

ated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Sales [or "Bleached White Dough"] * * * Patent Flour."

On October 2, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2120. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 439 Sacks and 32 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5108, 5263. Sample Nos. 37881-E, 48155-E to 48157-E, incl., 59237-E.)

In addition to being insect-infested, a portion of this product also contained rodent excreta.

On or about July 23 and on August 5, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida and the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 166 6-pound, 254 12-pound, and 19 24-pound sacks of flour at Marianna, Fla.; and 32 48-pound bags of flour at Elizabeth City, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1940, and February 11, 1941, by the Kansas Milling 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: "Flaky Biscuit Flour"; "Silk Floss * * * Self Rising Flour"; "Clover Leaf Flour * * * Self-Rising"; or "Yellow Star Fancy Soft Wheat Flour Bleached * * * Self-Rising."

On September 22 and 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2121. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 12 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5409. Sample No. 48511-E.)

On August 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 12 bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1941, by the Mennel Milling Co. from Toledo, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Tags) "98 Pounds F. S. Special Flour Bleached."

On September 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2122. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 54 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5160. Sample No. 47375-E.)

On July 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 54 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1940, by the Midland Flour Milling Co. from North Kansas City, Mo.; 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) "48 Lbs. Bleached Kitchen Favorite Hard Wheat Flour."

On September 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2123. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 250 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for conversion into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 6034. Sample No. 61091-E.)

On October 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 250 sacks of flour at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 22 and 27, 1941, by the Montana Flour Mills Co. from Great Falls, Mont.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Isis Flour Bleached."

On October 29, 1941, Montana Flour Mills Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for conversion into animal feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2124. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 3 Bags and 15 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5686. Sample Nos. 48903-E, 48904-E.)

On or about September 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 18 bags of flour at Cornelia, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 28, 1941, by Mero Mills from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in

whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Polkadot [or "61' Self-Rising"] Flour 48 Lbs."

On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2125. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 42 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5188. Sample No. 37346-E.)

On or about July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 42 bags of flour at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 19 and June 14, 1941, by the Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; 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) "Mortens Nu-Day Whole Wheat Flour * * * Bleached, 98 Lbs."

On August 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2126. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 18, 115, and 36 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5205, 5443. Sample Nos. 37670-E, 48287-E.)

On July 22 and August 26, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern and the Northern Districts of Georgia filed libels against 18 24-pound bags and 115 48-pound bags of flour at Augusta, Ga., and 36 24-pound bags of flour at La Grange, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24 and May 16 and 26, 1941, by the Nashville Roller Mills Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; 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: "Good Morning Self-Rising Flour" or "Moneysworth Self-Rising Flour."

On September 23 and 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2127. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 35 and 16 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5062. Sample No. 37877-E.)

On or about July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 35 24-pound bags and 16 48-pound bags of flour at Tallahassee, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1941, by the Randolph Milling Co. from Ava, Ill.; 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) "Happy Lady Extra Fancy Plain Flour."

On September 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2128. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 56 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5165. Sample No. 53168-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and when examined was found to contain rodent excreta and other evidence of rat infestation. The place in which it had been stored subsequent to shipment was rat-infested.

On July 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 56 98-pound sacks of flour at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 30, 1941, by the Royal Milling Co. from Great Falls, Mont.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Diamond High Gluten Montana Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On August 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2129. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 124 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5107. Sample No. 78161-E.)

On or about July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 124 bags of flour at Panama City, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1940, by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a