

entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be converted into stock feed under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29384. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. One Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43900. Sample No. 34093-D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On September 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1938, by F. H. Ayers & Son from Portsmouth, Va.; 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, and putrid animal substance.

On September 21, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29385. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Thirty-Two 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat (and 2 similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43308, 43372, 43388. Sample Nos. 34158-D, 34266-D, 34276-D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On August 5, 12, and 19, 1938, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey, the Southern District of New York, and the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat at Wildwood, N. J., 23 pound cans of crab meat at New York, N. Y., and 32 pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 10, and 16, 1938, by the Star Oyster Co. from Crisfield, Md.; 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 animal substance.

On September 7, 9, and 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29386. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 31 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43054. Sample No. 23868-D.)

This product was insect-infested.

On July 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 cartons of candy at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about April 7 and in part on or about May 1, 1937, by Sperry Candy Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sperry Candy Co. Milwaukee, Wis."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29387. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 45 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43797. Sample No. 34283-D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On August 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 pounds of crab meat at Tamaqua, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1938, by Hampton Crab Co. from Hampton, Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.