

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 199 cases of canned tomatoes at Providence, R. I.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 19 and May 26, 1938, by the Riverbank Canning Co. from Riverbank, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Zelo Brand Choice Quality, Italian Peeled Tomatoes."

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

On September 19, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29599. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. California Prune & Apricot Growers Association. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 37034. Sample No. 38724-B.)

Samples of this product were found to be moldy, infested, and dirty.

On June 2, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, San Jose, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 1, 1935, from the State of California into the State of Utah of a quantity of peaches which were adulterated.

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

On July 31, 1936, the defendant filed a demurrer and motion to quash, which were argued March 7, 1938. On May 2, 1938, the court handed down its decision denying the motion to quash and overruling the demurrer without opinion. On June 27, 1938, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

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

29600. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 52 Sacks and 71 Sacks of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43573, 43574. Sample Nos. 38438-D, 38440-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 August 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 123 sacks of flour at Little Rock, Ark.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about June 17 and 23 and July 7, 1938, by the Topeka Flour Mills Corporation from Topeka, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Snow White Best Family Flour," or "Kaw Valley Cream Family Flour."

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

On September 24, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29601. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 29 Cartons, 21 Cartons, and 17 Cartons of Candy (and two other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43187, 43344, 43345, 43346, 43365. Sample Nos. 23907-D, 37947-D, 37948-D, 37949-D, 37951-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 August 2, 17, and 18, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Alabama and the Southern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cartons of candy at Birmingham, Ala. and 59 cartons of candy at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates between February 16, 1937, and April 19, 1938, by Henry Heide (or Henry Heide, Inc.) from New York, 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.