whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Polkadot [or " '61' Self-Rising"] Flour 48 Lbs."

On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2125. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 42 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5188. Sample No. 37346–E.)

On or about July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 42 bags of flour at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 19 and June 14, 1941, by the Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; 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) "Mortens Nu-Day Whole Wheat Flour * * * Bleached, 98 Lbs."

On August 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2126. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 18, 115, and 36 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5205, 5443. Sample Nos. 37670–E, 48287–E.)

On July 22 and August 26, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern and the Northern Districts of Georgia filed libels against 18 24-pound bags and 115 48-pound bags of flour at Augusta, Ga., and 36 24-pound bags of flour at La Grange, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24 and May 16 and 26, 1941, by the Nashville Roller Mills Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; 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: "Good Morning Self-Rising Flour" or "Moneysworth Self-Rising Flour."

On September 23 and 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2127. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 35 and 16 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5062. Sample No. 37877–E.)

On or about July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 35 24-pound bags and 16 48-pound bags of flour at Tallahassee, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1941, by the Randolph Milling Co. from Ava, 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: (Bags) "Happy Lady Extra Fancy Plain Flour."

On September 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2128. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 56 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5165. Sample No. 53168–E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and when examined was found to contain rodent excreta and other evidence of rat infestation. The place in which it had been stored subsequent to shipment was rat-infested.

On July 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 56 98-pound sacks of flour at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 30, 1941, by the Royal Milling Co. from Great Falls, Mont.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Diamond High Gluten Montana Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On August 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2129. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 124 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5107. Sample No. 78161–E.)

On or about July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 124 bags of flour at Panama City, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1940, by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a