

the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 bags of wheat flour, at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morten Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about August 6, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Morten Milling Co. El Cazador—Harina Patente Superior—Dallas, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 15, 1926, Juan Bigas, Ponce, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, a decree was entered, ordering the product released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and its subsequent sale or any part thereof for human consumption be permitted after inspection by this department and certification that it is fit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14856. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 66 Bags of Flour. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned.** (F. & D. No. 21364. I. S. No. 4846-x. S. No. E-5883.)

On or about November 12, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 bags of wheat flour, at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., on or about May 4, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Harina-Patente de Trigo Duro—Iberia The Larabee Flour Mills Corp."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 15, 1926, Bigas & Co., Ponce, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, a decree was entered, ordering the product released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and its subsequent sale or any part thereof for human consumption be permitted after inspection by this department and certification that it is fit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14857. Adulteration of canned corn. U. S. v. 500 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 20846. I. S. No. 644-x. S. No. W-1881.)

On or about February 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 cases of canned corn, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Calif., consigned by W. E. Robinson & Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., on or about December 19, 1925, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Scotland Brand Shoe-Peg Sugar Corn \* \* \* Packed by F. W. Smith & Son Belcamp, Md. U. S. A.," (carton) "Scotland Brand Shoe Peg Sugar Corn Packed by F. W. Smith and Sons, Belcamp, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 15, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14858. Misbranding of phosphated iron. U. S. v. 1½ Dozen Packages of Phosphated Iron. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21311. S. No. E-5869.)

On October 7, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture filed in the