

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight boxes of candy at Thibodaux, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 31, 1937, by Schutter-Johnson Candy Corporation from Chicago, Ill.; 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 November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29681. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 18 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43718. Sample No. 38066-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 September 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cartons of candy at Donaldsonville, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 16, 1938, by Baltimore Chewing Gum Co. from Baltimore, Md.; 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 November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29682. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 26 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43570. Sample No. 38223-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 September 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cartons of candy at Lockport, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1938, by Quaker City Chocolate & Confectionery Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.; 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 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.*

29683. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44020. Sample No. 35489-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 October 3, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 boxes of candy at Portsmouth, N. H.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 7, 1938, by the George Ziegler Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 10, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29684. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 12 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43528. Sample No. 38087-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 31, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cartons of candy at Baton Rouge, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 5, 1938, by Fenn Bros., Inc., from Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29685. Misbranding of beef and bone scrap. U. S. v. 31 Bags of Beef and Bone Scrap. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44180. Sample No. 4864-D.)

Samples of this product were found to average 45.88 percent of protein, whereas it was labeled as containing 50 percent.

On October 17, 1938, 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 31 bags of beef and bone scrap at Lineboro, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1938, by the Consolidated By-Product Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Consolidated Beef & Bone Scrap * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50%."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Protein 50%" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing less than 50 percent of protein.

On November 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29686. Misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 223 Cases of Peas. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 43459. Sample No. 32456-D.)

This product fell below the standard established by this Department because the peas were not immature, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was sub-standard.

On or about August 29, 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 223 cases of canned peas at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19, 1938, by the Krier Preserving Co. from Belgium, Wis.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshade Brand Wisconsin Early Variety Peas."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for such canned food, since the peas were not immature, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary indicating that it fell below such standard.

On October 13, 1938, Wurm Bros. Co., Inc., 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 relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

29687. Adulteration of pine nuts (Indian nuts). U. S. v. 19 Boxes of Pine Nuts (and two other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43983, 43984, 43985. Sample Nos. 25993-D, 25994-D, 26440-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 contain animal excreta, pieces of wood, and stones.

On September 26, 1938, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure