ordered released under bond for denaturing and relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposal for non-human purposes.

4914. Adulteration of "Do-Nut Flour." U. S. v. 2 Barrels of "Do-Nut Flour." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7853. Sample No. 93816-E.)

On July 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 2 barrels of "Do-Nut Flour" at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 4, 1942, by the Joe Lowe Corporation from Los Angeles, Calif.; 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 may have become contaminated with filth.

On July 13, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

Nos. 4915 to 4918 report the seizure and disposition of corn meal, samples of which were found to be contaminated with one or more types of filth, such as insects and insect fragments, larvae and larvae fragments, cast skins, rodent excreta, and rodent hair fragments.

4915. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Eagle Roller Mills Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $150. (F. D. C. No. 8773. Sample No. 28708-F.)

On January 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed an information against the Eagle Roller Mills Co., Inc., of Shelby, N. C., alleging shipment on or about August 10, 1942, from the State of North Carolina 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 filthy substances, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Cleveland Fresh Stone Ground Corn Meal Unbolted."

On September 29, 1943, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, the court imposed a fine of $150.

4916. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. the Twin City Grocery Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $500. (F. D. C. No. 8754. Sample No. 28717-F.)

On December 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina filed an information against the Twin City Grocery Co., a corporation, at Leaksville, N. C., alleging shipment on or about August 24, 1942, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia 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 may have become contaminated with filth.

On June 8, 1943, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $500.

4917. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 825 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8897. Sample No. 6470-F.)

On November 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 825 20-pound bags of corn meal at Little Rock, Ark., (amended January 8, 1943), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 28, 1942, by the Crete Mills from Crete, Nebr.; 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: (Bag) "Mammy Lou White Corn Meal."

On April 1, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4918. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 15 Bags and 25 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8393. Sample No. 24326-F.)

On or about January 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 15 25-pound bags and 25 10-pound bags of corn meal at Roanoke, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12 and 26, 1942, by Gwinn Bros. & Co. from Huntington, W. Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Gwinn's Table Meal."

On August 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution for use as animal feed.