

**26639. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Tub of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38556. Sample no. 16484-C.)

This case involved butter that contained maggots, insect parts, mold, rodent hair, and miscellaneous dirt.

On November 6, 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 one tub of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1936, by Hurt & Co., from Ferrum, Va., 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 substance.

On December 12, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**26640. Misbranding of crackers. U. S. v. 502 Packages of Crackers. Decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38562. Sample no. 11503-C.)

This case involved alleged buttered crackers that were misbranded since they contained little or no butter, the essential shortening ingredient being coconut oil, and since they had been baked 6 months prior to the time indicated.

On November 25, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 502 packages of crackers at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 21, 1936, by Greer's Golden Cookies, from Watertown, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Greer's Golden Buttered Crackers \* \* \* Baked Fresh Daily Watertown, Mass."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Buttered Crackers \* \* \* Baked Fresh Daily", and the design of a plate containing butter, borne on the label, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing little or no butterfat, and that had been baked at least 6 months before.

On December 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**26641. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 53 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked.** (F. & D. no. 38572. Sample no. 9504-C.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On November 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1936, by Steensland Produce Co., from Beresford, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be 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 by weight of milk fat, as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On November 17, 1936, Steensland Produce Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

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

**26642. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,419 Cases and 1,727 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. & D. nos. 38231, 38692. Sample nos. 10884-C, 10897-C, 10900-C, 23805-C, 32363-C, 32380-C.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On August 31 and November 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of