23068. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 2 Boxes of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33195, 33198. Sample nos. 4831-B, 4841-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 23 and 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel and two boxes of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19 and 26, 1934, by Luckham & Dameron from Weems, 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, or putrid animal substance.

On August 24 and September 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23069. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 43 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33197, 33375. Sample nos. 4837-B, 10516-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat that was found to contain filth.

On July 26 and August 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland and Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., and 43 cans of crab meat at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 23, 1934, and August 16, 1934, by O. R. Mills Fisheries, from Seaford, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libels alleged adulteration with respect to a portion in that it consisted of a filthy animal substance and with respect to the remainder in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 29 and October 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23070. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33199. Sample no. 4825-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1934, by the Coston Co., Inc., from Hampton, Va., 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 whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On August 21, 1934, 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.*

23071. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33201, 33206. Sample nos. 6640-B, 6654-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of crab meat which was found to contain filth.

On July 16 and July 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of two barrels of crab meat at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12 and July 16, 1934, by Zack Windsor & Co., from Deals Island, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.