

**30563. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 41 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for disposal as hog feed. (F. & D. No. 44345. Sample No. 43338-D.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of the examination it was found to be insect-infested.

On November 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bags of flour at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1937, from Holmes Spur, Wash., by R. P. Tjossem & Son, Ellensburg, Wash.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "High-Line Brand Pastry and Cake Flour \* \* \* Bleached."

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

On June 2, 1939, A. Hillebrandt having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be converted into hog feed under the supervision of this Department.

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

**30564. Adulteration of pollack fillets. U. S. v. 334 Boxes of Frozen Pollack Fillets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. & D. No. 45189. Sample No. 54696-D.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained in the original packages. At the time of the examination it was found to be in part decomposed.

On April 15, 1939, 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 334 boxes of frozen pollack fillets at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1939, from Gloucester, Mass., by Cape Ann Cold Storage Co.; 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 or about May 5, 1939, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

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

**30565. Adulteration of dried cherries. U. S. v. 284 Cases and 225 Cases of Dried Cherries. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 45127, 45161. Sample Nos. 37145-D, 37146-D.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained in the original packages. At the time of the examination it was found to be in part moldy.

On April 1 and 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 509 cases of dried cherries at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 9, 1939, from San Francisco, Calif., by Guggenlime & Co.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Horseshoe Brand Cherries" or "Palo Alto Brand California Dried Cherries."

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

On June 3, 1939, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed and that costs be taxed against the claimant.

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

**30566. Adulteration of buckwheat and wheat flour. U. S. v. 57 Cases of Buckwheat and Wheat Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 45246. Sample No. 59749-D.)**

Samples of this flour were found to contain sand.

On May 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court