

about January 12, 1942, by J. T. Lampman & Co. from Claverack, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated. Portions were labeled in part: (Bags) "Pure White Patent Imperial Rye Flour," or "Red Mills Fancy Rye Meal." Other portions were unlabeled.

One lot of the rye flour was alleged to be adulterated in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The remaining products were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances.

On December 19, 1941, April 27, 28, 29, and May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the rye flour and meal be distributed to Federal correctional institutions for use as hog feed and that the remaining products be sold to foundries for technical use.

Nos. 3230 to 3237 report the seizure and disposition of flour that had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. In most instances the time of infestation was not determined.

3230. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 83 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6100. Sample No. 49632-E.)

On October 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 83 98-pound bags of flour at New Iberia, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1941, by the Alva Roller Mills from Alva, Okla.; 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: "Honey Bee Flour."

On April 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3231. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 61 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 5946. Sample No. 35805-E.)

On October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 61 48-pound sacks of flour at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 7 and July 2, 1941, by Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On March 31, 1942, Ritchie Grocer Co., Ltd., Monroe, La., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was denatured and disposed of for industrial use.

3232. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 518 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 5934. Sample Nos. 35806-E, 35807-E, 35808-E.)

On October 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 322 10-pound bags, 108 48-pound bags, and 88 20-pound bags of flour at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 8 to on or about September 12, 1941, by General Mills, Inc., from Wichita Falls, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Fancy Patent Pure Gold Flour"; "Express Bleached Self-Rising Flour"; or "Express Flour."

On March 31, 1942, Ritchie Grocer Co., Ltd., Monroe, La., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was denatured and disposed of for industrial use.

3233. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 375 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 6261. Sample No. 61173-E.)

On or about November 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 375 49-pound sacks of flour at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 14, 1941, by Montana Flour Mills Co. from Bozeman, Mont.; 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: "Ceretana Flour Bleached."

On January 9, 1942, the Washington Co-Operative Egg & Poultry Association, Seattle, Wash., 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 converted into animal feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3234. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 59 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5951. Sample No. 53741-E.)

On October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 59 48-pound bags of flour at Winslow, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12, 1941, by Sperry Flour Co. from Ogden, Utah; 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: "Sperry Drifted Snow Enriched Flour."

On February 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3235. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 10 Bags, 22 Bags, 45 Bags, and 14 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6539. Sample No. 67507-E.)

On December 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 10 48-pound bags, 45 24-pound bags, 22 10-pound bags, and 14 5-pound bags of flour at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 1, 1941, by Washburn Crosby Co. from Madison, 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) "Washburn's Gold Medal * * * Flour."

On February 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3236. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 23 Bags, 131 Bags, 224 Bags, 68 Bags, 123 Bags, and 70 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and denaturing or destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 5784. Sample Nos. 67468-E and 67469-E.)

On September 20, 1941, United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 639 bags of flour at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 29, May 13, and July 5, 1941, by the Wilson Flour Mills from Wilson, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Bleached [or "Self-Rising"] Old Trail Flour."

On February 24, 1942, A. S. Barboro & Co., Blytheville, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good portion be segregated from the bad and the latter denatured or destroyed, all under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

3237. Adulteration of pastry flour. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6858. Sample No. 90311-E.)

On February 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 10 98-pound bags of flour at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1941, by Collins Flour Mills, Inc., from Portland, Ore.; 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: "Igleheart's Pastry Flour * * * Packed for Igleheart Brothers Incorporated Evansville, Indiana."

On April 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

3238. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 38 Bags, 200 Bags, and 215 Bags of Corn Meal. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 6598, 6832. Sample Nos. 37597-E, 82031-E, 82032-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as insect fragments, rodent excreta fragments, and rodent hair fragments.