

30496. Adulteration of canned spinach. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Strained Spinach. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45245. Sample No. 30807-D.)

This product contained insect fragments and larvae.

On April 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of canned spinach at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 22, 1939, from Green Bay, Wis.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Red and White Strained Spinach * * * Red & White Corp'n. Distributors Chicago, Ill."

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

On May 3, 1939, the shipper having signed authorization for the taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30497. Adulteration of frozen flounder filets. U. S. v. 57 Boxes of Flounder Filets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44914. Sample Nos. 62742-D, 62743-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 March 1, 1939, 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 57 boxes of frozen flounder filets at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about January 8, and in part on or about April 9, 1938, by Beacon Fisheries from Boston, Mass.; 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 decomposed animal substance.

On April 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30498. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 269 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44094. Sample No. 49787-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 and to contain rodent hairs.

On October 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 269 bags of corn meal at Jackson, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1938, by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Breeze Cream Corn Meal."

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

On May 2, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30499. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 326 Bags of Cream Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44211. Sample No. 49800-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 October 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 326 bags of corn meal at Jackson, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about