that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla., on or about June 17, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in part "Climax Flour."

On October 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

18. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 115 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 522. Sample No. 63070-D.)

On August 31, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 115 bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Acme-Evans Co. from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about April 27, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 10, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

19. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 46 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 520. Sample No. 63068-D.)

On August 31, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 46 bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 30, 1939, by Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. from Lawrenceburg, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Special Spring Clear Flour. Bleached."

On October 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

20. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 713. Sample No. 51483-D.)

On October 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 30 bags of flour at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1939, by the Pueblo Flour Mills from Pueblo, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part "Lorado Flour."

On October 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

21. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 350 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured or manufactured into feed. (F. D. C. No. 733. Sample No. 61054-D.)

On October 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 350 bags of flour at Dothan, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Atlas Mills from Vincennes, Ind., on or about September 8, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Bleached W. Flour * * * From Igleheart Brothers Inc. Evansville, Indiana."

On November 2, 1939, Indiana Flour Co., Inc., Dothan, Ala., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond to be disposed of for animal feed or for some purpose other than human consumption.

22. Adulteration of whole wheat flour. U. S. v. 35 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 814. Sample No. 60838-D.)

On July 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 35 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Oklahoma City Mills from El Reno, Okla., on or about June 22, 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: "Texoka 100% Whole Wheat Flour Bleached Manufactured by General Mills, Inc."

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