On December 15 and 18, 1937, judgments of condemnation and destruction were entered, in the case of the 155 cans by default, and in the case of the remaining two lots by consent of the consignee.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28421. Adulteration of rye chops. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Rye Chops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40733. Sample No. 48549–C).

This product was infested with insects.

On November 11, 1937, 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 five bags of rye chops at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1937, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. from Buffalo, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Rye Chops. * * * From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company * * * Minneapolis, Minn."

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

On December 17, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation, with order of destruction, was entered.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28422. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 328 Pints of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and order of destruction. (F. & D. No. 40858. Sample No. 46695–C.)

These oysters contained added or excessive water.

On November 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 328 pints of oysters at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1937, by Carol Dryden & Co. from Crisfield, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pride of the Chesapeake * * * Oysters Packed by Carol Dryden & Co., Crisfield, Md."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength; and in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

On December 15, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28423. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 39 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40994. Sample No. 55251–C.)

This product was infested with worms.

On December 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 boxes of prunes at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 11, 1935, from San Francisco, Calif., by Rosenberg Bros. & 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 filthy vegetable substance.

On December 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28424. Adulteration of canned beets. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Canned Beets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40728. Sample No. 49907–C.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On or about November 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of canned beets at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1937, by Beckman & Gast Canning