

**1516. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2493. Sample No. 28811-E.)**

On August 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 10 bags of flour at Warrenton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 5 and April 13, 1940, by the Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co., Inc., from Washington, D. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "White Lily Fancy Patent Flour."

On October 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. The product was destroyed in accordance with the decree.

**1517. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 88 Sacks and 42 Bags of Flour (and 1 other seizure action against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2815, 2816, 2997. Sample Nos. 9913-E, 9914-E, 20849-E, 20850-E.)**

On or about October 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida and the Southern District of Mississippi filed libels against 88 sacks and 42 bags of flour at Tallahassee, Fla., and 232 bags of flour at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 15 to on or about May 7, 1940, by the Kansas Milling Co. from Wichita, Kans., and Knoxville, Tenn. Records secured from the consignee of the 42 bags shipped from Knoxville, Tenn., showed that it was shipped by J. Allen Smith & Co. from Knoxville, Tenn. It was charged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part variously: "De Rose Fancy Patent Flour Bleached Self-Rising"; "J. Allen Smith Knoxville, Tennessee White Lily Self-Rising Flour \* \* \* Bleached 20 lbs."; or "Spillway Flour Lassen-Jackman Mfg. Co."

On May 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1518. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 9 Bags of Rye Graham Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3865. Sample No. 46480-E.)**

This product also contained rodent hairs and excreta.

On February 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 9 bags of rye graham flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6, 1941, by A. Katz from Hightstown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On March 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1519. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 131 Bags and 60 Bags of Rye Graham Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3785, 3808. Sample Nos. 46469-E, 46461-E.)**

This product contained rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On February 10 and 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 191 bags of rye graham flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about December 20, 1940 to on or about January 20, 1941, by Gross Bros., Inc., from Hightstown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 10 and April 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**CORN MEAL**

**1520. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 110 and 80 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a county institution for use as feed for livestock. (F. D. C. No. 2510. Sample Nos. 28705-E, 28706-E.)**

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

On August 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 110 10-pound bags and 80 25-pound bags of corn meal at Bluefield, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce on or about June 20, 1940, from Circleville, Ohio, by J. W. Eshelman & Sons; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance or was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Eshelman Red Rose White Corn Meal."

On January 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a county institution to be denatured and used as hog and stock feed.

**1521. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 290 and 117 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a public institution for use as stock and hog feed. (F. D. C. No. 2515. Sample Nos. 28703-E, 28704-E.)**

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

On August 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 407 bags of corn meal at Bluefield, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 10 to on or about July 9, 1940, by the Kasco Mills, Inc., from Toledo, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent hairs, rodent excreta, and insect fragments and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Table Kasco Corn Meal."

On January 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution to be denatured and disposed of for stock and hog feed.

**1522. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 188 Packages of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3051. Sample Nos. 15912-E to 15915-E, incl.)**

This product contained rodent excreta and insect fragments.

On September 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 188 bags, containing a total of 2,710 pounds, of corn meal at North Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17 and August 12, 1940, by the Staley Milling Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; 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: "Staley's Old-Fashioned White Cream Corn Meal."

On November 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1523. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 25 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2776. Sample No. 39068-E.)**

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs and excreta.

On September 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 25 bags of corn meal at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1940, by the Swoboda Wholesale Grocery, or Robert Swoboda, doing business as Swoboda Wholesale Grocery, from Clinton, Ky., to the place of business of the shipper at Cairo, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On November 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1524. Misbranding of corn meal. U. S. v. 24 Cases and 21 Cases of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1198, 1199. Sample Nos. 72910-D, 72921-D, 72922-D.)**

This product was short of the declared weight.

On December 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against a total of 45 cases of corn meal at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 5 to on or about September 29, 1939, by the Quaker Oats Co. from Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Quaker Best [or "Blue Cross"] Yellow Corn Meal Weight 1 Lb. 8 Oz. Net."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Weight 1 Lb. 8 Oz. Net" was false and misleading since it was incorrect. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.