2144. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 130 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal food. (F. D. C. No. 5379. Sample No. 48068–E.)

This product contained whole insects, larvae, and insect fragments.

On August 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 130 unlabeled bags of corn meal at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1941, by the Eelbeck Milling Co. from Omaha, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On August 21, 1941, the Eelbeck Milling Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning and disposition as animal feed.

2145. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 107 and 13 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5077. Sample No. 5370–E.)

This product contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On July 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee filed a libel against a total of 120 bags of corn meal at Jellico, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 20, 1941, by the Burnside Milling Co. from Burnside, Ky.; 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: (Bags) "Perfection Corn Meal."

On July 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2146. Adulteration of cream meal. U. S. v. 650 Bags of Cream Meal. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4946. Sample No. 29686–E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta.

On June 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 650 bags, each containing 3 pounds, of cream meal at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 26, 1941, by Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. from Seymour, 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: "Apex Cream Meal."

On July 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

2147. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 191 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5227. Sample No. 49196–E.)

This product was insect-infested and contained rodent hairs, rodent excreta, and insect fragments.

On July 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 191 bags of corn meal at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 16 and 27, 1941, by the Mountain City Mill Co., Inc., from Chattanooga, Tenn.; 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: (Bags) "Prize Winner Old Style Unbolted * * * Corn Meal."

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

2148. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5076. Sample No. 48154–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and excreta, and insect fragments and larvae.

On or about July 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 20 bags of corn meal at Quincy, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 2, 1941, by Smith Bag & Milling Co. from Bainbridge, Ga.; 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: "Smith's Old Fashion Water Ground Corn Meal."

On September 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.