

Between June 30 and August 31, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Middle and Northern Districts of Georgia, the Southern District of Florida, and the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 76 cases of peanut butter at Tifton, Ga., 110 cases at Atlanta, Ga., 143 cases at Jacksonville, Fla., and 28 cases of the same product at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 1, 1938, to about July 1, 1939, by J. D. Johnston, Jr., Co., from Brundidge, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Johnston's Peanut Butter \* \* \* Packed By J. D. Johnston Jr. Co." or "Sunrayed Brand Peanut Butter \* \* \* Packed by Southern Foods Brundidge, Ala."

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

Between July 22 and October 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**133. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 15 Cases and 39 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 409, 627. Sample Nos. 13733-D, 45598-D.)**

Samples of one shipment of this product were found to contain insect fragments, sand, soil particles, and fragments of moldy plant tissue and of foreign plant tissue; samples from the other shipment were found to contain rodent hairs, excreta, and insect fragments.

On August 18 and September 22, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Georgia and the Western District of North Carolina filed libels against 15 cases of peanut butter at Savannah, Ga., and 39 cases of peanut butter at Hickory, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 1 and 29, 1939, by the Sessions Co., Inc., from Enterprise, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Goldcraft Peanut Butter."

Adulteration was alleged in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 11 and October 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**134. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 34 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 539. Sample No. 51696-D.)**

Samples of this product were found to contain insect fragments, rodent hairs, and pellet fragments, and dirt.

On September 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 34 cases of peanut butter at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25, 1939, by Chase Sales Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Our Diamond Brand Peanut Butter \* \* \* Packed By Old Reliable Peanut Company Suffolk, Va."

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

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

**135. Adulteration of peanut butter. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Peanut Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 495. Sample No. 60930-D.)**

This product contained dirt, sand, and small metal fragments.

On August 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against eight cases of peanut butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Mississippi Peanut Co. from Jackson, Miss., on or about May 24, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. The article was labeled in part: "Ole Miss Number One Peanut Butter."

On October 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.