

icle had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Morrison Milling Co. from nton, Tex., on or about May 9, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it isisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in t: "Morrison's Super Baker Flour."

On October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation s entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 55 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 336. Sample No. 60853-D.)

On August 1, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisi- a filed a libel against 55 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the icle had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Arnold Milling Co. from erling, Kans., on or about June 13, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in rt: "Thoro-Bread Flour."

On October 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation is entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 42 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 351. Sample No. 60856-D.)

On August 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisi- a filed a libel against 42 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the ticle had been shipped in interstate commerce by International Milling Co. from eenville, Tex., on or about June 15, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in rt: "White Prince Flour Bleached."

On October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation as entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 98 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 352. Sample No. 60857-D.)

On August 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of ouisiana filed a libel against 98 sacks of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that e article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Majestic Flour Mills on Aurora, Mo., on or about June 17, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in rt: "Bleached Flour * * * Winner."

On October 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation as entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

D. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 573 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 354 to 359, incl. Sample Nos. 53473-D to 53478-D, incl.)

On or about August 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District : Arkansas filed a libel against 573 sacks of flour at Fort Smith, Ark., consigned y General Mills, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate ommerce within the period from January 5 to June 7, 1939, from Oklahoma ity, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part ariously: "Dough Builder [or "Bleached Covered Wagon Flour" or "Vigor our"] The Red Star Milling Company, Southwestern Division of General ills, Inc."; "Money Maker [or "Oven-tested"] Washburn Crosby Flour Wash- urn's Gold Medal * * * General Mills, Inc."; "Watson Mill Co. Distributor ichita, Kansas, Dixie Delight."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in art of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance.

On August 7, 1939, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., having admitted the legations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment f condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed, the costs f the proceedings to be borne by General Mills, Inc.

1. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 35 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 670. Sample No. 63054-D.)

On August 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey lled a libel against 35 bags of flour at Harrison, N. J., alleging that the article ad been shipped in interstate commerce by Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. from El Reno, Okla., on or about July 10, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it onstituted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: leached Chief Strength * * * Packed For Liberty Flour Co. Newark, N. J."

On November 4, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

12. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 92 Bags, etc., of Flour (and 1 other similar seizure action against same product). Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 405, 406, 407, 408, 597. Sample Nos. 60884-D, 61007-D, 61009-D, 61010-D, 61030-D.)

On August 10 and 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 546 bags of flour at New Iberia, and 588 bags of flour at Houma, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by General Mills, Inc., in part from Wichita Falls, Tex., and in part from Oklahoma City, Okla., on or about May 24 and August 10, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Fast Seller [or "Purasnow," "White Magic," or "Royal Rose"] Flour."

On October 25, 27, and 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

13. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 15 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 380. Sample No. 61008.)

On August 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 15 sacks of flour at New Iberia, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex., on or about July 20, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. It was labeled in part: "La France Flour."

On October 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

14. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 113 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 381. Sample No. 63052-D.)

On August 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 113 bags of flour at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 5, 1939, by Cherokee Mills Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On August 12, 1939, the Birmingham Flour Co., Birmingham, Ala., claimant, 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 in such manner that it could not be diverted to human use.

15. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 399. Sample No. 63062-D.)

On August 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 200 sacks of flour at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 21 and June 2, 1939, by Dunlop Milling Co. from Clarksville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Mary Jane Flour."

On August 22, 1939, the owner having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

16. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 499 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 444. Sample No. 61036-D.)

On August 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 499 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Leger Mill Co. from Altus, Okla., on or about July 26, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 20, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

17. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 20 Bags and 62 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 453, 454. Sample Nos. 61038-D, 61039-D.)

On August 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 82 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging