

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the statement represented that the article was butter, i.e., a product containing not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by law, whereas it was not butter, since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 21, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$32.

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

21611. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 170 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31108. Sample no. 44127-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat that was found to contain filth and to be in part decomposed.

On September 2, 1933, 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 170 pounds of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1933, by G. N. Baker & Co., from Belhaven, N.C., 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 and decomposed animal substance.

On November 6, 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.*

21612. Misbranding of meat scraps. U. S. v. Riverdale Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 27446. I.S. no. 14900.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a number of bags of meat scrap that was not labeled to show the quantity of the contents of the bags.

On May 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Riverdale Products Co., a corporation, Calumet City, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 25, 1931, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of a product, invoiced as meat scraps, that was misbranded. The article was contained in unlabeled sacks.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 11, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

21613. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31689. Sample no. 59834-A.)

This case involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples, examination of which showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the apples injurious to health.

On October 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1933, by Tom Armatar, from Benton Harbor, Mich., 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 contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 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.*