On November 19, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29713. Adulteration of corn flour. U. S. v. 220 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43446. Sample No. 38045–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, 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 220 bags of flour at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 16, 1938, by Evans Milling Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Emco Pure White Corn 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.*

29714. Adulteration and misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured and relabeled. (F. & D. No. 43176. Sample No. 37803–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 adulterated because of insect infestation. It was also misbranded because it was bleached flour and bore no statement indicating that fact.

On August 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 bags of flour at Birmingham, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 29, 1938, by the Acme Flour Mills Co. from Oklahoma City, Okla.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Speed King Baker's Special Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that bleached flour had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, and in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Flour" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to bleached flour.

On November 8, 1938, the Shaw Warehouse Co., Birmingham, Ala., 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 so that it could not be diverted to human use, that the labels be obliterated, and that if relabeled such labels comply with the law.

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

29715. Misbranding of macaroni products. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Macaroni and 15 Cases of Spaghetti (and one similar seizure action). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42350 to 42354, inclusive. Sample Nos. 23257–D, 23258–D, 23264–D, 23265–D,, 23266–D.)

The labeling of these products conveyed the impression that they had been made with whole milk, but in fact they had been made with milk from which a large part of the fat had been removed.

On May 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 43 cases of macaroni products at Walla Walla, Wash.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 29, 1938, to on or about April 16, 1938, by the Porter-Scarpelli Macaroni Co. from Portland, Oreg.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Porter Fresh Milk Elbow Macaroni [or "Spaghetti" or "coil Spaghetti"]."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the words "Fresh Milk" and the picture of a bottle of milk prominently displayed on the label were

false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that they created the impression that the articles were made from whole fresh milk instead of from fresh milk from which a large part of the fat had been removed.

On October 12, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

29716. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 27 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43584. Sample No. 23720–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 27 sacks of flour at New Iberia, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 25, 1938, by Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Bleached The Bakers Pipe of Peace Chief Shawnee."

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.*

29717. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 59 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43660. Sample No. 37788–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 6, 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 59 sacks of flour at Slidell, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about December 24, 1937, to on or about February 5, 1938, by Whitewater Flour Mills Co. from Whitewater, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "High Score 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.*

29718. Adulteration of grits. U. S. v. 215 Bags of Grits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43492. Sample No. 38083–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 26, 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 215 bags of grits at Baton Rouge, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 21, 1938, by Mount Vernon Milling Co. from Mount Vernon, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Degerminated Posey County Grits."

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

On November 5, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29719. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Candy (and one similar seizure action). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43056, 43421, 43422. Sample Nos. 23690–D, 23698–D, 23977–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.