

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.*

30302. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 15 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43843. Sample No. 38253-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 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 boxes of candy at Port Arthur, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 31, 1938, by the Schall Candy Co. from Clinton, Iowa; 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 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30303. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43855. Sample No. 38254-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 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of candy at Port Arthur, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1938, by Keppel & Ruof, Inc., from Lancaster, Pa.; 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 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30304. Adulteration of lobster tails. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Lobster Tails. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44763. Sample Nos 8146-D, 8150-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 in part decomposed.

On February 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of lobster tails at New York, N. Y., in possession of the International Lobster Co.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 6, 1938, from Washington, D. C., by the Terminal Storage Warehouse; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. This shipment represented goods previously sent to Washington and returned by the warehouse company. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh Frozen Lobster Tails, King Klip Brand * * * Packed by the Duikersklip Fisheries (Pty.), Limited, Cape Town, South Africa."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30305. Adulteration of lobster tails. U. S. v. 495 Boxes of Lobster Tails. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44786. Sample No. 8151-D.)

This product, at the time of examination, was found to be in part decomposed.

On February 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the