Bros. & Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "For Manufacturing Purposes Only * * * Packed For Max Ams Inc New York."

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

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

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

28825. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 80 Cases of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41758. Sample No. 14873–D.)

This product was moldy and decomposed.

On February 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 cases of prunes at Missoula, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 18, 1937, from Portland, Oreg., by the Oregon Transfer Co., 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 moldy, filthy, and decomposed or putrid vegetable substance.

On April 1, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28826. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. v. 24 Barrels of Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42069. Sample No. 7518–D.)

This product was decomposed.

On March 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 barrels of sauerkraut at New York, N. Y., imported from Gdynia, Poland, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 19, 1937, by Schenker & Co., for Bacon Export Gniezno, Ltd., Bydgoszcz, Poland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sauerkraut B E G Product of Poland Schenker & Co New York."

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

On April 23, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28827. Adulteration of peach preserves. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Peach Preserves. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41959. Sample No. 17223–D.)

This product was moldy.

On March 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of canned peach preserves at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1938, by Francis H. Leggett & Co. from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Baron's Pure Peach Preserves H. Baron & Co. * * * Brooklyn, N. Y."

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

On April 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28828. Adulteration of apricots. U. S. v. 799 Cases of Apricots. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41582. Sample Nos. 2708–D, 3102–D.)

This product was insect-infested, dirty, and moldy.

On February 4, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 799 cases of California