

21488. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 3 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30861. Sample no. 57390-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to be infested with maggots.

On August 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three crates of blueberries at Buffalo, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 1, 1933, by Harry Brenner, from Hazleton, 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 in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 20, 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.*

21489. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30969. Sample no. 47074-A.)

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

On August 3, 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 seven crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned August 3, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by P. E. Joslin, from South Lyndeboro, N.H., 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 September 8, 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.*

21490. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 14 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31112. Sample no. 58334-A.)

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

On September 5, 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 14 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., consigned September 2, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by E. L. Torrey, from North Sedgwick, 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 September 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.*

21491. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 31067. Sample nos. 38418-A, 34821-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress. The packages failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On August 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of butter at Riverside, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 8, 1933, by the Delta Valley Creamery Co., from