

On July 13 and August 23, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Louisiana and the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 boxes of candy at New Orleans, La., and 23 cartons of candy at Mobile, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about January 29, 1938, by Mars, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and in part on or about April 20 and June 8, 1938, by Euclid Candy Co. from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 29 and 30, 1938, no claimants having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29720. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 18 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 44033. Sample No. 26431-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On September 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubs of butter at Scranton, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 9, 1938, by Omaha Cold Storage Co. from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be 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 act of March 4, 1923.

On November 3, 1938, the Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reworked to the legal standard.

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

29721. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43529. Sample No. 23950-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On or about August 31, 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 11 boxes of candy at Galveston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 21, 1937, by the Ferrara Panned Candy Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

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

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

29722. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels and 7 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44374. Sample Nos. 45924-D, 45925-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 bushels of apples at Christopher, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Benton Harbor, Mich., on or about October 20, 1938, by James Hodge to himself at Christopher, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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