4716. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 100 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9088. Sample No. 28805–F.)

On December 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 100 98-pound bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1942, by the Globe Mills (trade name of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.), from Ogden, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, weevils, larvae, and cast skins. The article was labeled in part: "Globe Special Cone Flour."

On March 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4717. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 224 Bags and 38 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8496. Sample No. 9190–F.)

On October 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 224 10-pound bags and 38 48-pound bags of flour at Church Point, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 14 to August 24, 1942, by the Claflin Flour Mills, from Claflin, Kans.; 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: "For the Alamosa Flour Mills, Alamosa, Colo. Orange Bloom Flour."

On May 25, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

Nos. 4718 to 4726 report actions involving corn meal and cream meal that had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of the examination, at which time it was found to be rodent- or insect-infested, or both. The time of infestation was not determined.

4718. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Clark Milling Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $300. (F. D. C. No. 8777. Sample Nos. 28420–F to 28422–F, incl.)

This product contained insects, insect fragments, rodent excreta, and rodent hair fragments.

On January 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed an information against the Clark Milling Co., a corporation, Augusta, Ga., alleging shipment within the period from on or about August 11 to 18, 1942, from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina of a quantity of corn meal that 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.

On April 9, 1943, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $300.

4719. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Oscar W. Robinson (Burnside Milling Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $500 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 8778. Sample Nos. 4343–F, 4350–F, 4351–F.)

On February 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed an information against Oscar W. Robinson, trading under the firm name Burnside Milling Co., Burnside, Ky., alleging shipment on or about September 19 and 26, 1942, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of corn meal that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Perfection Corn Meal Packed for Jellico-Hackney Co., Jellico,–Tenn.," or "Robinson-Evans Mill Company Jo Jo Bolted Burr Meal Harriman,–Tenn."

On May 10, 1943, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of $250 on each of two counts of the information and also assessed costs of the proceedings.

4720. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 1,627 Cases and 1,628 Cases of Corn Meal. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reworking for purposes other than human consumption. (F. D. C. No. 9116. Sample Nos. 9108–F, 9766–F.)

On January 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against a total of 3,255 cases, each containing 6 No. 5 cans, of corn meal at Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped