prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 2 and September 26, 1942, the Interstate Milling Co., havir appeared as claimant, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposed of as animal feed.

4042. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 136 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution to be denatured for use as dairy food. (F. D. C. No. 8007. Sample No. 24215-F.)

On July 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 136 bags of corn meal at Marfrance, West Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7 and July 13, 1942, by the Alleghany Milling Co., Inc., Covington, Va.; 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: "Virginia's Best White Bolted Corn Meal."

On September 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution for use as dairy food.

4043. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 650 Bags and 170 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8350. Sample No. 4313-F.)

On September 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 650 10-pound bags and 170 25-pound bags of corn meal at Ashland, Ky., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1942, from the Scioto Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Lucasville, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bag) "Ballard's Cream Bolted Meal Manufactured For and Distributed by Ballard & Ballard Co. Louisville, Ky."

On October 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4044. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 26 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8351. Sample No. 4310-F.)

On September 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 26 10-pound bags of corn meal at Vanceburg, Ky., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1942, from the P. H. Harsha Milling Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; 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: "Corn Meal, Magnolia Kiln Dried."

On October 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4045. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 150 Bags and 85 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8352. Sample No. 4311-F.)

On September 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 150 10-pound bags and 85 25-pound bags of corn meal at Ashland, Ky., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about July 22 and August 28, 1942, from the Goldcamp Mill Co., Ironton, Ohio; 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: "Prize Taker Corn Meal. The Goldcamp Mill Co., Ironton, Ohio."

On October 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4046. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 36 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8389. Sample No. 4323-F.)

On September 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 36 25-pound bags of corn meal at Paintsville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3 and 4, 1942, by John W. Eshelman & Sons from Circleville, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy