

from Grant Orchard, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown by O. K. Lindville, Grant Orchard, Washington."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained arsenic and lead, added poisonous substances which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On March 30, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26267. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 7 Lots (607 Pounds) of Butter. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 37804. Sample nos. 56227-B to 56223-B, incl.)

This case involved shipments of butter that was decomposed and filthy.

On April 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven lots of butter at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in various shipments between the dates of January 8 and February 19, 1936, by J. D. Young, Congo, Ky., Louie E. Boggs, Louisa, Ky., W. J. Wheeler, Chandlerville, Ky., Lee House, East Bernstadt, Ky., and M. M. Baker, Louisa, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On May 19, 1936, the product being spoiled and unfit for human consumption, on recommendation of the consignee, a decree was entered ordering its immediate destruction.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26268. Misbranding of tomato juice. U. S. v. 975 Cartons of Tomato Juice. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 37814. Sample no. 54148-B.)

This case involved canned tomato juice that was short in volume.

On June 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 975 cartons of tomato juice at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1936, by G. L. Webster Co., Inc., from Cheriton, Va., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The article was labeled in part: "Webster's Grade A Fancy Tomato Juice Contents 1 Pt. 4 Fl. Oz. * * * Packed by G. L. Webster Company Incorporated Cheriton, Virginia."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Contents 1 Pt. 4 Fl. Oz." was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a product packed in cans containing less than 1 pint 4 fluid ounces; and 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 since the quantity stated was not correct.

On June 30, 1936, the G. L. Webster Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be relabeled.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26269. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 200 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37839. Sample no. 45521-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned crab meat that contained fecal *Bacillus coli*.

On May 16, 1936, 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 200 pound cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1936, by Kenner Seafood Co., from Darien, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On June 18, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*