

On September 7, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29381. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 19 Cartons and 8 Cartons of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43104, 43174. Sample Nos. 23889-D, 23908-D.)

This product was insect-infested.

On or about July 25 and August 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 cartons of candy at Houston, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about April 13 and September 30, 1937, by Chicago Candy Association from Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 6 and 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29382. Adulteration and misbranding of Solv-O-Hol GF and Solvohol. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can of Solv-O-Hol (and three similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41041, 41079, 41080, 41114. Sample Nos. 47290-C, 47291-C, 48556-C, 55092-C.)

These products consisted of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On December 9, 14, and 15, 1937, three United States attorneys, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of two 5-gallon cans and one 30-gallon drum of Solv-O-Hol GF and 25 gallons of Solvohol in various lots at Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Norfolk, Va., and Cambridge, Mass.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on September 8 and 20, October 21, and November 4, 1937, from Brooklyn, N. Y., by Felton Chemical Co., Inc.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Solv-O-Hol GF [or "Solvohol"] Felton Chemical Company Inc. [or "Felton Chemical Co.]" * * * Brooklyn, N. Y."

Adulteration was alleged in that articles consisting in whole or in part of a glycol or a glycol ether, poisons, had been substituted for Solv-O-Hol GF and Solvohol, fruit-flavor solvents, which they purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements on the labels, "Solv-O-Hol GF" and "Solvohol," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to the articles. The Solv-O-Hol GF was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was sold under the distinctive name of another article, a food-flavor solvent.

On March 15, 18, 21, and 30, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

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

29383. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1 Car of Flour (2,178 Sacks and 2 Barrels). Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 43423 to 43430, incl. Sample Nos. 24066-D to 24073-D, incl.)

This product was insect-infested.

On August 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2,178 sacks and 2 barrels of flour at Louisville, Ky.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1938, from Augusta, Ga., by Ballard & Ballard Co.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was variously labeled in part: "Table Talk Self-Rising [or "New South Plain," "New South Self-Rising," "Blue Grass Self-Rising," "Canoe Self-Rising," "Pioneer Old Hickory * * * Bleached Self-Rising," "Bleached Snowball Self-Rising," or "Bleached Safety"] Flour."

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

On August 25, 1938, Ballard & Ballard Co. having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was