

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five crates, each containing thirty-two 1-quart boxes of blueberries at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1933, by Mike McGurl from Jessup, Pa., 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 of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 13, 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.*

21495. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30733, 30980, 31082. Sample nos. 26644-A, 37949-A, 44133-A.)

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

On July 13, August 19, and September 9, 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 three barrels containing two hundred and seventy-five 1-pound cans and ninety-seven 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, August 16, and September 6, 1933, by Alex. Haddaway, in part from Claiborne, Md., and in part from McDaniel, 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 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.*

21496. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30856, 30857. Sample nos. 37919-A, 37922-A.)

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

On August 4, 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 three barrels containing three hundred and ten 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 1, 1933, by Claiborne Packing Co., 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 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.*

21497. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 6 Barrels of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30734. Sample no. 26643-A.)

This case involved a shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 13, 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 six barrels of crab meat at Washington, D.C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1933, by F. P. Long & Co., from St. Michaels, Md., 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.