

bags of flour by Shenandoah Milling Co. from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was variously labeled in part: "Hot Supper Self-Rising Flour"; "Choice-Select Wheat BM Cream Flour"; and "Shenandoah Belle Superlative Patent Winter Wheat Flour."

On November 27, 1939, the Page Supply Co., Inc., Zebulon, N. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering release of the product under bond, conditioned that it be denatured and relabeled to show such fact and disposed of for swine feed.

**178. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 23 Bags and 39 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 998. Sample Nos. 82972-D, 82973-D.)**

On or about December 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against a total of 62 bags of flour at De Funiak Springs, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20 and July 20, 1939, by Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., from Alton, Ill., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Stanard's Eagle Steam Self-Rising Flour."

On January 5, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**179. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 24 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1060. Sample No. 83015-D.)**

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 24 bags of flour at Thomasville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 24, 1939, by Indiana Flour Co., Inc., from Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Atlas Prairie Rose Self Rising Flour \* \* \* Atlas Mills Vincennes, Ind."

On January 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**180. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 66 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 727. Sample No. 47847-D.)**

On October 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 66 bags of flour at Greenville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 27, 1939, by General Mills, Inc., Southeastern Division, from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Honey Girl Self-Rising Flour \* \* \* Kalispell Flour Mills Co. Distributors Ogden, Utah."

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

**181. Adulteration of cake or pastry flour. U. S. v. 40 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 866. Sample Nos. 47860-D, 47861-D.)**

On November 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 40 sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 16, 1939, by Crown Mills from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Swan Cake & Pastry Flour"; or "Blue Bird Brand Short Pastry Flour."

On January 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**182. Adulteration of rye flour. U. S. v. 10 Sacks of Rye Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1058. Sample No. 83323-D.)**

On or about November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 10 sacks of rye flour at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 28, 1939, by Sperry Flour Co. from Spokane, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted

wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal \* \* \* Hofmuller Pure Dark Rye Manufactured By Washburn Crosby Company."

On January 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**183. Adulteration of pumpernickel flour. U. S. v. 11 Sacks of Pumpernickel Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 990. Sample No. 58143-D.)**

On or about November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 11 sacks of pumpernickel flour at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 9 and October 4, 1939, by the Globe Grain & Milling Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Pillsbury Pumpernickel Flour Pillsbury Flour Mills Co."

On January 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**184. Adulteration of ready-mix flour. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Buckwheat, Corn, and Wheat Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1129. Sample No. 56453-D.)**

On December 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against nine cases, containing 12 sacks each of ready-mix flour, at Stockton, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1938, by Quaker Oats Co. from Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix \* \* \* Flour."

On January 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**185. Adulteration of pancake and waffle flour. U. S. v. 32 Bundles and 8 Bundles of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 837. Sample Nos. 58115-D, 58116-D.)**

On or about November 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 40 bundles, each containing 12 sacks of flour, at Phoenix, Ariz. (consigned by the Globe Grain & Milling Co.), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 4, 1939, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Globe A1 Buttermilk Pancake and Waffle Flour."

On December 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**186. Adulteration of whole wheat flour. U. S. v. 18 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 834. Sample No. 56799-D.)**

On October 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 18 sacks of flour at Oakland, Calif. (consigned by the Collins Flour Mills), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1939, from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Collins Whole Wheat \* \* \* Collins Flour Mills Pendleton, Oregon."

On December 21, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**187. Adulteration of flour and corn meal. U. S. v. 30 Sacks of Whole Wheat Flour, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 978, 979. Sample Nos. 58120-D to 58127-D, incl., 58142-D.)**

On November 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 30 sacks of whole wheat flour, 109 sacks of pancake and waffle flour, 65 sacks of white corn meal, 11 sacks of bleached flour, and 54 sacks of yellow corn meal at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 4 to on or about October 4, 1939, by the Globe Grain & Milling 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 variously: "Globe A 1 Northern Spring Whole Wheat Flour"; "Globe A 1