

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On 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.*

**21457. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 7 Barrels, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30663, 30664, 30715. Sample nos. 37778-A, 37779-A, 26640-A.)**

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On June 22 and July 10, 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 8 barrels and one hundred and ninety-nine 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 21, and July 8, 1933, by Hill & Lloyd, from Rock Point, Md., 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 consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On October 18, 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.*

**21458. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30766, 30892. Sample nos. 26670-A, 37926-A.)**

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 22 and August 10, 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 two barrels containing one hundred and seventy-five 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19 and August 7, 1933, by P. K. Hunt & Sons, from Hampton, Va., 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 consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On October 18 and October 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.*

**21459. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Two Hundred and Fifty-six 1-Pound Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30852, 30940, 31076. Sample nos. 48476-7-8-A, 55351-2-3-A, 55443-A.)**

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 13, August 3, and August 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 434 1-pound cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 11, August 1, and August 16, 1933, by Alex. Haddaway, from Claiborne, Md., 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 consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 5, August 24, and September 13, 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.*