

spicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the stated quantity was incorrect.

On October 11, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be relabeled and sold by the United States marshal.

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

20306. Adulteration of butter. U.S. v. 19 Cartons of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 28907. Sample no. 20332-A.)

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

On September 1, 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 for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25, 1932, by the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., from Pana, Ill., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jersey Lily Brand Creamery Butter."

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.

On October 13, 1932, the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Pana, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reconditioning, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the law, State and Federal.

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

20307. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 20 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28873. Sample no. 22318-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On September 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 20 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at West Palm Beach, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1932, by the Coston Co., Inc., from Hampton, Va., to West Palm Beach, Fla., 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 animal substance.

On October 11, 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.*

20308. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U.S. v. 70 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 28260, 28261, 28291. Sample nos. 2027-A, 2028-A, 2031-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of canned shrimp, samples of which were found to be partially decomposed.

On May 12 and May 18, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of a total of 245 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Biloxi Canning & Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about October 7, 1931, and in