

ing that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was variously labeled: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour"; "Pillsbury's Kanabec Flour Bleached"; and "Pillsbury's Sno Sheen Cake Flour Bleached."

On November 27 and December 26, 1940, and January 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

997. Adulteration of pastry flour. U. S. v. 62 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for use as feed for livestock. (F. D. C. No. 2792. Sample No. 35096-E.)

On September 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 62 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 13, 1940, by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Centennial Pastry Flour Bleached."

On October 16, 1940, the Rogers Grain Co., Inc., Houston, Tex., 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 disposed of as feed for livestock.

998. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 394 Bags of Flour (and 5 other seizures of flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion ordered released under bond for use as animal feed. Remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 2513, 2695, 2818, 3118, 3286, 3330. Sample Nos. 907-E, 9641-E, 35098-E, 32266-E, 32267-E, 32291-E, 32612-E.)

Between August 8 and November 4, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Alabama, Southern District of Georgia, Southern District of Texas, and the District of Arizona filed libels against 394 140-pound bags of flour at Mobile, Ala.; 80 140-pound bags at Savannah, Ga.; 131 98-pound bags at Houston, Tex.; 90 9.8-pound and 120 4.9-pound bags at Phoenix, Ariz.; 24 98-pound bags at Tucson, Ariz.; and 260 24-pound bags at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 6, 1939, to on or about August 13, 1940, by the Sperry Flour Co., variously from South Vallejo, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled variously in part: "Snow Drift Sperry Flour Company of General Mills, Inc., San Francisco, Cal."; "Snow Flake Finest Pastry Flour"; "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Flour"; "Cameo Flour"; and "Big Tree Bleached Flour Portland Flour Mills Company."

On August 26, 1940, General Mills Co. trading as the Southern Gold Medal Flour Co., claimant for the product seized at Mobile, Ala., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of as animal feed or for purposes other than human consumption. Between September 24, 1940, and January 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared in the remaining actions, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

999. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3083. Sample No. 11128-E.)

On September 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 24 cases of pancake flour at Houston, Tex., consigned by General Mills, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1940, from Chicago, 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: "Washburn's Self-rising Kitchen-Tested Pancake Flour."

On November 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1000. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 31 Cases, 80 Cases, and 44 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3082, 3152. Sample Nos. 32257-E, 32258-E, 32268-E.)

On September 27 and October 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 155 cases of pancake flour at Phoenix,

Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 12 to on or about August 21, 1940, by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima's Ready-Mix for Pancakes."

On January 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1001. Adulteration of flour and corn meal. U. S. v. 5 Bundles and 3 Bales of Pancake and Waffle Flour (and 1 seizure action against corn meal). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3001, 3002. Sample Nos. 32243-E to 32249-E, incl.)

On September 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 5 bundles and 3 bales containing a total of 60 4-pound bags and 30 9.8-pound bags of pancake and waffle flour; and 6 bales, 3 bags, and 4 bundles containing a total of 50 10-pound bags, 100 5-pound bags, and 3 25-pound bags of corn meal at Yuma, Ariz., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 7 to June 12, 1940, by the Sperry Flour Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances.

On January 16 and 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1002. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 27 Sacks and 300 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product destroyed. Remainder released under bond to be denatured for use as feed for animals. (F. D. C. Nos. 2212, 3074. Sample Nos. 404-E, 33606-E.)

On or about June 18 and September 26, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the District of New Jersey filed libels against 27 sacks of flour at Miami, Fla., and 300 bags of flour at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 28 and May 24, 1940, 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: "Morten's Nu Day Whole Wheat Flour Morten Milling Company"; or "Producto Flour Twin City Flouring Mills Co. Distributors * * * New York, N. Y."

On July 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared for the lot seized at Miami, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On January 21, 1941, the executors of the estate of P. Lehrhoff having appeared as claimants for the lot seized at Newark, N. J., and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured for use as feed for animals.

1003. Adulteration of soyflake flour. U. S. v. 4 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3275. Sample No. 33074-E.)

On October 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against four sacks of flour at Cambridge, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1939, by the Spencer Kellogg Co. from Decatur, 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: "Shellabarger's Soyflake Flour * * * Shellabarger Grain Products Co. Decatur, Ill."

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

CORN MEAL AND GRITS¹

Nos. 1004 to 1035 report the seizure and disposition of corn meal which contained rodent excreta or rodent hairs and, in most instances, both. Insect fragments were also found in some of the samples.

¹ See also No. 1001 for corn meal.