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%,"