

On September 9, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 sacks of flour at Alexandria, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about March 30, 1937, and in part on or about December 30, 1937, by the Globe Grain & Milling Co. from Little Rock, Ark.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ogden Flour Mills Ogden, Utah \* \* \* Blue Bunny Wheat Flour."

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

On December 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30097. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. Arno Struve and Rudolph R. Struve (Struve Cheese Factory). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$100. (F. & D. No. 42551. Sample No. 3385-D.)**

This product was deficient in milk fat.

On September 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Arno Struve and Rudolph R. Struve, copartners, trading as Struve Cheese Factory, Abernathy, Tex., alleging sale and delivery by said defendants under a guaranty that the product complied with the Food and Drugs Act, and its subsequent shipment from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico on or about March 15, 1938, of a quantity of cheese that was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in that a product containing in the water-free state less than 50 percent of milk fat, had been wholly substituted for cheese, a product which should contain not less than 50 percent of milk fat.

On December 12, 1938, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 against each.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30098. Adulteration and misbranding of Glycocon AA. U. S. v. 1½ Gallons and 4⅞ Gallons of Glycocon AA. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40997. Sample Nos. 48090-C, 48557-C.)**

This product consisted of diethylene glycol, a poison.

On December 3, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of approximately 6⅜ gallons of Glycocon AA at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1937, by Glyco Products Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that diethylene glycol, a poison, had been substituted for Glycocon AA, a food-flavor solvent which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Glycocon AA" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to diethylene glycol, a poison; and in that it was sold under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Glycocon AA, a food-flavor solvent.

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

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30099. Misbranding of Shake King crystals lemon flavor. U. S. v. 124 Cans of Shake King Crystals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43705. Sample No. 32457-D.)**

This product was represented to be a lemon-flavored beverage base, but was essentially an artificially colored mixture of tartaric acid and glucose with little or no flavor of lemon.

On September 7, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 124 cans of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24 and 27, 1938, by General Desserts Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging misbranding in violation

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