product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by act of March 4, 1923.

On July 26, 1939, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reworked to the legal standard.

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

**30858. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 40 Cans of Crab Meat. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 45545. Sample No. 62942–D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On June 8, 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 40 cans of crab meat at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 30, 1939, by Riverside Packing Co., Inc., from Berwick, La.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can label) "Riverside Special Riverside Brand Crabmeat."

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

On June 16, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30859. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 3 Barrels and 185 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 45540. Sample No. 23796–D.)

This product contained evidence of the presence of filth.

On June 23, 1939, 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 3 barrels and 185 pounds of crab meat at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 20, 1939, by John Illich from Ocean Springs, Miss.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag on barrel) "From John's Fish Market * * * Biloxi, Miss."

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

On July 14, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**30860. Adulteration of dried peaches and dried prunes. U. S. v. 100 Boxes of Peaches and 53 Boxes of Prunes. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 45261, 45262. Sample Nos. 30726–D, 40966–D.)

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination they were found to be insect-infested.

On May 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of dried peaches and 53 boxes of dried prunes at Big Spring, Tex.; alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about October 9, 1937, by California Prune & Apricot Growers Association from Hanford, Calif; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "California Fruits Golden Glow Brand Peaches [or "Prunes"] Packed by California Prune & Apricot Growers Assn. San Jose, California."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy vegetable substances.

On August 16, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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