

20705. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28568. Sample no. 13131-A.)

This case involved a lot of crab meat that was found to contain filth.

On August 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two barrels of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 28, 1932, by W. C. Larrimore, from St. Michaels, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa., 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 wholly or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20706. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 18 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 29006. Sample no. 11021-A.)

This action involved a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter provided by Congress.

On September 21, 1932, 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 of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1932, by the Orchard Alfalfa Cooperative Creamery, from Orchard, Nebr., to New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was 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.

Alex Grossman & Co., Inc., interposed a claim for the property as agent for the Orchard Alfalfa Cooperative Creamery, of Orchard, Nebr., admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree, and agreed that the product be reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 percent of butterfat. On October 8, 1932, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned that it be reworked so that it comply with the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20707. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 650 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 29286. Sample no. 7780-A.)

This case involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned salmon that was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 650 cases of canned salmon. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Atlanta, Ga., where it remained in the original unbroken packages, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "McGovern's Best Brand Pink Alaska Salmon Distributed by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 25, 1932, the Standard Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., filed a claim and answer admitting the allegations of the libel, consenting to the entry