ing that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1941, by Western Grain Co. from Birmingham, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Jim Dandy Degerminated Hominy Grits."

On January 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2637. Adulteration of breakfast food. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Syl-Dex Breakfast Wheat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5845. Sample No. 61375–E.)

On September 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 16 cases of breakfast food at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 13, 1941, by Loma Linda Food Co. from Arlington, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Syl-Dex Breakfast Wheat."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly 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 November 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2638. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Rice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5203. Sample No. 49577–E.)

On July 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 5 100-pound bags of rice at Hazelhurst, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 19, 1941, by Louisiana State Rice Milling Co. from Rayne, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Mahatma Brand Rice."

On November 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2639. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 20 Bags and 144 Bags of Rice. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. Nos. 5208, 5246. Sample Nos. 956–E, 37892–E.)

On July 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 164 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of rice at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1941, by Rickert Rice Mills, Inc., from New Orleans, La.; 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: (Bags) "Lord Rickert Brand Supreme Rexora Rice" or "Bo-Peep Rice."

On August 14, 1941, Atlanta Savings Stores, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, and the cases having been consolidated, 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. All insect infestation was eliminated and the rejected portion was ground into stock feed.

2640. Adulteration of popcorn. U. S. v. 205 Bags of Popcorn. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and reconditioning of edible portion. (F. D. C. No. 5362. Sample No. 60864–E.)

Some of the bags containing this product had been gnawed by rodents, and rat-chewed kernels were found.

On August 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 205 100-pound bags of popcorn at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 28, 1941, by Popcorn Growers & Distributing Co. from Wall Lake, Iowa; 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: "Golden Harvest * * * Pop Corn."

On September 20, 1941, Popcorn Growers & Distributors having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.