On November 18 and 25 and December 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Royston, Rolla, and Blytheville, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On February 27, 1942, the claimant for the flour seized at Springfield having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed.

2559. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 98 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2512. Sample No. 28710–E.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment and when examined was found to contain rodent hairs and rodent excreta.

On August 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 98 bags of flour at Bluefield, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2, 1940, by Bowersock Mills & Power Co., from Lawrence, 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: "World's-Best Flour."

On February 14, 1942, the claimant for the product having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the 19 bags of the product which had been seized be destroyed.

2560. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 278 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5439. Sample Nos. 49678–E, 49679–E.)

On August 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 278 98-pound bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1941, by Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. from El Reno, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

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

2561. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 233 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5839. Sample Nos. 48092–E, 48093–E.)

On September 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 21 24–pound bags, 42 20–pound bags, 109 12–pound bags, and 61 10–pound bags of flour at Thomasville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 26, July 16 and 29, and August 21, 1941, by the Cape County Milling Co. from Jackson, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Gold Leaf Self-Rising Flour," or "Cape County Roller Mills Gold Leaf Flour."

On October 31, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2562. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 45 Bags and 53 Bags of Flour (and 1 other seizure action against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5808, 5964. Sample Nos. 49851–E, 49852–E, 67373–E, 67374–E.)

On September 20 and on or about October 24, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Tennessee and the Northern District of Mississippi filed libels against 45 48-pound bags and 53 24-pound bags of flour at Memphis, Tenn., and 262 24-pound bags and 37 48-pound bags of flour at Tupelo, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 2 to on or about July 22, 1941, by the Chickasha Milling Co. from Chickasha, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Play Day All Purpose Family Flour Bleached"; "Victor Flour Bleached"; or "Bleached [or "Bleached * * * Self-Rising"] Mother's Belle Fancy Patent Flour Milled Expressly for J. J. Rogers & Sons Tupelo, Miss."

On October 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the portion of the product seized at Memphis, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On October 28, 1941, J. J. Rogers & Sons, claimant for the flour seized at Tupelo, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into stock feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.