bag of flour at Paragould, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1941, by the Wolff Milling Co. from New Haven, Mo.; 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: (Bags) "Wolff's Extra High Patent Flour."

Hurt Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 25, 1941, as of October 29, 1941, ordering that the product be released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it could not be used for human consumption.

2845. Adulteration of pumpernickel flour. U. S. v. 43 Bags of Pumpernickel Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6537. Sample No. 54521-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta pellet fragments, hairs, insect fragments, and other filth.

On December 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 43 bags of pumpernickel flour at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1941, by R. B. Richardson from Allentown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated for the reasons appearing above. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "H-P Brand Fancy Pumpernickel. Distributed by H. Price Philadelphia, Pa."

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

Nos. 2846 to 2850 report the seizure and disposition of corn meal that was insect-infested.

2846. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 117 Bags and 298 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to charitable agency for use as stock feed; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5595, 5826. Sample Nos. 59637-E, 67404-E.)

This product contained insects, insect fragments, rodent excreta, and one lot also contained rodent hairs. Many of the bags in one lot had been cut into by rodents and there were numerous rodent pellets on and between the bags.

On August 29 and September 23, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of West Virginia and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against 298 10-pound bags of corn meal at Bluefield, W. Va., and 117 20-pound bags of corn meal at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 21 and 23 and August 5, 1941, by the Quaker Oats Co. from Akron, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima White Cream Corn Meal."

The portion of the product seized at Bluefield, W. Va., was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The portion of the product seized at Little Rock, Ark., was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for human consumption; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 2 and 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On November 1, 1941, the decree entered in the Southern District of West Virginia was amended in order to permit delivery of the product to a public institution to be used as stock feed.

2847. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 151 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6109. Sample No. 49630-E.)

This product contained rodent excreta fragments and rodent hairs, as well as insect fragments.

On October 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 151 bags of corn meal at Lafayette, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1941, by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex.; and charging that it