

tered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. It was denatured for use as hog feed.

3433. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 16 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6000. Sample No. 49854-E.)

On October 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 16 140-pound bags of flour at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14 and 15, 1941, by the Hecker Flour Mills from Jefferson, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3434. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 70 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6012. Sample No. 49857-E.)

On October 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 70 140-pound bags of flour at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1941, by the Higginsville Flour Mill from Higginsville, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3435. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 26 Bags and 47 Bags of Self-rising Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6011. Sample No. 35823-E.)

On October 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 26 98-pound bags and 47 48-pound bags of flour at Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, August 18, and September 13, 1941, by the Hungarian Flour Mills from Denver, Colo.; 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: "Self-Rising The Magic Flour 'King of All' Crescent Flour Mills Denver."

On May 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3436. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 122 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5785. Sample Nos. 67369-E to 67372-E, incl.)

On September 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 38 48-pound bags, 8 96-pound bags, and 76 24-pound bags of flour at West Memphis, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 18, 1940, and February 13 and April 5, 1941, by Ismert Hincke Milling Co. from Topeka, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance, and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Sno-Cloud Best Patent Flour ["Self-Rising" on portion of bags]."

On May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3437. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 888 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. D. C. No. 5933. Sample Nos. 49841-E to 49845-E, incl.)

On or about October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 32 48-pound bags, 395 24-pound bags, and 461 12-pound bags of flour at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 21 to on or about July 31, 1941, in part by Riverview Mills Co. and in part by Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. from Topeka, 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) "Sno-Boy * * * Flour"; "Sno-Boy * * * Flour * * * Self-Rising"; "Sno-Cloud * * * Flour"; "Lovely Lady * * * Flour"; or "Lovely Lady * * * Flour * * * Self-Rising."

On April 14, 1942, Shelby Wholesale Grocery, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the

product was ordered released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption. It was denatured for use as hog feed.

3438. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5919. Sample No. 67653-E.)

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 200 24-pound bags of flour at Harrison, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 12 and July 28, 1941, by the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co. from Lindsborg, 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: "Parker House Flour."

On May 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3439. Adulteration of doughnut mixture. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Doughnut Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5774. Sample No. 53723-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested.

On September 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 2 barrels of doughnut flour at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12 and 27, 1941, by the Doughnut Corporation of America from Oakland, Calif.; 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: "Supreme Doughnut Mixture."

On February 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

3440. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 625 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 7487. Sample No. 43680-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained rodent excreta, rodent hair fragments, and insect fragments.

On May 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 625 unlabeled 96-pound bags of corn meal at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 2, 1942, by Eelbeck Milling Co., from Omaha, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On May 20, 1942, Eelbeck Milling Co., 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 reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration for sale as animal feed.

3441. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 72 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7588. Sample No. 89760-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and excreta and insect fragments.

On June 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 72 100-pound bags of corn meal at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 18, 1942, by the Davis Milling Co. from Norfolk, Va.; 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: "Mayo Water Ground Only From Carefully Selected Corn."

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3442. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 64 Bags of Corn Meal. Consent decree of forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into stock feed. (F. D. C. No. 7549. Sample No. 98068-E.)

This product was contaminated with rodent hairs and excreta and insect fragments.

On May 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 64 100-pound bags of corn meal at Charlestown, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 7,