

**29605. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 50 Pounds of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43899. Sample No. 34292-D.)**

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to contain evidence of the presence of filth.

On September 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 pounds of crab meat at Atlantic City, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1938, by F. H. Ayres from Portsmouth, Va.; 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 animal substance.

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

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

**29606. Adulteration and misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Flour (and two similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43902, 43903, 43904. Sample Nos. 9185-D, 9186-D, 9187-D.)**

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested. Moreover, the flour in all lots was bleached; but that in one lot was not labeled to indicate that it was bleached.

On or about September 19, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 198 bags of flour at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 20, 1938, by the Chickasha Milling Co. from Chickasha, Okla.; and charging that all lots were adulterated and one lot was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously: "Victor Flour," "Ranger Flour," and "Searchlight Flour."

Adulteration was alleged with respect to all lots in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the Searchlight brand in that the statement on the bag, "Flour," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead purchasers when applied to bleached flour.

On or about October 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29607. Adulteration of pine nuts. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Indian Nuts (Pine Nuts). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43438. Sample No. 35568-D.)**

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be shriveled and insect-infested, and to contain pieces of wood, rocks, and animal excreta.

On August 23, 1938, 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 18 boxes of pine nuts at Providence, R. I.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 28, 1938, by Zenobia Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 19, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29608. Adulteration of wheat gray shorts and screenings. U. S. v. The General Mills, Inc. (The Red Star Milling Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 42547. Sample No. 3905-D.)**

This product was represented to be wheat gray shorts and screenings, but consisted in whole or in part of wheat brown shorts and screenings.

On July 20, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court

an information against General Mills., Inc., trading as the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 13, 1937, from the State of Kansas into the State of Texas, of a quantity of wheat gray shorts and screenings that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Red Star Wheat Gray Shorts & Screenings."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that wheat brown shorts and screenings had been substituted in whole or in part for wheat gray shorts and screenings, which it purported to be.

On September 22, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**29609. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 56 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 43835. Sample No. 38470-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On September 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 sacks of flour at Little Rock, Ark.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 17, 1938, by Arkansas City Flour Mills Co. from Arkansas City, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Peter Rabbit Guaranteed Flour."

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

On October 7, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29610. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 88 Sacks of Flour (and three other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 43722 to 43725, inclusive. Sample Nos. 38460-D to 38463-D inclusive.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On September 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 244 sacks of flour at Little Rock, Ark.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about May 9 and in part on or about June 21, 1938, by the N. Sauer Milling Co. from Cherryvale, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Finest Family Flour \* \* \* Milled From Finest Quality Wheat for United Grocers, Inc."; or "Champion Flour \* \* \* N. Sauer Milling Co."

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

On September 30, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29611. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 45 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to a charitable institution.** (F. & D. No. 43818. Sample No. 38446-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On or about August 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bushels of apples at Topeka, Kans.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1938, by De Feo Fruit Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, a compound of arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 14, 1938, the consignee having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemna-