

September 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the seizure at Marianna, Fla., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2591. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 62 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6067. Sample No. 67712-E.)

On October 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 62 24-pound bags of flour at Jackson, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5 and 28, 1941, by Walnut Creek Milling Co. from Great Bend, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Snow Fairy Flour."

On December 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2592. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 20 Bags and 35 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5380, 5451. Sample Nos. 49668-E, 49680-E.)

On August 16 and 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 55 98-pound bags of flour at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7 and 28, 1941, by Whaley Mill & Elevator Co. from Gainesville, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 25 and December 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2593. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 17 Bags, 68 Bags, and 30 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5892, 5994. Sample Nos. 39968-E, 67662-E.)

On or about October 13 and 14, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Western and the Eastern Districts of Missouri filed libels against 17 98-pound bags of flour at Springfield, and 68 24-pound bags and 30 48-pound bags of flour at Winona, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 21 to on or about August 12, 1941, by Wichita Flour Mills Co. from Wichita, 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 Flour Sunny Kansas," or "Kansas Expansion Flour Bleached."

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. On April 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Winona, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2594. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 151 Bags and 80 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 5893. Sample Nos. 39976-E, 39977-E.)

On or about October 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 151 24-pound bags and 80 48-pound bags of flour at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1941, by the Wolf Milling Co. from Ellinwood, 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: (Bags) "Bleached Gold Rooster Flour."

On February 27, 1942, the claimant 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.

2595. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1,154 and 160 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5191, 5193. Sample Nos. 37666-E to 37669-E, incl., 48167-E, 48168-E.)

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed libels against 1,154 bags of flour at Augusta, Ga., and 160 bags of flour at Statesboro, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 8 to on or about June 11, 1941, by Yukon Mill & Grain Co. from Yukon, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Yukon's Queen of the West Self-Rising Flour"; or "Yukon's Best Self-Rising Flour."

On November 19, 1941, the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Inc., claimant for the lot seized at Statesboro, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On November 24, 1941, McElmurray & Co., Augusta, Ga., claimant for the lot seized at Augusta, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be mixed with other ingredients so that it could not be used for human consumption but might be used for animal feed.

2596. Adulteration of pancake flour and cookies. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Flour and 9 Cases of Cookies. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5396. Sample Nos. 62838-E, 62839-E.)

On August 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 3 cases each containing 24 boxes of flour and 9 cases each containing 18 boxes of cookies at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 17 and June 14, 1941, by Mrs. Hauser's Food Products Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The articles were labeled in part: (Flour, boxes) "1 Lb. 4 Oz. Mrs. Hauser's Recipe Soy Brand Hot Cake and Waffle Prepared Flour"; or (cookies, boxes) "12 Oz. Mrs. Hauser's Recipe Soy Brand * * * Cookies."

On October 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2597. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 53 Bags of Whole Wheat Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 5916. Sample No. 39979-E.)

On or about October 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 53 unlabeled bags, each containing 98 pounds, of whole wheat flour at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1941, by the Moundridge Milling Co. from Moundridge, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On February 27, 1942, the claimant 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.

2598. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 40 Bags of Flour and 10 Bags of Rye Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5676. Sample Nos. 59028-E, 59029-E.)

On September 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 50 98-pound bags of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 12 and May 19, 1941, by Commercial Milling Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Chief Pontiac Flour Bleached," or "Henkel's Pure Dark Rye Flour."

On October 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2599. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 44 Bags and 9 Bags of Rye Graham Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5852, 6094. Sample Nos. 69589-E, 74527-E.)

The flour in both lots contained rodent hairs and rodent excreta fragments. In addition, the flour in one lot contained insect fragments and that in the other contained miscellaneous filth fragments.

On August 14 and November 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 53 98-pound bags of rye graham flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18 and September 15, 1941, by Gross Bros., Inc., from Hightstown, N. J.; 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: "Rye Graham 100% Pure Rye."

On September 10 and December 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2600. Adulteration of rye flour. U. S. v. 235 Bags of Rye Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 5452. Sample No. 66404-E.)

On August 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 235 bags, each containing 140 pounds, of rye flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank Jaeger