Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Irish Brand California Thompson Seedless Raisins, Rosenberg Bros. & Co. California."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, hydrocyanic acid, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On August 12, 1937, Rosenberg Bros. & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of this Department. The method of reconditioning adopted was to examine each 25-pound unit and destroy all raisins containing excessive hydrocyanic acid.

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

27670. Adulteration and misbranding of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 7⅓ Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39424. Sample No. 12797-C.)

This product was in part decomposed and also fell below the standard of fill of container promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture because of excessive packing medium, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard. The drained weight of the product was less than the weight declared on the label.

On April 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven and one-third cases of canned shrimp at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 3, 1937, by Griswold-Walker-Bateman Co. (for George H. Leslie & Co.) from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Doll Baby Brand Wet Pack Shrimp 5¾ Ozs. Best Quality L. C. Mays Co. Inc., Distributors, New Orleans, La."

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

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "5¾ Ozs." was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article in cans containing a less amount, since the average drained weight was less than the amount declared. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of fill of container promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture since it was slack-filled because of excessive packing medium, and the label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary indicating that it fell below such standard.

On August 2, 1937, 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.*

27671. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. Younglove & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 39470. Sample Nos. 23910-C, 29325-C.)

Samples of this product were found to contain worms.

On May 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Younglove & Co., Tacoma, Wash., alleging shipment by said company on or about October 6, October 21, and November 10, 1936, from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of quantities of canned huckleberries that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "B & H Brand Huckleberries Younglove & Company Tacoma, Wash."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On July 17, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $20 and costs.

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

27672. Misbranding of alfalfa leaf meal. U. S. v. The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 39478. Sample No. 657-C.)

This product contained less protein, less fat, less nitrogen-free extract, and more fiber than declared on the tag.

On May 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court