ing that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Arrow Brand Kraut Juice * * * Packed by Utah Pickle Co. Salt Lake City, Utah."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for sauerkraut juice and had been added thereto so as to reduce its quality and strength.

On October 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CEREAL PRODUCTS

FLOUR AND OTHER MILL PRODUCTS

Nos. 2 to 27, inclusive, of this publication report seizure and disposition of flour and other mill products that were in interstate commerce at the time of examination, and were found to be insect-infested at that time.

2. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 258. Sample No. 62440-D.)

On July 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 50 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Bewley Mills from Fort Worth, Tex., on or about April 19, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in part: "Bewley's Best * * * Flour."

On October 21, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 15 Sacks and 10 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 261, 265. Sample Nos. 62740-D, 66155-D.)

On or about July 6 and 7, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 15 sacks of flour at Atlanta, Ga., and 10 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., the former on or about March 18, 1939, from Astoria, Oreg., and the latter on or about June 14, 1939, from Enid, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Giltedge Flour [or "Pastry Flour Unbleached"]."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On July 31 and August 10, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 273, 401, 402. Sample Nos. 60844-D, 61031-D, 61032-D.)

On July 10 and August 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 242 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex., on or about May 24, July 13, and July 20, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. The article was labeled in part "American Maid."

On October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 97 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 257. Sample No. 60828-D.)

On July 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 97 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Minneapolis, Minn., on or about April 14, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in part: "Dandy-Dough Flour."

On October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

6. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 147 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 307. Sample No. 60852-D.)

On July 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 147 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the