

ated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Yukon's Queen of the West Self Rising Highest Patent Flour."

On November 30, 1940, the Yukon Mill & Grain Co. having filed an answer admitting that the product was unfit for human consumption because of contamination with insects but alleging that such contamination was the result of natural conditions due to time and weather, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1211. Adulteration of buckwheat and wheat flour and hominy grits. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Flour and 11 Cases of Hominy Grits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3127, 3128. Sample Nos. 32264-E, 32265-E.)

On October 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 17 cases of flour and 11 cases of hominy grits at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about February 18, 1938, to October 11, 1939, by Albers Bros. Milling Co. from Oakland, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Albers Peacock Buckwheat and Wheat Flour Self Rising"; or "Albers Hominy Grits."

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

1212. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3153. Sample No. 32270-E.)

On October 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 15 cases of pancake flour at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1940, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. from Springfield, 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: "Pillsbury's Pancake Flour."

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

1213. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 35 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3310. Sample No. 32292-E.)

On November 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 35 cases of pancake flour at Bisbee, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about December 26, 1939, to on or about October 2, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix for Pancakes."

On December 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1214. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 65 Bags of Flour (and 3 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2420, 2455, 2553, 2736. Sample Nos. 1387-E to 1390-E, incl., 9863-E, 24126-E, 28827-E.)

Between July 25 and September 3, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Virginia, the Northern District of Florida, the Eastern District of North Carolina, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 65 bags of flour at Danville, Va.; 130 bags at Pensacola, Fla.; 254 bags at Wilson, N. C.; and 32 sacks at Lancaster, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from April 20 to May 29, 1940, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. from Springfield, Ill.; Astoria, Oreg.; Enid, Okla.; and Buffalo, N. Y.; 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 variously: "Pillsbury's Springmor [or "H. R.," "Fine Ground Whole Wheat," "A. A. Cake," or "Reform"] Flour"; or "Pillsbury's Protector Flr."

Between September 4 and October 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered. The lots seized at Lancaster, Pa.; Danville, Va.; and Pensacola, Fla., were ordered destroyed. The lot located at Wilson, N. C., was ordered destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner, and it subsequently was destroyed in accordance with this order.