

insects, had fumigated the premises thoroughly, cleaned all the equipment, etc., and taken all other reasonable precautions to render the manufacturing and storage plant clean and sanitary.

**429. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 300 Cases of Buckwheat and Corn Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7403. Sample No. 40677-E.)**

This product contained rodent hair fragments as well as insect fragments.

On April 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 300 cases each containing 24 packages of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 20, 1942, by France Milling Co. from Cobleskill, N. Y.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Packages) "1 Lb. 4 Oz. Asco Brand Self Rising Buckwheat Wheat & Corn Flour \* \* \* Distributed by American Stores Co. Phila., Pa."

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

**3430. Adulteration of pancake and waffle flour. U. S. v. 35 Bales and 108 Bales of Bags of Pancake and Waffle Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7103. Sample Nos. 93211-E, 93212-E.)**

Examination of this product showed the presence of rodent type hairs.

On March 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 35 bales each containing 20 bags, and 108 bales each containing 10 bags, of pancake and waffle flour at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1942, from Weiser, Idaho, and that it was in possession of Safeway Stores, Inc.; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "4-9/10 Lbs. [or "9-8/10 Lbs."] Net Weight Harvest Blossom Pancake and Waffle Flour Self Rising Famous Flours, Inc., Omaha, Nebr. Distributor."

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

**3431. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 27 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6095, 6096, 6097. Sample Nos. 74528-E, 74529-E, 74530-E.)**

This product contained rodent excreta fragments, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On November 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against a total of 78 bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 2 to on or about September 26, 1941, by A. Katz, Etra Mills, from Hightstown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 2, 3, and 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 3432 to 3438 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 contamination was not determined.

**3432. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 160 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. D. C. No. 5932. Sample No. 49846-E.)**

On or about October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 160 12-pound bags of flour at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1941, by Ada Milling Co. from Ada, 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: "Cambric Flour Bleached."

On April 14, 1942, Shelby Wholesale Grocery, Inc., Hattiesburg, Miss., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was en-

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