merce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. In most instances the time of infestation was not determined.

2105. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 130 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5184. Sample No. 49424–E.)

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 130 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 28, 1940, by the Alva Roller Mills from Alva, Okla.; 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) "Bleached Honey Bee Flour."

On September 4, 1941, the Alva Roller Mills having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

2106. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 218 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2996. Sample Nos. 15803–E, 15804–E.)

On September 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 218 sacks of flour at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24 and July 17, 1940, by the Blair Milling Co. from Atchison, 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: "Bleached * * * Blair's Snow White High Patent Flour."

On August 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2107. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 34 Bags and 75 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4978, 5099. Sample Nos. 37868–E, 48158–E.)

On or about June 23 and July 17, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida and the Middle District of Georgia filed libels against 34 bags of flour at Marianna, Fla., and 75 bags of flour at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 23, 1940, and June 21, 1941, by the Blish Milling Co. from Louisville, Ky., and Seymour, Ind.; 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) "Honey Boy Flour Bleached"; or "Velvet Self-Rising Flour 24 Lbs. Net."

On August 21 and September 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2108. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 30 Bags and 6 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5215. Sample No. 37671–E.)

On July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 30 48-pound bags and 6 96-pound bags of flour at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 26, 1941, by the Caldwell Flour Mills Co. from Caldwell, Idaho; 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) "Self-Rising * * * Bleached Flour of Idaho."

On September 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2109. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 515 10-Pound Bags and 332 20-Pound Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5009. Sample Nos. 37870–E, 37871–E, 48146–E.)

This product not only was insect-infested, but one lot also contained rodent hairs and excreta.

On July 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 515 10-pound bags and 332 20-pound bags of flour at Ocala, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 22, March 21, and April 20, 1941, by the H. C. Cole Milling Co. from Chester, Ill.; 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: "Self-Rising White Ring Flour," "White Ring Flour," or "Omega Pure Soft Wheat Flour."