

and charging that it was adulterated and that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Vernon Roller Mills Fresh Ground Corn Meal."

On July 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3862. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 18 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7947. Sample No. 17802-F.)**

This product was in interstate commerce when examined, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. The time of infestation was not determined.

On July 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 18 bags of corn meal at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about May 5, 1942, by the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Division, Acme-Evans Co.; 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: "100 Lbs. Plus Quality Town Talk White Corn Meal."

On August 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3863. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 195 and 113 Sacks of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8088. Sample No. 28111-F.)**

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

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 195 sacks, each containing 96 pounds of corn meal and 113 sacks, each containing 48 pounds of corn meal at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 13, 1942, by the Alabama Flour Mills, from Decatur, Ala., 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: "Delight Unbolted Corn Meal."

On August 14, 1942, Bonacker Brothers, Inc., Tampa, Fla., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposed of as animal feed.

**3864. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 108 Bales, each containing 5 Bags of Corn Meal. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be disposed of for animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 7570. Sample No. 93561-E.)**

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment and when examined the bales and bags had been gnawed by rodents and the floor surrounding the lot was littered with corn meal and chewed paper. Dead rodents were found in one bag and other bags showed evidence of rodent nests. Samples taken from the product contained mouse pellets and chewed paper.

On May 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 108 bales, each containing 5 bags, of corn meal at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1942, and that it was in possession of the Merchants Wholesale Grocery Company, Seattle, Wash.; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "9 lbs. Victor Yellow Corn Meal."

On July 14, 1942, the Merchants Wholesale Grocery Co., Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be disposed of for animal feed only.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**3865. Misbranding of spaghetti. U. S. v. 499 Cases of Spaghetti. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for repackaging. (F. D. C. No. 7934. Sample No. 70900-E.)**

This product occupied, on an average, less than 40 percent of the capacity of its container.

On July 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 499 cases, each containing 24 packages, of spaghetti at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1 and 24, 1941, by the Ferlita Macaroni Co., Inc., from Tampa, Fla.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so