

23. Adulteration of whole wheat flour. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 342. Sample No. 56535-D.)

On August 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 28 bags of flour at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 30 and May 16, 1939, by Crowther Bros. Milling Co. from Malad City, Idaho; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

24. Adulteration of rice flour. U. S. v. 10 Sacks of Rice Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 341. Sample No. 41369-D.)

On August 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 10 sacks of rice flour at Idaho Falls, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1938, by Phillips Milling Co. from Sacramento, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Phillips Golden State Rice Flour."

On August 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

25. Adulteration of corn flour, grits, and corn meal. U. S. v. 115 Bags of Corn Flour, 13 Bags of Grits, and 5 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 262, 442, 443. Sample Nos. 60847-D, 60848-D, 61034-D, 61035-D.)

On July 10 and August 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 115 bags of corn flour, 13 bags of grits, and 5 bags of corn meal at New Orleans, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce by Evans Milling Co. from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about March 24 and May 20, 1939; and that they were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy vegetable substances. The articles were labeled in part variously: "Emco Pure White Corn Flour"; "Emco Fine Grits"; or "Emco White Cream Meal."

On October 19 and 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

26. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 210 Bags and 200 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be disposed of for animal feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 676, 677. Sample Nos. 65841-D, 65844-D, 79137-D.)

On or about October 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 410 bags of corn meal at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Farmers Milling Co., Inc., from Valdosta, Ga., on or about September 20 and 21, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Valmeco Old Style Southern Corn Meal."

On October 25, 1939, Farmers Milling Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of this Department, and disposed of for animal feed.

27. Adulteration of wheat cereal. U. S. v. 14 Bags of Ralston Wheat Cereal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 712. Sample No. 51485-D.)

On October 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 14 bags of Ralston wheat cereal at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 14 to July 18, 1939, by Ralston Purina Co. from Battle Creek, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 28 and 29 report seizure and disposition of corn meal that was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, and was found to be insect-infested and to contain rodent hairs at that time.