Delta, Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was wrapped in unlabeled parchment wrappers. The cases were labeled in part: "Butter Keep Cool ¼# Wrap Whitehead."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled "Butter", which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 26, 1933, Whitehead Bros., Riverside, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant under bond to be relabeled, under the supervision of this Department. It was further ordered that the product should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws, that bond be fixed in the sum of $100, and that claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

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

21492. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 20 Baskets of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31157. Sample no. 42668-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 20 baskets of huckleberries at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by C. B. & S. D. Mangus, Vesuvius, Va., on or about August 21, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Vesuvius, Va., into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "C. B. and S. D. Mangus, Vesuvius, 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 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.*

21493. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 296 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30831. Sample no. 37596-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of crab meat which was found to contain filth, and which was also in part decomposed.

On July 20, 1933, 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 296 pounds of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, 1933, by Ballard Bros. Fish Co., from Willis Wharf, 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 September 27, 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.*

21494. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 5 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31139. Sample no. 42516-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of blueberries which were found to be decomposed.

On September 1, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the