

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.