

1215. Adulteration of rye flour. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Rye Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2817. Sample No. 35097-E.)

On September 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 50 bags of rye flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1940, by the Washburn Crosby Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Hofmuller Rye Darls Manufactured by General Mills, Inc."

On October 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed

CORN MEAL

1216. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3179. Sample No. 31301-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On October 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 50 bags of corn meal at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1940, by the Anchor Milling Co. from Rochester, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Our Best Southern Plantation White Cream Corn Meal."

On January 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1217. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 58 Bags of Corn Meal (and 2 other seizures of corn meal). Decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered destroyed. Remainder released under bond to be denatured for animal feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 2362, 2385, 2386. Sample Nos. 147-E, 20708-E, 20712-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs, rodent excreta, and insect fragments.

On or about July 16, 19, and 20, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the Eastern District of South Carolina filed libels against 191 bags of corn meal at Jacksonville, Fla., and 17 bags of corn meal at Aiken, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29 and July 2, 1940, by the Clarke Milling Co. from Augusta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Old Fashioned Water Ground Unbolted Corn Meal."

On August 8, 1940, the Clarke Milling Co. having appeared as claimant for 133 bags of meal seized at Jacksonville, Fla., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured, relabeled as animal feed, and disposed of for such purpose. On August 16 and September 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared in the remaining actions, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1218. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 395 and 36 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3531. Sample No. 27757-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On December 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 431 bags of corn meal at Jenkins, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1940, by the Dewey Bros. Co. from Leesburg, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Dewey's White Meal."

On January 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1219. Adulteration and misbranding of corn meal mush. U. S. v. 10 and 205 Cases of Corn Meal Mush. Consent decree of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to a charitable institution; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 2270, 2271. Sample Nos. 6481-E, 6488-E.)

This product was short weight. Portions were found to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On June 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 215 cases of corn meal mush at Denver, Colo., consigned by La Choy Food Products, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 12, 1939, to May 1, 1940,