30181. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 120 Sacks, 180 Sacks, 39 Sacks, and 10 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44162. Sample No. 30673-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found

to be insect-infested.

On October 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 349 sacks of flour at El Paso, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 12, 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: "Bleached Old Gold Full Flavored Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a

filthy vegetable substance.

On December 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

30182. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. 45 Cases, 15 Cases, and 15 Cases of Seaboard Whiskey. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 37196. Sample No. 51616-B.)

This product was imitation whisky.

On February 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of whisky at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 23, 1936, by National Wholesale Liquor Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Seaboard Whiskey."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that an imitation whisky had been

substituted for it.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Whiskey" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an imitation whisky; and in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, whisky.

On February 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation

was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

30183. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 42526. Sample No.

This product contained a smaller proportion of protein than that declared on the tag.

On July 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., a corporation trading at Altus, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about January 21, 1938, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed meal that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Chickasha Quality."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the tag, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it contained not more than 39.38 percent

of protein.

On August 10, 1938, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

HARRY L. Brown, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

30184. Misbranding of cottonseed screenings. U. S. v. Transit Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 40823. Sample No. 662-C.)

This product contained a smaller proportion of protein than that declared on the tag.

On April 29, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court