

25007. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 15 Crates, et al., of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36216, 36217, 36220 to 36223, incl., 36228 to 36232, incl., 36234, 36237, 36375 to 36378, incl. Sample nos. 36347-B, 38273-B, 40099-B, 42336-B, 42337-B, 42341-B, 42345-B, 42346-B, 42712-B, 42715-B, 42718-B, 42723-B, 42724-B, 42740-B, 44538-B, 44655-B, 44656-B.)

These cases involved shipments of blueberries which were infested with maggots.

On July 25, July 27, July 31, and August 1, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 374 crates of blueberries at New York, N. Y. On July 30, July 31, August 1, and August 8, 1935, libels were filed in Federal district courts against 117 crates and 40 trays of blueberries in various lots at Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 23 and August 6, 1935, by the Blueberry Cooperative Association, from New Lisbon, N. J., and that it was adulterated 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 vegetable substance.

On August 14, 17, 22, and 26, and September 4, 11, and 23, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25008. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 22 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36238. Sample no. 42744-B.)

This case involved a shipment of blueberries which were infested with maggots.

On August 6, 1935, 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 22 crates of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1935, by D. E. Mahoney, from Frackville, Pa., 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 vegetable substance.

On August 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25009. Adulteration of process cheese. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Process Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35367. Sample no. 4795-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of process cheese which contained segments of the bodies of insects, rodent hairs, and nondescript debris.

On April 11, 1935, 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 30 cases of process cheese at Baltimore, Md., consigned by the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, Freeport, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23, 1935, from Freeport, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Kraft Limburger Pasteurized Process Cheese, * * * Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation * * * Baltimore, Md."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On June 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25010. Adulteration of apple chops. U. S. v. 180 Sacks of Apple Chops. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35389. Sample nos. 27385-B, 27451-B.)

Examination of the apple chops involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On April 19, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the