

product was ordered released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption. It was denatured for use as hog feed.

3438. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5919. Sample No. 67653-E.)

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 200 24-pound bags of flour at Harrison, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 12 and July 28, 1941, by the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co. from Lindsborg, Kans.; 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: "Parker House Flour."

On May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3439. Adulteration of doughnut mixture. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Doughnut Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5774. Sample No. 53723-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested.

On September 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 2 barrels of doughnut flour at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12 and 27, 1941, by the Doughnut Corporation of America from Oakland, Calif.; 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: "Supreme Doughnut Mixture."

On February 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

3440. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 625 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 7487. Sample No. 43680-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta, rodent hair fragments, and insect fragments.

On May 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 625 unlabeled 96-pound bags of corn meal at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 2, 1942, by Eelbeck Milling Co., from Omaha, Ga.; 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 May 20, 1942, Eelbeck Milling Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration for sale as animal feed.

3441. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 72 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7588. Sample No. 89760-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and excreta and insect fragments.

On June 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 72 100-pound bags of corn meal at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 18, 1942, by the Davis Milling Co. from Norfolk, Va.; 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: "Mayo Water Ground Only From Carefully Selected Corn."

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3442. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 64 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into stock feed. (F. D. C. No. 7549. Sample No. 98068-E.)

This product was contaminated with rodent hairs and excreta and insect fragments.

On May 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 64 100-pound bags of corn meal at Charlestown, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 7,

1942, by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. from New Ulm, Minn.; 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: "Gold Coin Yellow Corn Meal."

On June 16, 1942, Eagle Roller Mill Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into stock feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3443. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 80 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7579. Sample No. 79683-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and excreta.

On May 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 80 25-pound bags of corn meal at Paintsville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 19, 1942, by John W. Eshelman & Sons from Circleville, Ohio; 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: "Eshelman Red Rose White Corn Meal."

On June 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3444. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 17 Bags and 36 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5920. Sample Nos. 53736-E, 53737-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On or about October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 53 bags, each containing 24 pounds, of corn meal at Holbrook, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 25, 1941, by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, 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: "Aunt Jemima Yellow [or "White"] Cream Corn Meal."

On February 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3445. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 192 Bags and 89 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6022. Sample No. 35822-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On or about October 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 192 24-pound bags and 89 10-pound bags of corn meal at Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1941, by the Scott County Milling Co. from Sikeston, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MACARONI PRODUCTS

3446. Adulteration and misbranding of spaghetti and meat balls. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Spaghetti and Meat Balls. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 6917. Sample No. 90371-E.)

Examination showed that this product consisted of spaghetti prepared with tomato sauce, spices, and some cheese. Each can contained less than 1 ounce of so-called meat balls, which consisted essentially of cereal or meal with less than 25 percent of meat.

On February 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 48 cases of spaghetti and meat balls at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 3, 1942, by G. Capaldi & Son, Inc., from Watertown, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Naples Brand Italian Style Finest Quality Spaghetti and Meat Balls."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance consisting essentially of cereal had been substituted wholly or in part for meat balls, which it purported to contain.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the vignette of a dish of spaghetti and two meat balls, and the statement "Spaghetti and Meat Balls * * * Packed in U. S. A. in accordance with all pure food laws This can contains spaghetti and