

On August 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2110. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 296 Bags and 264 Bags of Flour. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5335, 5341. Sample Nos. 964-E to 967-E, incl., 970-E to 974-E, incl.)

On August 7 and 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed libels against 385 48-pound bags, 137 24-pound bags, and 38 12-pound bags of flour at Royston, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 25, 1940, to on or about June 26, 1941, by the Colonial Milling Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; 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: "White King Flour"; "White King Self-Rising Flour"; "Plain [or "Self-Rising"] Flour Silver Ray"; "Standard [or "Fancy"] Patent Flour Don't Miss \* \* \*"; "Polly Rich You Knead It Flour \* \* \* Self-Rising"; "Self-Rising Flour Sunday Biscuit"; and "Mi-Lady Plain Fancy Patent Flour."

On September 15, 1941, the Colonial Milling Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law. It was denatured and disposed of as animal feed.

**2111. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 15 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5145. Sample No. 49427-E.)

On July 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 15 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 1, 1941, by the Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., from Yukon, 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: (Sacks) "Dobry's Much-More Flour 98 Lbs."

On August 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2112. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 38 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 5324. Sample No. 47393-E.)

On or about August 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 38 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11, 1941, by the H. C. Erwin Co. from St. Cloud, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Tag) "Second Clear 140#."

On August 28, 1941, Pivaronas Bros., Inc., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be disposed of for uses other than human consumption.

**2113. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 137 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5206. Sample No. 48170-E.)

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 137 bags of flour at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1941, by the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. from Mount Vernon, Ind.; 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) "Bleached Golden Rose Self-Rising Flour."

On September 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2114. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 7 Barrels of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5185. Sample No. 49426-E.)

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 7 barrels of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1941, by the Griffith Laboratories from Chicago, 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: "Coarse Golden Cereal Binder. \* \* \* Net 300."