

its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On March 21, 1942, Steele Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgement of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3227. Adulteration and misbranding of imitation fruit juices. U. S. v. 4 Cases of Imitation Fruit Juices. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6725. Sample No. 17366-E.)

Examination showed that these products contained mold; and that they consisted of sweetened water, artificially flavored and colored to simulate the flavor and color of cherry, lime, grape, and orange juices. Little or no fruit juice was found.

On January 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed a libel against 4 cases, each containing 20 cartons of 120 bottles each, of imitation fruit juices at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19, 1941, by Texas Wax Goods Co. from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded. They were labeled in part: (Display card enclosed in wholesale carton) "1¢ Nip and Chew Imitation Fruit-Juices Cherry Lime Grape Orange."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances.

They were alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the prominent designation "Fruit-Juices Cherry Lime Grape Orange" was false and misleading as applied to imitation cherry, imitation lime, imitation grape, and imitation orange juices, and was not corrected by the inconspicuous word "Imitation" appearing on the label; and (2) in that they were imitations of other foods and their labels failed to bear, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the food imitated.

On March 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the products be destroyed.

CEREAL PRODUCTS

FLOUR

3228. Adulteration of cake and pastry flour. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6716. Sample No. 84235-E.)

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

On January 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 50 bags of flour at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 19 and 26, 1941, by the Durham Valley Mills from Durham, Pa.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Colonial Country Maid Cake and Pastry Flour."

On April 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3229. Adulteration of rye flour, rye meal, and buckwheat flour. U. S. v. 35 Bags of Rye Flour (and 5 additional seizure actions against similar products). Default decrees of condemnation. Portions of products ordered distributed to Federal correctional institutions for use as hog feed; remainder ordered sold to foundries for technical use. (F. D. C. Nos. 6058, 6277, 6295, 6678, 6695, 6785. Sample Nos. 74060-E, 74880-E, 74889-E, 84846-E, 84850-E, 84864-E.)

The buckwheat flour, buckwheat and wheat flour, and rye meal contained one or more of various kinds of filth such as rodent hairs, insect fragments, or rodent excreta. The rye flour had been stored under insanitary conditions and was contaminated by rodent filth.

Between October 30, 1941, and January 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed libels against 35 98-pound bags of flour at Hartford, 14 98-pound bags of rye meal at New Haven, 13 98-pound bags of rye meal at Bridgeport, 4 125-pound bags of buckwheat and wheat flour and 21 100-pound bags of buckwheat flour at Milford, and 7 125-pound sacks of buckwheat flour at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 22, 1941, to on or

about January 12, 1942, by J. T. Lampman & Co. from Claverack, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated. Portions were labeled in part: (Bags) "Pure White Patent Imperial Rye Flour," or "Red Mills Fancy Rye Meal." Other portions were unlabeled.

One lot of the rye flour was alleged to be adulterated in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The remaining products were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances.

On December 19, 1941, April 27, 28, 29, and May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the rye flour and meal be distributed to Federal correctional institutions for use as hog feed and that the remaining products be sold to foundries for technical use.

Nos. 3230 to 3237 report the seizure and disposition of flour that had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. In most instances the time of infestation was not determined.

3230. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 83 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6100. Sample No. 49632-E.)

On October 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 83 98-pound bags of flour at New Iberia, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1941, by the Alva Roller Mills from Alva, Okla.; 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: "Honey Bee Flour."

On April 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3231. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 61 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 5946. Sample No. 35805-E.)

On October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 61 48-pound sacks of flour at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 7 and July 2, 1941, by Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 31, 1942, Ritchie Grocer Co., Ltd., Monroe, La., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was denatured and disposed of for industrial use.

3232. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 518 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 5934. Sample Nos. 35806-E, 35807-E, 35808-E.)

On October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 322 10-pound bags, 108 48-pound bags, and 88 20-pound bags of flour at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 8 to on or about September 12, 1941, by General Mills, Inc., from Wichita Falls, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Fancy Patent Pure Gold Flour"; "Express Bleached Self-Rising Flour"; or "Express Flour."

On March 31, 1942, Ritchie Grocer Co., Ltd., Monroe, La., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was denatured and disposed of for industrial use.

3233. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 375 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 6261. Sample No. 61173-E.)

On or about November 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 375 49-pound sacks of flour at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 14, 1941, by Montana Flour Mills Co. from Bozeman, Mont.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part