

**26441. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 4 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38247. Sample no. 11556-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries that were infested with maggots.

On August 28, 1936, 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 four crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 27, 1936, alleging that the article was shipped in interstate commerce by Leonard H. Gray from Ellsworth, Maine, 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 November 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the article be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26442. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. v. 9 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38250. Sample no. 14713-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of cherries that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1936, by M. E. Jones, from Bear Lake, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 2, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26443. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38253. Sample no. 3750-C.)

This case involved dried peaches that were insect-infested, decayed, and dirty.

On September 17, 1936, 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 200 cases of dried peaches, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1936, by Not a Seed Sales Co., from Oakland, Calif., that it was en route, due to arrive at Boston, Mass., on or about September 18, 1936, 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 and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26444. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Cream, et al. Order of destruction by consent of consignee.** (F. & D. nos. 38258, 38259. Sample nos. 7683-C, 7684-C.)

This case involved interstate shipments of cream that was in various stages of decomposition.

On or about August 1, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of cream at New Martinsville, W. Va., alleging that the article was shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 30 and July 31, 1936, in various shipments by Albert Pryor from Wipple, Ohio; Mrs. T. E. McCauley from Lower Salem, Ohio; Norman Long from Lowell, Ohio; and Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation from New Matamoras, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On August 3, 1936, with the consent of the Valley Creamery Co., consignee, New Martinsville, W. Va., and the Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation, it was