

20081. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 50 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28628. Sample No. 13153-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth.

On August 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1932, by White & Nelson, from Hoopersville, Md., to Philadelphia, 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 of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20082. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 90 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. 28592. Sample No. 13139-A.)

This action was based on the shipment of a quantity of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth.

On August 5, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1932, by A. N. Faulkner & Co., from Tilghman, Md., to Philadelphia, 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 of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20083. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 13 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28644. Sample No. 15919-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth.

On August 15, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 8, 1932, by Alexander Haddaway, from Claiborne, Md., to Wilmington, Del., 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 of a filthy animal substance.

On September 8, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20084. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. Fifteen 1-Gallon Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 28604, 28648. Sample Nos. 13144-A, 13160-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth. The matter was reported to the proper United States attorneys by the Secretary of Agriculture.

On August 8, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 1-gallon cans, each containing 5 cans of crab meat, at Wilmington, Del. On August 11, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, filed a libel against 35 cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by A. B. Harris, from Oxford, Md., the former on or about August 3, 1932, and the latter on or about August 8, 1932, that it remained in the original unbroken packages, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libels in that the article consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31 and September 8, 1932, no claimant having appeared in either case, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20085. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 95 Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 28605, 28610, 28653. Sample Nos. 13146-A, 15906-A, 15910-A, 15920-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of crab meat, samples of which were found to contain filth. The matter was reported to the proper United States attorneys by the Secretary of Agriculture.

On August 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 600 cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., and 95 cans at Ardmore, Pa. On or about August 10 and 15, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware filed libels against 235 cans of crab meat at Wilmington, Del. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the J. M. Clayton Co., from Cambridge, Md., between the dates of August 3 and August 8, 1932, that it remained in the original unbroken packages, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libels for the reason that the article consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31 and September 8, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20086. Adulteration of crab meat. U.S. v. 99 Cans, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 28593, 28646, 28647. Sample Nos. 13141-A, 13157-A, 13158-A.)

This action involved the shipment of quantities of crab meat, which upon examination was found to contain filth.

On August 5 and August 11, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 232 cans of crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about August 2, and in part on or about August 8, 1932, by C. B. Frey, from Tilghman, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa., 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 consisted of a filthy animal substance.

On August 31, 1932, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20087. Adulteration of currants. U.S. v. 8 Crates of Currants. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28615. Sample No. 4221-A.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of currants, samples of which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.