24879. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 33 Cases, et al., of Butter. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35468. Sample no. 28123–B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which contained mold and other extraneous matter.

On April 20, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 cases of butter at National Stock Yards, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 11, 1935, by Armour Creameries, from Elk City, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Quality Cloverbloom full cream butter."

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On September 10, 1935, Armour & Co., the sole intervenor, having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24880. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 145 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 35474. Sample no. 27722–B.)

This case involved a shipment of dried peaches which were in part insect-fested, decayed, or otherwise filthy and decomposed.

On May 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 145 boxes of dried peaches at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 11, 1934, by the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, from San Jose, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Yellow Ribbon Brand Peaches Packed by California Prune & Apricot Growers Ass'n, San Jose, Calif."

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

On July 24, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

24881. Adulteration of dried red peppers. U. S. v. 116 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35477. Sample no. 33112–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of dried red peppers which were in part moldy.

On May 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 116 baskets of dried red peppers at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 17, 1934, by R. Gerber & Co., from Chicago, Ill., 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 decomposed vegetable substance.

On July 31, 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.*

24882. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 900 Half Bags of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35625. Sample no. 26166–B.)

This case involved grapefruit which was in part decomposed and damaged by drying.

On April 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 900 half bags of grapefruit at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce

April 10, 1935, by F. N. Hicks, Inc., from Winter Garden, Fla., 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 decomposed vegetable substance, in that citrus fruit damaged by drying had been substituted wholly or in part for edible citrus fruit, which the article purported to be; and in that a valuable constituent, juice, had been wholly or in part extracted.

On May 22, 1935, no claimant appearing, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24883. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 47 Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35779, 35782, 35783, 35784, 35806, 35808, 36257. Sample nos. 39725–B, 39726–B, 39727–B, 39730–B, 39733–B, 39734–B, 39903–B.)

These cases involved crab meat that contained filth.

On July 6, 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 54 cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md. On July 8, July 12, and July 19, 1935, libels were filed against 2½ barrels of crab meat at New York, N. Y., one hundred and nineteen 1-pound cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., and 49 cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 3 and July 10, 1935, by Amory & Holloway, in part from Old Point Comfort, Va., and in part from Hampton, Va., and that it was adulterated 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 July 25, August 7, August 16, September 3, and September 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24884. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Thirty-five 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 35781. Sample no. 27774–B.)

This case involved crab meat that was contaminated with filth and was in part decomposed.

On July 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-five 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 3, 1935, by the Winstead-Bloxom-Jones Co., Inc., from Old Point Comfort, Va., 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 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

24885. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Sixteen 5-Gallon Cans, et al., of Cream. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35804, 35848, 35850, 35851, 35852, 35854 to 35859 incl., 36173. Sample nos. 28617–B, 28619–B, 28620–B, 28621–B, 28622–B, 28625–B, 37428–B, 37429–B, 37431–B, 37432–B, 37433–B, 37435–B.)

These cases involved cream which was filthy or decomposed or both filthy and decomposed.

Between the dates of July 11 and July 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and forty-six 5 gallon and 10-gallon cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 10 and July 23, 1935, in various shipments by B. H. Butterbaugh, Hancock, W. Va.; Herman Richard, Hancock, W. Va.; L. R.