On December 27, 1941, and February 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed libels against 453 96-pound bags of corn meal at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 10, 1941, and January 27 and 29, 1942, by the Bishopville Milling Co. from Bishopville, S. C.; 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: "Pee Dee Unbolted Corn Meal."

On January 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the corn meal shipped on or about December 10, 1941, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On March 6, 1942, Bishopville Milling Co., claimant for the corn meal shipped on or about January 27 and 29, 1942, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3239. Adulteration of cookies. U. S. v. 11 Cases, 7 Cases, 6 Cases, and 17 Cases of Cookies. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6997, 7048. Sample Nos. 74761–E to 74763–E, incl., 89064–E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as rodent hair fragments, hairs resembling cat hairs, and metal fragments.

On March 9 and 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against 24 cases of cookies at Paterson, N. J., and 17 cases of cookies at West New York, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6 and 18, 1942, by Consumers Biscuit Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; 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 prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Raisin [or "Sugar"] Cookies," "Iced Spiced Jumbles," or "Fig Bars."

On April 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FEED

3240. Misbranding of mixed feed. U. S. v. Ada Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. D. C. No. 5546. Sample No. 17344–E.)

This product contained less crude protein and crude fat and more crude fiber than the amounts declared.

On December 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed an information against the Ada Milling Co., a corporation, Ada, Okla., alleging shipment on or about March 31, 1941 from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Texas of a quantity of mixed feed that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "100 Lbs. (Net) Full-Fodder Brand Mixed Feed."

It was allegd to be misbranded in that the statements "Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein, not less than 11.00%; Crude Fat, not less than 2.50%; Crude Fiber, not more than 14.00%," displayed on the tag, were false and misleading since it contained not more than 5.53 percent of crude protein, not more than 1 percent of crude fat, and not less than 22.04 percent of crude fiber.

On May 4, 1942, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $50.

3241. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. Traders Oil Mill Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $75. (F. D. C. No. 5544. Sample Nos. 25367–E, 25368–E.)

Analysis showed that this product was deficient in protein.

On March 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed an information against Traders Oil Mill Co., a corporation, Fort Worth, Tex., alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1941, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas of a quantity of the above-named product which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Wesco Brand Prime Cottonseed Meal or Cake 100 Pounds Net * * * Western Feeders Supply Co."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Protein, not less than 43%," appearing on the tag, was false and misleading since it contained less than 43 percent, namely, not more than 40.56 percent of protein.

On March 26, 1942, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and a fine of $75 was imposed by the court.