

apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4 and 5, 1933, by the Millburg Growers Exchange, from Benton Harbor, Mich., 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 contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 9, 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.*

21648. Adulteration of currants. U. S. v. 6 Crates, et al., of Currants. Decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30844, 30990. Sample nos. 45737-A, 45738-A.)

These cases involved shipments of currants that bore arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On July 1 and July 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 20 crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about June 28, 1933, and in part on or about June 29, 1933, by L. J. Rambo, from Bridgman, Mich., 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 contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 27, 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.*

21649. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 22 Dozen Glass Jugs and 54 Cases of Salad Oil. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31002, 31041. Sample nos. 55436-A, 55451-A.)

Sample jugs of salad oil taken from the shipments involved in these cases were found to contain less than 8 ounces, the labeled volume.

On August 25 and September 1, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 22 dozen glass jugs of salad oil and 54 cases, each containing 2 dozen glass jugs, of salad oil at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 21 and August 1, 1933, by the Ragus Packing Corporation, from Long Island City, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. A portion of the article was labeled: (Jugs) "Net Weight 8 Fl. Oz. Mrs. Brookes Pure Salad Oil." The remainder was labeled: (Jugs) "Herold's Food Products * * * Salad Oil Contents 8 Oz."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "Contents 8 Ozs.", "Net Weight 8 Fl. Oz.", were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On September 13 and October 4, 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.*

21650. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30687, 30872, 31064. Sample nos. 37795-A, 37925-A, 44129-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat that was found to contain filth.

On June 30, August 7, and September 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agri-

culture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of three barrels and ninety-seven 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 28, August 4, and September 3, by E. L. Watkins, from Hampton, Va., 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 October 18, 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.*

21651. Adulteration and misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 16 Cans of Salad Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31026. Sample no. 43648-A.)

This case involved a product which consisted chiefly of domestic cottonseed oil and which was labeled in a deceptive manner to indicate that it consisted of imported olive oil. Sample cans taken from the lot were found to contain less than 1 gallon, the labeled volume.

On August 30, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cans of salad oil at Hoboken, N.J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18, 1933, by the Modern Packing Co., from Brooklyn, N.Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "One Gallon Net Olio Finissimo Garantito La Deliziosa Brand Premiato All' Esposizione di Roma 1924 Italia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Olio Finissimo Garantito La Deliziosa Brand Premiato All' Esposizione di Roma 1924 Italia", and the statement, "Olio Finissimo La Deliziosa Brand Premiato All' Esposizione di Roma 1924", together with the designs of an olive branch and of a medal bearing picture of the King of Italy appearing in the labeling, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product consisting essentially of domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so for the further reason that the statement on the label, "One Gallon Net", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 1, 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.*

21652. Misbranding of canned pitted cherries. U. S. v. 384 Cases of Canned Cherries. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 31024. Sample no. 41003-A.)

This case involved a shipment of a product which was represented to be pitted cherries but which was found to contain excessive pits, and which was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On August 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 384 cases of canned cherries at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 20, 1933, by the John C. Morgan Co., from Traverse City, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Morgan Brand Water Pack Red Sour Pitted Cherries."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated