

of butter that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "One Pound Net Weight Farmfield Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Fine Creamery Butter."

Adulteration of the product was charged under the allegations that it was a product that contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat and that it was a product which had been substituted for butter.

On February 14, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25622. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 250 Cartons of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 36438. Sample no. 43311-B.)

This case involved canned salmon which was in part decomposed.

On September 25, 1935, 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 250 cartons of canned salmon at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1935, by the Kelley-Clarke Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Harvest Brand Alaska Pink Salmon * * * Packed for Wm. W. McBride Co., Seattle, Wash., Distributors."

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

On November 18, 1935, the Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25623. Misbranding of bone and meat scrap. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Bone & Meat Scrap. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36440. Sample no. 8345-B.)

This case involved a shipment of bone and meat scrap that contained less protein than declared on the label.

On or about October 1, 1935, 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 140 bags of bone and meat scrap at Derwood, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 13, 1935, by Norton & Co., from Washington, D. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bone & Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50% * * * Manufactured by Norton & Co., Washington, D. C."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Protein 50%", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On December 17, 1935, 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.*

25624. Adulteration and misbranding of alfalfa meal. U. S. v. 120 Bags of Alfalfa Meal. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 36442. Sample no. 8347-B.)

This case involved a product sold as meal made from alfalfa leaf. Examination showed that it was not leaf meal and that it contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

On or about September 30, 1935, 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 120 bags of alfalfa meal at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1935, by the Saunders Mills, Inc., from Toledo, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Alfalfa Meal Leaf Velvet Brand * * * Manufactured by Saunders Mills, Inc. Toledo, Ohio."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that alfalfa meal had been substituted for alfalfa leaf meal which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the pur-

chaser: (Tag) "Alfalfa Meal Leaf Made Principally from Alfalfa Leaves Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 per cent * * * Crude Fibre, not more than 18.0 per cent."

On October 19, 1935, the Baltimore Feed & Grain Co., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled in conformity with the law.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25625. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 594 Bushels of Apples. Judgment of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that deleterious substances be removed. (F. & D. no. 36500. Sample no. 45059-B.)

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

On September 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 594 bushels of apples at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 20 and September 23, 1935, by the Quaker Bottom Orchard Co., from Proctorville, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libel charged that the apples were adulterated in that they contained added deleterious ingredients, namely, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered them dangerous to health.

On October 31, 1935, the Quaker Bottom Orchard Co., 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 apples be released under bond conditioned that they be rewashed in order to remove the arsenic and lead spray residue.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25626. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36571. Sample no. 39059-B.)

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

On or about September 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bushels of apples at Pampa, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on September 12, 1935, by D. R. Brown (Standard Food Market), from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 24, 1935, 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.*

25627. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Tub of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36586. Sample no. 39875-B.)

This case involved butter samples of which were found to contain maggots, portions of insects, rodent hair, mold, and dirt.

On October 11, 1935, 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 tub of butter at Baltimore, Md., consigned by William O. Redman, Petersburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1935, from the State of West Virginia into the State of Maryland, 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 animal substance.

On November 19, 1935, 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.*