

and 52 96-pound bags by the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co. from Arkansas City, Kans., on or about April 13 and 28, June 4, and September 2, 1941, 100 24-pound bags and 36 48-pound bags by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo., on or about April 17 and July 16, 1941, and 131 24-pound bags and 60 48-pound bags by Yukon Mill & Grain Co. from Yukon, Okla., on or about August 7 and 22, 1941; 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 Justrite Fancy Short Patent Flour Self-Rising," "A No. 1 Bleached Flour," "A No. 1 Bleached Flour * * * Self-Rising," "Quaker Flour Bleached," or "Yukon's Best Flour * * * Self-Rising."

On November 5, 1941, Drew Grocer Co., Monroe, La., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Subsequently it was denatured by adding lamp black thereto for use in the preparation of animal feed.

2556. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 49 Sacks of Flour (and 3 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5064, 5162, 5376, 5639. Sample Nos. 37889-E, 48152-E, 48506-E, 49781-E, 49782-E.)

On or about July 17 and August 23 and on September 10, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida, Northern District of Georgia, and the Eastern District of South Carolina filed libels against the following quantities of flour: 49 12-pound sacks at Tallahassee and 114 24-pound bags and 67 48-pound bags at Pensacola, Fla.; 68 12-pound sacks, 40 24-pound sacks, and 8 48-pound sacks at Atlanta, Ga.; and 32 48-pound bags and 24 96 pound bags at Florence, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about October 5, 1940, to on or about August 6, 1941, by Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc. (one shipment was made in the name of O. K. Mills), from Thomasville, Ga., and Louisville, Ky.; 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: "Ballard's Self Rising Obelisk Flour Bleached"; "Jersey Bleached Self-Rising Flour"; "Pioneer Old Hickory Fancy Patent Flour Self-Rising Bleached"; or "Circle C Bleached Self-Rising Flour."

On August 29, September 21 and 22, and November 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2557. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 157 Bags and 39 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for salvaging. (F. D. C. No. 5681. Sample Nos. 62182-E, 62183-E.)

On September 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 196 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 20, 1940, by Birkett Mills from Penn Yan, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "White [or "Standard"] BW Flour."

On October 28, 1941, Anchor Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for salvaging under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was subsequently denatured.

2558. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Flour (and 4 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5325, 5326, 5805, 5859, 5914. Sample Nos. 963-E, 969-E, 39961-E, 39969-E to 39974-E, incl., 67467-E.)

Between August 5 and October 13, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Middle District of Georgia, Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri, and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against the following quantities of flour: 19 96-pound bags and 14 48-pound bags at Royston, Ga.; 76 48-pound bags at Rolla, and 104 48-pound bags and 357 24-pound bags at Springfield, Mo.; and 75 48-pound bags at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about January 9 to on or about September 10, 1941, by the Blair Milling Co. from Atchison, 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) "Snow Lake High Patent Flour"; "Bleached Blair's Best Flour"; "Bleached * * * Self-Rising Flour Blair's Certified Flour Extraordinary"; "Bleached Blair's Best Flour Extraordinary"; "Bleached Blair's Certified Flour Extraordinary"; or "Bleached White Fox Extra High Patent Flour."

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.