caked hard. Portions of the product were moldy and some of it contained loose rust.

On February 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 2,450 cases of canned cocoa at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 11, 1939, by E. & A. Opler, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Our Mother's Pure All Occasion Cocoa."

On February 9, 1940, Toplis & Harding, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated from the good portion and destroyed.

TEA

328. Misbranding of tea. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1011. Sample No. 82444–D.)

Examination showed that this product occupied only about 70 percent of the volume of the boxes.

On November 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 21 cases, each containing 24 cartons of Black Bengal orange pekoe and pekoe tea, at St. Petersburg, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1939, by the Dannemiller Coffee Co. from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On January 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

WHISKY

Nos. 329–331, inclusive, of this publication report seizure and disposition of whisky which analysis showed contained methyl alcohol and excessive quantities of aldehydes.

329. Adulteration of whisky. U. S. v. 5 Cases, 40 Cases, and 5 Cases of Whisky. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1013. Sample No. 72428–D.)

On November 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed a libel against 50 cases of whisky at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1939, by Liquor Dealers Supply Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that a substance which contained methyl alcohol and excessive quantities of aldehydes had been substituted wholly or in part for whisky; and had been added thereto or mixed or packed with it so as to reduce its quality. The article was labeled in part: "Kentucky Private Stock Bottled in Bond * * * Whisky."

On February 23, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

330. Adulteration of whisky. U. S. v. 65 Cases of Bourbon Whisky. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1084. Sample Nos. 84361–D, 84362–D, 84363–D.)

On November 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 65 cases of whisky at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 20, 1938, by Sunrise Liquor, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Clover Valley * * * Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey Distilled by Tom Moore Distillery Co. Bardstown * * * Kentucky."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing methyl alcohol and excessive quantities of aldehydes had been substituted wholly or in part for whisky, and in that said substance had been added to the article or mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength.

On January 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.