

whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Old Time Slow Ground White Corn Meal—Milled By Chowan Milling Co., Como, N. C."

On August 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1027. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 150 Bags and 50 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2609. Sample No. 27298-E.)**

On August 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 150 10-pound bags and 50 24-pound bags of corn meal at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1940, by R. C. Poage Milling Co., Inc., from Ashland, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent excreta and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "White Bolted Pearl Meal 'Made-Just-Right'."

On August 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1028. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 241 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2802. Sample No. 17982-E.)**

On September 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 241 bags of corn meal at Demopolis, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9, 1940, by the Royal-Stafolife Mills from Meridian, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Royal Corn Meal."

On October 25, 1940, the Royal-Stafolife Mills, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it not be sold or disposed of contrary to law. It was denatured and used in the manufacture of animal feed.

**1029. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 134 Bags of Corn Meal (and 2 other seizure actions against corn meal). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2427, 2471, 2549. Sample Nos. 5696-E, 27285-E, 27295-E.)**

Between July 24 and August 14, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Ohio and the Eastern District of Kentucky filed libels against 634 bags of corn meal at Cincinnati, Ohio, and 150 bags at Morehead, Ky., consigned within the period from July 3 to July 31, 1940, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce 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: "Imperial White Corn Meal" or "Imperial Cream Meal."

On September 9 and 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1030. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 420 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3419. Sample No. 39250-E.)**

On November 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 420 bags of corn meal at Davenport, Iowa, alleging the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1940, by Schultz, Baujan & Co. from Beardstown, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Kiln Dried Yellow Corn Meal."

On December 12, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1031. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 75 and 70 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2629. Sample No. 27314-E.)**

On August 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 75 10-pound bags and 70 20-pound bags of corn meal at Matewan, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 7, 1940, by the Ubiko Milling Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Ubiko Fancy Table Corn Meal White."

On August 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1032. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 231 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3116. Sample No. 9857-E.)

On October 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 231 bags of corn meal at Hammond, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1940, by the Valley Mills from Jackson, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Red Bird Corn Meal."

On December 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1033. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 67 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2648. Sample No. 9960-E.)

On August 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 67 bags of corn meal at Huntsville, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1940, by the Winchester Milling Co. from Winchester, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Crystal White Corn Meal."

On September 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1034. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 75 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3233. Sample No. 20722-E.)

On or about October 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 75 bags of corn meal at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 16, 1940, by the Wade Wood Milling Co. from Birmingham, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Mandy Old Style Rock Ground Corn Meal."

On November 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1035. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 26 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for use as hog feed.** (F. D. C. No. 2755. Sample No. 39066-E.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be insect-infested and to contain rodent excreta at that time.

On or about September 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 26 bags of corn meal at Paducah, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1940, by the Decatur Milling Co. from Decatur, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 4, 1940, Wm. C. Hawkins, Paducah, Ky., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be converted into hog feed.

**1036. Adulteration of grits. U. S. v. 12 Bags of Grits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2409. Sample No. 149-E.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be insect-infested at that time.

On July 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 12 bags of grits at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 16, 1940, from Owensboro, Ky., by Charles Broeker & Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Broekers Aiolite Grits."

On August 23, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.