

**2619. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5885. Sample No. 79012-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta.

On September 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 200 25-pound bags of corn meal at Whitesburg, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, 1941, by Cadick Milling Co. from Grand View, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Steam Ground \* \* \* Cadick's Old Style Unbolted Corn Meal."

On October 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2620. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 600 Bags and 20 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local fish and game protective association.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5846, 5854. Sample Nos. 79010-E, 79011-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta.

On September 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 600 25-pound bags of corn meal at West Prestonsburg, and 20 25-pound bags of corn meal at Pikeville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4 and 10, 1941, by Gwinn Bros. & Co. from Huntington, W. Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Gwinn's Table Meal."

On November 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local fish and game protective association conditioned that it be used solely to feed the fish and game under its protection.

**2621. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 155 Bags, 340 Bags, 10 Bags, and 249 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5806, 5918. Sample Nos. 67470-E, 67471-E, 67650-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against 155 24-pound bags and 340 10-pound bags of corn meal at Blytheville, and 249 24-pound bags and 10 10-pound bags of the same product at Jonesboro, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4 and 12 and September 6, 1941, by Humphreys Mills from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Honey Suckle Cream Meal."

On December 15 and 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**2622. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 1,291 Bags and 515 Bags of Corn Meal (and 1 other seizure action against corn meal). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6017, 6081. Sample Nos. 59445-E, 59452-E.)

This product not only was insect-infested, but also contained rodent hairs and excreta.

On October 13 and 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 1,956 2-pound bags and 741 5-pound bags of corn meal at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 2 and 9, 1941, by Jenkins Mill from Como, N. C.; 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: "Jenkins Meal Old-Fashioned Water Ground Way."

On December 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2623. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 276 Bags and 237 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into livestock feed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5847, 5922. Sample Nos. 79014-E, 79020-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained rodent excreta.

On September 24 and October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 276 25-pound bags of corn meal at Harlan, and 237 25-pound bags of the same product at Middlesboro, Ky., al-