

decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

29730. Adulteration of grits and cream meal. U. S. v. 18 Sacks of Grits and 74 Sacks of Cream Meal. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43631, 43632. Sample Nos. 38096-D, 38220-D.)

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

On October 29, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 18 sacks of grits and 74 sacks of cream meal at Hammond, La.; alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 3, 1938, by the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. from Meridian, Miss.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Nun Better Grits [or "Matchless Bolted Cream Meal"]".

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

On November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

29731. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 17 Cartons and 10 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43577, 43597. Sample Nos. 37705-D, 38211-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 August 31 and September 6, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cartons of candy at Baton Rouge and 10 cartons of candy at Thibodaux, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about September 28, 1937, and in part on or about March 28, 1938, by Blumenthal Bros. from Philadelphia, Pa.; 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 filthy vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

29732. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 22 Cartons, 21 Cartons, and 31 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43451, 43452, 43727. Sample Nos. 23696-D, 23697-D, 38125-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 August 24 and September 6, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 74 packages of candy at Mobile, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about May 12 and 17, 1938, by Chas. N. Miller Co. from Boston, Mass.; 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 filthy vegetable substance.

On September 30 and October 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

29733. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43836. Sample No. 26141-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 12, 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 28 bags of flour at Port Newark, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 27, 1933, by Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Patterson Pride High Gluten Flour Distributed by B. Newman & Son Patterson, N. J."

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

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

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

29734. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 32 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43533. Sample No. 37783-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 August 31, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 bags of flour at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 12, 1938, by H. C. Cole Milling Co. from Chester, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Ring Pure Soft Wheat Flour."

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

On November 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29735. Misbranding of bread. U. S. v. Safeway Stores, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$600. (F. & D. No. 42569. Sample Nos. 27221-D, 27222-D, 27225-D, 27227-D, 27328-D, 27329-D, 27331-D.)

This case involved bread which was short of the declared weight.

On October 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Safeway Stores, Inc., trading at Denver, Colo., alleging that the said defendant delivered for shipment from the State of Colorado to the States of Wyoming and Nebraska within the period from on or about April 22, 1938, to on or about April 26, 1938, quantities of bread which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "American Youth."

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements "Wt. 1 lb." and "1½ Lbs." borne on the wrappers, were false and misleading and were borne on the said wrappers so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since they represented that the loaves weighed 1 pound net weight or 1½ pound net weight; whereas the loaves were not of the weight declared on the label but were of less weight. Misbranding was alleged further in that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package since the statement made was not correct.

On November 17, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant, and the court imposed a fine of \$600.

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

29736. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Merchants Dairy Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$120 and costs. (F. & D. No. 42575. Sample Nos. 21747-D, 21751-D, 21752-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On September 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Merchants Dairy Co., a corporation, Desloge, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, within the period from on or about April 22, 1938, to on or about May 2, 1938, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois of quantities of butter that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.