that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1942, by the Collins Flour Mills from Pendleton, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: "Collins Whole Wheat Flour."

On June 29, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4910. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 43 Bags of Flour (and 2 additional seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9607, 9760, 9772. Sample Nos. 45043-F, 45062-F, 45063-F.)

This product contained insects, larvae, insect fragments, rodent excreta, rodent hair fragments, and hair fragments resembling rodent hairs.

On March 25 and April 6 and 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against a total of 97 98-pound bags of rye graham flour at New York City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 1 to 16, 1943, by A. Katz, Etra Mills, Hightstown, N. J., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances.

On May 4 and May 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4911. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 779 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 9085. Sample No. 24730-F.)

On December 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 799 bags of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article was in possession of the Jones Cold Storage Corporation, that it had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 3 to April 25, 1942, from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, rodent excreta, rodent hairs, grain beetles, insect larvae, insect skins, insect fragments, and mites, and in that it was held, after shipment, under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Goldrim Flour Distributed by International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn."

On June 15, 1943, an order having been entered decreeing certain lien claims against the product, and an offer having been received to purchase it for stock feed, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the flour be sold, and that the purchase money be paid to R. Arthur Jett, as trustee, upon his filing a bond conditioned upon the denaturing of the flour for use as animal feed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4912. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 619 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9550. Sample No. 20265-F.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment, and when examined mouse pellets and rodent urine stains were found on many of the bags. Analysis of the stained portions of a bag, and flour caked on the inside of it, confirmed the presence of urine.

On March 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 619 98-pound bags of flour at Chelsea, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 20, 1943, from Avondale, Pa., and that it was in possession of Eastern Baking Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

On April 26, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4913. Adulteration of buckwheat flour. U. S. v. 59 Bags of Buckwheat Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured and relabeled and used for non-human purposes. (F. D. C. No. 9254. Sample No. 36862-F.)

On January 27, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 59 100-pound bags of buckwheat flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1942, by the Benton Roller Mills from Benton, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: "Buckwheat Flour Strictly Pure Manufactured by John J. Mather Benton, Columbia Co., Pa."

On February 20, 1943, the J. Fred Shafer Co., Baltimore, Md., and the Benton Roller Mills, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was