

by the following individuals: H. A. Elms, Lincolnville; Chas. Child, South Hope; W. G. Merrifield, South Hope; R. E. Crabtree, Union; T. G. Priest, Rockport; H. Pendleton, Camden; J. A. Hendrickson, Rockville; L. H. Upham, Union; P. G. Sargent, Sargentville; Almond Gray, North Sedgwick; Geo. Higgins, Sargentville; E. P. Clapp, Sedgwick; F. H. Bridges, Sedgwick; E. M. Allen, North Sedgwick; L. A. Merrill, Union; A. W. Crabtree, Union; L. Hopkins, Thomaston; and A. L. Cunningham, Rockport, Maine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained maggots.

On September 5, 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.*

**21378. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 23 Crates and 4 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 31110, 31116. Sample nos. 49876-A, 46937-A.)

These cases involved shipments of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On July 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass. On August 28 1933, a libel was filed in the Western District of New York against 4 crates of blueberries at Buffalo, N.Y. The two lots were consigned July 27 and August 26, 1933, respectively. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by J. Shupack, from Hazleton, Pa., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libels charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 18 and 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.*

**21379. Adulteration of apple pomace. U. S. v. 2,000 Bags and 900 Bags of Apple Pomace. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 30107, 30108. Sample nos. 28581-A, 28584-A.)

These cases involved shipments of apple pomace which was found to contain arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On April 19, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,900 bags of apple pomace at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about November 26, 1932, from Le Roy, N.Y., and in part on or about March 15, 1933, from Middleport, N.Y., by the Gilbert Apple Products Co., 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 contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On September 27, 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.*

**21380. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 51 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 30974. Sample no. 47087-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to contain maggots.

On August 9, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 8, 1933, alleging that the article had been