an information against the Transit Milling Co., a corporation, Sherman, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act or on about October 30, 1937, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas of a quantity of cottonseed screenings which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Tranco Brand."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Protein not less than 43%," borne on the tag, was false and misleading since it contained not more than 40.75 percent of protein.

On November 28, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $50.

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

30185. Adulteration of whisky. U. S. v. 7½ Cases and 41 Pint Bottles of Whisky and 1 other seizure against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44538, 44556. Sample Nos. 34351–D, 34352–D, 34362–D, 34363–D.)

This product contained excessive quantities of an aldehyde.

On December 16 and December 20, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7½ cases, each containing 12 quart bottles, 78 pint bottles, and 31 quart bottles of whisky at Washington, D. C.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Philip Blum & Co., Inc., from Chicago, Ill., within the period from on or about October 8, 1938, to on or about October 24, 1938; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Old Curtis Brand * * * Straight Bourbon Whisky Bottled by Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., Chicago, Ill. * * * Distilled by Tom Moore Distillery Co. Bardstown, Kentucky."

Adulteration was alleged in that a substance containing excessive quantities of an aldehyde had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for whisky, which the article purported to be.

On February 14, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

30186. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Schuler Candy Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $35. (F. & D. No. 39846. Sample Nos. 12793–C, 19819–C.)

This product contained glass in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Schuler Candy Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in part on or about March 10, 1937, and in part on or about March 11, 1937, from the State of Minnesota into the States of Wisconsin and Ohio of quantities of candy that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, glass, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 19, 1938, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $35.

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

30187. Adulteration and misbranding of ground ear corn. U. S. v. J. T. Gibbons, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $100. (F. & D. No. 42531. Sample No. 10161–D.)

This product was represented to be ground ear corn, but consisted in part of other substances, namely, rice byproducts, sugarcane, bagasse, and ground calcium carbonate.

On July 20, 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 an information against J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in part on or about February 5, and in part on or about February 12, 1938, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Florida, of quantities of ground ear corn which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sunrise Ground Ear Corn."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that rice byproducts, sugarcane, bagasse, and ground calcium carbonate had been substituted in part for ground ear corn, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Ground Ear Corn" and "Made from the Entire Ear of Corn in its Natural State," borne on the label, were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the article did not consist solely of ground ear corn, but consisted in part of other substances.

On February 6, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $100.

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

30188. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 133 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured for use other than human consumption. (F. & D. No. 44050. Sample No. 26146–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 7, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 133 bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 3, 1938, by the New Era Milling Co. from Arkansas City, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: 'Metropolitan * * * Satino Flour Mill & Grain Co., New York Distributors."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was insect-infested.

On January 10, 1939, Held Flour Co., Inc., a New York corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

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

30189. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 175 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured for uses other than human consumption. (F. & D. No. 44127. Sample No. 26148–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 Eastern 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 175 bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., consigned on or about March 23, 1938; alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sperry Flour Co., Western Division General Mills, Inc., from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Booster Bakers Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was insect-infested.

On January 10, 1939, the Coast Flour Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of for uses other than human consumption.

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

30190. Misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. Thibault Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 42638. Sample No. 3909–D.)

This product contained less protein and less nitrogen-free extract than declared.

On January 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Thibault Milling Co., a corporation, Little Rock, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 26, 1938, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas of a quantity of dairy feed which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "T-Square Dairy Feed."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Crude Protein, not less than 24.00%" and "Nitrogen Free Extract, not less than 63.00%,"