

20076. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 31 Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 28574, 28630. Sample Nos. 13136-A, 15915-A.)

These actions involved the interstate shipment of quantities of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth.

On August 3 and August 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 106 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about July 29, 1932, and in part on or about August 5, 1932, by Coulbourne & Jewett, from St. Michaels, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa., 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 wholly or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31, 1932, 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.

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

20077. Adulteration of mustard seed, caraway seed, and cumin seed. U.S. v. 37 Bags of Mustard Seed, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond to be cleaned. (F. & D. Nos. 28561, 28718, 28719, 28736. Sample Nos. 8876-A, 8884-A, 8885-A, 8891-A, 8892-A, 8893-A, 8894-A.)

These cases involved quantities of mustard seed, caraway seed, and cumin seed that were contaminated with insect, rodent, or other animal excreta.

On August 1, August 17, and August 20, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 307 bags of mustard seed, 32 bags of caraway seed, and 29 bags of cumin seed at Rochester, N.Y., which had been shipped in interstate commerce by the R. T. French Co., from Philadelphia, Pa. It was alleged in the libels that the articles were shipped into the State of New York between the dates of March 18, 1931 and April 19, 1932, that they remained in the original unbroken packages at Rochester, N.Y., and that they were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libels charged adulteration of the articles in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy vegetable substances.

On September 26, 1932, the R. T. French Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that they be cleaned and should not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws, nor until inspected by a representative of this Department. It was further ordered that any portion of the said products that were not approved by this Department be destroyed.

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

20078. Adulteration of mustard seed. U.S. v. 9 Bags of Mustard Seed. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28706. Sample Nos. 8836-A, 8841-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of mustard seed, samples of which were found to contain rodent excreta.

On September 10, 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 nine bags of mustard seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 2, 1930, by Irwin-Harrison-Whitney, Inc., from Jersey City, N.J., 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 vegetable substance.