

become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Dakota's Best 100% South Dakota Hard Spring Wheat."

On November 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgement of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4288. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8595. Sample No. 1845-F.)

This product had been stored under conditions favorable to insect-infestation and when examined was found to contain insect larvae and miscellaneous body parts.

On October 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 140 98-pound bags of flour in possession of the Ward Baking Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 23, 1942, from St. Louis, Mo.; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Purina Whole Wheat Flour."

On November 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4289. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 76 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8109. Sample No. 17819-F.)

This product had been stored after shipment under insanitary conditions and when examined 18 of the 20 bags examined bore rodent urine stains and 3 bags had been gnawed by rodents. Rodent excreta was found on every bag examined.

On August 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 76 48-pound bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 20 and March 26, 1942, from East Buffalo, and Black Rock, N. Y., and that it was in possession of the Scranton Wholesale Grocery; and charging that it was adulterated in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Medal Vitamin-and-Mineral Enriched Flour."

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

Nos. 4290 to 4299 report the seizure and disposition of corn meal that was found to be contaminated with one or more types of filth, such as rodent excreta, rodent hair, insects, or insect fragments.

4290. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 686 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8565. Sample No. 4339-F.)

On October 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 686 10-pound bags of corn meal at Jenkins, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 21, 1942, by John W. Echelman & 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: (Bag) "Eshelman Red Rose White Corn Meal."

On November 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4291. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 142 Bags of Corn Meal (and 2 other seizure actions against corn meal). Default decrees of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8473, 8474, 8505. Sample Nos. 4333-F, 4334-F, 4342-F.)

On September 30 and October 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 142 10-pound bags and 250 25-pound bags of corn meal at Middlesboro, Ky., and 102 25-pound bags and 33 10-pound bags of corn meal at Harlan, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 12, and 21, 1942, by the Columbus Milling Co. from Columbus, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 23, and 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.