

by the following individuals: H. A. Elms, Lincolnville; Chas. Child, South Hope; W. G. Merrifield, South Hope; R. E. Crabtree, Union; T. G. Priest, Rockport; H. Pendleton, Camden; J. A. Hendrickson, Rockville; L. H. Upham, Union; P. G. Sargent, Sargentville; Almond Gray, North Sedgwick; Geo. Higgins, Sargentville; E. P. Clapp, Sedgwick; F. H. Bridges, Sedgwick; E. M. Allen, North Sedgwick; L. A. Merrill, Union; A. W. Crabtree, Union; L. Hopkins, Thomaston; and A. L. Cunningham, Rockport, Maine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained maggots.

On September 5, 1933, 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.*

21378. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 23 Crates and 4 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31110, 31116. Sample nos. 49876-A, 46937-A.)

These cases involved shipments of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On July 29, 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 23 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass. On August 28 1933, a libel was filed in the Western District of New York against 4 crates of blueberries at Buffalo, N.Y. The two lots were consigned July 27 and August 26, 1933, respectively. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by J. Shupack, from Hazleton, Pa., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libels charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 18 and September 20, 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.*

21379. Adulteration of apple pomace. U. S. v. 2,000 Bags and 900 Bags of Apple Pomace. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30107, 30108. Sample nos. 28581-A, 28584-A.)

These cases involved shipments of apple pomace which was found to contain arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On April 19, 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 2,900 bags of apple pomace at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about November 26, 1932, from Le Roy, N.Y., and in part on or about March 15, 1933, from Middleport, N.Y., by the Gilbert Apple Products Co., 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 which might have rendered the article 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.*

21380. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 51 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30974. Sample no. 47087-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On August 9, 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 51 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 8, 1933, alleging that the article had been

shipped in interstate commerce by Mikko Lofman, from Rockland, Maine, 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 part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 18, 1933, 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.*

21381. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. The Reno Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 29434. I.S. nos. 35334, 37106.)

This action was based on shipments of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress.

On March 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Reno Creamery Co., a corporation, Hutchinson, Kans., alleging shipments by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in part on or about June 29, 1931, and in part on or about July 7, 1931, from the State of Kansas into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information 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 as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On September 18, 1933, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

21382. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 29002. Sample no. 13315-A.)

This case involved a shipment of variously coded canned salmon. Samples taken from one of the codes were found to be decomposed.

On October 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 99 cases of canned salmon at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 20, 1932, by Oceanic Sales Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Oceanic Sales Company Best Quality Alaska Red Sockeye Salmon."

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

On September 26, 1933, the Copper River Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

21383. Misbranding of canned pears. U. S. v. 39 Cases of Canned Pears. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30625. Sample nos. 37024-A, 37132-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned pears which fell below the standard established by this Department, because of low sugar content of the liquid portion, and because of nonuniformity of size and excessive trimming, and which was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On June 17, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 cases of canned pears at Wallace, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 28, 1933, by the Washington Cannery Cooperative, from Vancouver, Wash., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs