

**21414. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 50 Baskets of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31159. Sample no. 50252-A.)**

On September 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 baskets of huckleberries at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by H. E. Roudabush, Shenandoah, Va., on or about August 9, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Shenandoah, Va., into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "H. E. Roudabush, Shenandoah, Va."

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 October 17, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered nunc pro tunc as of September 18, 1933, ordering that the product be condemned and destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21415. Adulteration of strawberry preserves. U. S. v. 780 Cases of Strawberry Preserves. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29906. Sample nos. 22729-A, 31067-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of strawberry preserves, samples of which were found to contain moldy berries.

On March 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 780 cases of strawberry preserves at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 3, 1933, by the Pacific Food Products Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sunny Jim Brand \* \* \* Strawberry Preserves Mfd. by Pacific Food Products Co., Seattle, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 21, 1933, the Pacific Food Products Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,300, conditioned in part that it be brought into conformity with the law by segregating the decomposed portion.

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

**21416. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 32 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30977. Sample no. 47092-A.)**

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

On August 11, 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 32 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 10, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by C. Gomes, from Gray, Maine, 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 filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 23, 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.*

**21417. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 53 Sacks of Walnuts. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29695. Sample no. 33047-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of walnuts which were in part wormy, rancid, and moldy.

On December 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in