

butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On March 9, 1934, 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 delivered to a charitable institution.

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

22117. Misbranding of stock feed. U. S. v. 90 Bags and 68 Bags of Stock Feed. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31660, 31661. Sample nos. 14141-A, 14142-A.)

These cases involved shipments of stock feed which contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label.

On or about December 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 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 158 bags of stock feed, in part at Elkton, Md., and in part at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 13 and September 28, 1933, by A. Overholt & Co., from Broad Ford, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Overco Stock Feed Manufactured and Packed by A. Overholt & Co., Broad Ford, Pa., * * * Protein 18.00 Fat * * * Fibre 16.58."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the tags, "Protein 18.00" and "Fibre 16.58", were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the article contained less than 18 percent of protein and more than 16.58 per cent of fiber.

On March 9, 1934, 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.*

22118. Adulteration of apple pomace. U. S. v. 671 Bags of Apple Pomace. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31717. Sample no. 59618-A.)

This case involved a shipment of apple pomace which contained arsenic trioxide and lead in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 14, 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 671 bags of apple pomace at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 20, 1933, by the Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., from Voorheesville, N.Y., 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 trioxide and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 9, 1934, 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.*

22119. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 300 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31761. Sample no. 58049-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On December 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of canned shrimp at Salem, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 7, 1933, by Dorgan, McPhillips Packing Corporation, of Mobile, Ala., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Little Chief Brand Shrimp Wet Pack * * * Distributed by Dorgan, McPhillips Packing Corp., Executive Offices Mobile, Alabama."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of 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.*

22120. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 9 Pounds and 21 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation. (F. & D. nos. 31773, 31791. Sample nos. 54469-A, 54470-A.)

These cases involved shipments of candy which contained alcohol.

On December 22 and December 28, 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 9 pounds and 21 boxes of candy at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., into the District of Columbia; that a portion had been shipped under the name of M. Fineblum on or about November 21, 1933, that a portion had been shipped under the name of the M. Fineblum Candy & Tobacco Co., on or about December 2, 1933, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part "Mlle Modiste Confiseur Rue St. Honore, Paris."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated under the provisions of the act relating to confectionery in that it contained spirituous liquor, namely, alcohol.

On March 22, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be disposed of by the United States marshal in such maner as would not violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

22121. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 97 Cases of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 31774. Sample no. 54467-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned huckleberries which were found to contain maggots.

On December 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 97 cases of canned huckleberries at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1933, by the Comly Flanigen Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lyric Brand Huckleberries."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On March 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be disposed of by the United States marshal in such manner as would not violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

22122. Adulteration of ladled butter. U. S. v. 65 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 31787. Sample nos. 54471-A, 54472-A.)

This case involved a shipment of ladled butter which was found to contain mold, maggots, flies, hairs, larvae, excreta, and other extraneous matter in samples examined.

On December 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 tubs of butter at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 28, 1933, by the J. W. Buffington Co., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "No. 1 Ladles 65 Lbs. The J. W. Buffington Co. Baltimore."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.