

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30086. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 66 Bags of Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43892. Sample No. 38141-D.)

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

On September 15, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 bags of corn meal at Mobile, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 13, 1938, by the Scott County Milling Co. from Oran, Mo.; 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 October 21, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30087. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 18 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43939. Sample No. 33301-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 29, 1938, by Jochem Bros. from Bridgman, Mich.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Benj. Scherer R-1, Coloma, Mich."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30088. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. Six Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44627. Sample No. 34820-D.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs and nondescript dirt.

On January 5, 1939, 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 six cases of peanut butter at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 28, 1938, by Southgate Foods from Norfolk, Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lynnhaven Brand Peanut Butter."

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

On January 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30089. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Two Boxes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to charitable organizations. (F. & D. No. 44648. Sample No. 41663-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On December 23, 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 2 boxes, each containing 50 pound prints of butter, at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the