costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this Department.

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

**21476. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 3 Barrels and 3 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 30914, 30915. Sample nos. 43417–A, 43420–A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to be filthy, examination showing that it contained fecal *B. coli.*

On July 22 and July 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of six barrels of crab meat in tins at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18 and July 19, 1933, by George A. Christy, from Crisfield, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On August 12, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21477. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 30841. Sample no. 43401–A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to be filthy, examination showing that it contained fecal *B. coli.*

On July 18, 1933, 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 one barrel of crab meat in tins at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1933, by White & Nelson, from Hoopersville, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On August 12, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21478. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Two Hundred and Forty-seven 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 30941. Sample no. 55355–A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On August 3, 1933, 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 two hundred and forty-seven 1-pound cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 1, 1933, by C. A. Loockerman, from Crisfield, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 24, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21479. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. no. 30724. Sample no. 33673–A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress. The article was also short weight and was falsely labeled as to the name of the manufacturer.

On or about July 5, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in