

about October 25 and November 6, 1940, by E. C. Ortega & Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Snap-E-Tom \* \* \* Juices Of Tomatoes And Green Chiles."

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement "Contents 12 Fluid Oz." was false and misleading since it was incorrect; and (2) in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On May 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1908. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 84 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 4451. Sample No. 38668-E.)

This product contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

On April 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota filed a libel (amended May 9, 1941) against 84 cases of tomato juice at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1940, by the Saukville Canning Co. from Saukville, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Armour's Star Tomato Juice."

On June 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

## CEREAL PRODUCTS

### CORN MEAL

**1909. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2548. Sample No. 27293-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On August 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 30 bags of corn meal at Maysville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 31, 1940, by the P. H. Harsha Milling Co. from Portsmouth, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Harsha's Mills Fresh Ground Kiln Dried \* \* \* Magnolia Corn Meal."

On October 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1910. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 556 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a hospital for use as dairy food.** (F. D. C. No. 3470. Sample No. 27736-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta.

On December 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 556 bags of corn meal at Williamson, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 10, 1940, by Kasco Mills from Toledo, 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: "White 10 Lbs. Net Kasco Corn Meal."

On December 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a hospital for use as dairy food, conditioned that it be denatured so that it could not be disposed of for human consumption.

**1911. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 104 Sacks of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3787. Sample No. 50090-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be lumpy and moldy and to contain insect fragments, rodent excreta, and rodent hairs.

On February 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 104 sacks of corn meal at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1941, by the Rapidan Supply Co. from Rapidan, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

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