyed Peas [or "Chili Beans"] Net Contents 1 Lb. * *, * Universal Mfg. Co., Abilene, Texas."

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the statement on the labels, "Net Contents 1 Lb.", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the cans were short weight. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the products were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and con-

spicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the stated quantity was incorrect.

On October 11, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be relabeled and sold by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20306. Adulteration of butter. U.S. v. 19 Cartons of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 28907. Sample no. 20332-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter prescribed by Congress.

On September 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25, 1932, by the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., from Pana, Ill., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jersey Lily Brand Creamery Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was 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.

On October 13, 1932, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Pana, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reconditioning, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the law, State and Federal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20307. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 20 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28873. Sample no. 22318-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On September 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at West Palm Beach, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1932, by the Coston Co., Inc., from Hampton, Va., to West Palm Beach, Fla., 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 October 11, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20308. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U.S. v. 70 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 28260, 28261, 28291. Sample nos. 2027-A, 2028-A, 2031-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of canned shrimp, samples of which were found to be partially decomposed.

On May 12 and May 18, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of a total of 245 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Biloxi Canning & Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about October 7, 1931, and in