27458. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39641. Sample no. 22969–C.)

This case involved crab meat that contained filth.

On May 14, 1937, 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 two barrels of canned crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1937, by South Carolina Seafoods Corporation, from Beaufort, S. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: (Tag) "From South Carolina Seafoods Corp. Beaufort S. C."

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

On June 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27459. Adulteration of bran. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Bran. Decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39648. Sample no. 35093–C.)

This product was infested with live mites and weevils, was decomposed, discolored, caked, and moldy, and had a strong ammoniacal odor.

On May 22, 1937, 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 200 bags of bran at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1937, by P. A. Barry from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Matarazzo Brasil S. Paulo Product of Brazil Matarazzo New York."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared and the marshal having represented that the product was in a highly combustible and dangerous condition, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed immediately.

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

27460. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Box of Claw Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39640. Sample no. 22962–C.)

This case involved crab meat that was filthy.

On May 14, 1937, 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 box of claw crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1936, by L. P. Maggioni & Co., from Savannah, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "L. P. Maggioni & Co. Savannah, Ga."

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

On June 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27461. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 19 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 39665. Sample no. 26282–C.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On May 7, 1937, 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 19 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26, 1937, by O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co. from Shawnee, Okla., 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.