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