

cester, Mass., consigned July 10, 1936, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Beatrice Creamery Co., from Champaign, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Rose Farm Rolls Butter * * * Beatrice Creamery Company."

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, which the article purported to be.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, butter.

On August 17, 1936, the Beatrice Creamery Co., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of this Department, so that it contain at least 80 percent of butterfat.

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

26415. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 5 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 38122. Sample nos. 7789-C, 7790-C.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On July 29, 1936, 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 41 tubs of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8 and July 15, 1936, by the Lakeville Creamery Co. from Lakeville, Minn., and charging adulteration in violation of the act of March 4, 1923.

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.

On August 19, 1936, the Purity Creamery 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 brought up to the legal standard.

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

26416. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 2 Crates of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38125. Sample no. 9470-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of huckleberries that were infested with maggots.

On July 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two crates of fresh huckleberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 23, 1936, by F. S. Merlino, from Hamonton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 6, 1936, 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.*

26417. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 4 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38126. Sample no. 9471-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries that were infested with maggots.

On July 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four crates of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 23, 1936, by Kurt Bros., from Mount Carmel, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 6, 1936, 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.*

26418. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 97 Cans and 50 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38130. Sample no. 6737-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned crab meat that contained filth.

On July 30, 1936, 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 147 cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 27, 1936, by East End Fish & Oyster Co., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 11, 1936, 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.*

26419. Adulteration of canned crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38133. Sample no. 6661-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat that contained filth.

On or about August 1, 1936, 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 barrel of canned crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1936, by the J. H. Pelham Co., from Pascagoula, Miss., 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 animal substance.

On September 11, 1936, 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.*

26420. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38137. Sample no. 7521-C.)

This case involved crab meat that contained filth.

On August 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1936, by the Crisfield Packing Co., from Crisfield, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 30, 1936, 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.*

26421. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38138. Sample no. 7872-C.)

This case involved crab meat that contained filth.

On August 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1936, by Carol Dryden & Co., from Crisfield, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 30, 1936, 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.*