

513. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. Six 98-Pound Bags and Eight 48-Pound Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1484. Sample No. 47853-D.)

On February 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 14 bags of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1939, from Goldsboro, N. C., by American Sales Corporation, via Shenandoah Milling Co. truck; and charging that it was adulterated. This was a returned shipment consisting of a part of a lot of flour originally shipped by the Shenandoah Milling Co. from Norfolk, Va., to Goldsboro, N. C. The article was labeled in part: "Made from Select Wheat * * * Star Milling Co. Hampstead, Md."

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

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

514. Adulteration of ready-mix flour. U. S. v. 2 Cases and 5 Cases of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1128. Sample Nos. 56448-D, 56449-D.)

On December 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against seven cases of flour at Fresno, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 12, 1938, by Quaker Oats Co. from Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix."

On January 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

515. Misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 1524. Sample No. 95-D.)

This product was short of the declared weight.

On February 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico filed a libel against 300 sacks of flour at Roswell, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 13, 1940, by General Mills, Inc., Southwestern Division, from Amarillo, Tex.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Flour."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "10 Lbs.," was false and misleading since it was incorrect; and in that it was food in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On April 23, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

CORN MEAL

Nos. 516-519 report the seizure and condemnation of corn meal that was in interstate commerce when examined, and was found to contain rodent hairs and excreta at that time. The product covered by N. J. No. 516 also contained insect fragments.

516. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 100 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 715. Sample No. 66367-D.)

On October 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 100 bags of corn meal at Quitman, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1939, by the Monticello Milling Co. from Monticello, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Monticello Water Ground Style Corn Meal."

On November 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

517. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 14 Bags and 8 Bags of White Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1782. Sample No. 5819-E.)

On April 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 22 bags of corn meal at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned on or about March 26 and April 1, 1940, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dorsel Co. from Newport, Ky.; and charging that

it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Dorsel's White Corn Meal."

On May 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

518. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 450 Sacks of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1596. Sample No. 75093-D.)

On March 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 450 sacks of corn meal at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1940, by Plymouth Cereal Mills from Le Mars, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Plymouth Yellow Corn Meal."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared, packed, and/or held under insanitary conditions whereby it had become contaminated with filth.

On April 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

519. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 90 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1571. Sample No. 88757-D.)

On March 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 90 bags of corn meal at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1940, by the Rush County Mills from Rushville, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Kentucky Buhr Ground AAAA Corn Meal."

On May 1, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

BREAKFAST CEREAL

520. Adulteration of corn flakes. U. S. v. 8 Sacks of Corn Flakes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1207. Sample No. 90902-D.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to contain fleas and rodent hairs at that time.

On December 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against eight sacks of corn flakes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1939, by Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Maizfetti Corn Flakes."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

521. Misbranding of Grandma's Coconut Bars. U. S. v. 30 Cartons of Grandma's Coconut Bars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1138. Sample No. 83933-D.)

This product was short weight.

On December 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 30 cartons of Grandma's Coconut Bars at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15 and 18, 1939, from Portland, Oreg., by the Grandma Cookie Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the representation on the label that the packages contained 8 ounces or more 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 contents.

It was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices.

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.