

that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by E. C. Barnard, from Belfast, Maine, to Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From E. C. Barnard, Belfast, Maine."

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 September 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20017. Adulteration of blueberries. U.S. v. 12 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28754. Sample No. 4953-A.)**

Samples of blueberries taken from the shipment herein described were found to contain maggots.

On August 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, August 3, 1932, by Dickey & Tibbets, from Unionville, Maine, to Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From Dickey & Tibbets, Unionville, Me."

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, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20018. Adulteration of blueberries. U.S. v. 4 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28695. Sample No. 9459-A.)**

Samples of blueberries taken from the shipment herein described were found to contain maggots.

On August 5, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 4, 1932, by Elmer Starr, from Rockland, Maine, to Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From Elmer Starr Rockville, Me."

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, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20019. Adulteration of dried apples. U.S. v. 20 Boxes of Dried Apples. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28520. Sample No. 286-A.)**

This case involved the shipment of a quantity of dried apples that were found to be insect-infested and filthy.

On July 28, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Hawaii, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 boxes of dried apples at Honolulu, Hawaii, consigned by the American Factors, Ltd., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Francisco, Calif., to Honolulu, Hawaii, on or about July 18, 1932, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Evap. Apples. Am. Fac. Gd. \* \* \* Honolulu."

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

On August 8, 1932, the American Factors, Ltd., having appeared and admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20020. Misbranding of canned mushrooms. U.S. v. 14 Cases of Mushrooms. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28372. Sample No. 10933-A.)**

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of canned mushrooms, samples of which were found to contain excessive stems.

On June 7, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of mushrooms at Syracuse, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 20, 1932, by Kennett Canning Co., from Kennett Square, Pa., to Syracuse, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Kennett Cultivated Mushrooms Hotels Kennett Canning Co. Kennett Square, Pa. Contents 8 Oz. Mushrooms."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Mushrooms", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to a product consisting of mushrooms and added stems. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 23, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20021. Adulteration of shell eggs. U.S. v. 303 Cases of Shell Eggs. Decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 28576. Sample No. 11014-A.)**

This case involved the shipment of a quantity of shell eggs that were found to be in part decomposed.

On July 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 303 cases of shell eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jersey City, N.J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 10, 1931, by the Santa Ana Poultry & Egg Co., from Santa Ana, Tex., to Jersey City, N.J., 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 decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On August 15, 1932, the owner having expressed a desire to surrender the eggs for destruction, judgment was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20022. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 40 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28570. Sample No. 13132-A.)**

This action involved a quantity of crab meat, samples of which were found to be filthy.

On August 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 28, 1932, by the Tilghman Packing Co., Tilghman, Md., to Pittsburgh, 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 wholly or in part of a filthy animal substance.