

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-