

from the juice of fresh raspberries [or cherries] and rock candy syrup", (carton, portion) "Pure Assorted Syrups", (circular portion) "Pure fresh fruit juice syrups * * * Made from Pure unfiltered juices of fresh fruits and rock candy syrup", were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the raspberry and a portion of the cherry for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statement made was not in terms of the largest unit and was not expressed in terms of liquid measure.

On October 18 and November 15, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered. The lot seized in the District of Columbia was ordered destroyed and the lot seized in the Southern District of New York was ordered delivered to charitable organizations.

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

21645. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30822, 30958. Sample nos. 37917-A, 37941-A.)

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

On August 3 and August 17, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of three barrels containing one hundred and fifty-one 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 31 and August 14, 1933, by McNasby Oyster Co., from Annapolis, 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 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.*

21646. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and Ninety-six 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30893, 31066. Sample nos. 37927-A, 44132-A.)

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

On August 10 and September 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel, containing one hundred 1-pound cans, and ninety-six 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7 and September 5, 1933, by Amory & Holloway, 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.*

21647. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels and 9 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31165, 31244. Sample nos. 46039-A, 46052-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab apples that were found to bear arsenic in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 15, 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 34 bushels of crab

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-