

Milling Co. from Astico, Wis., on or about May 22, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 9, 1941, Chicago Bakers Buying Association, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

2601. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 46 Bags of Rye Graham Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5344. Sample No. 69588-E.)

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

On August 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 46 98-pound bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Rye Graham Flour."

On September 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2602. Adulteration of rice flour. U. S. v. 26 Bags of Rice Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5963. Sample No. 69882-E.)

On October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 26 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of rice flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1941, by Stein Hall & Co., Inc., 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: "Hallmark Rice Flour."

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

2603. Adulteration of barley flour. U. S. v. 34 Bags of Barley Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5931. Sample No. 43517-E.)

On October 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 34 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of barley flour at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 6, 1941, by H. C. Knoke & Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly 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 December 1, 1941, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 2604 to 2615 report the seizure and disposition of flour that after shipment had been stored under insanitary conditions, and was contaminated with filth such as insects and insect fragments and/or rodent hairs or excreta. The flour had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time the above conditions were found.

2604. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 21 Bags, 24 Bags, and 12 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5776. Sample Nos. 67457-E to 67459-E, incl.)

On September 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 21 24-pound bags and 36 48-pound bags of flour at Obion, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 31, 1941, by Abilene Flour Mills Co. from Abilene, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Lite Flake Flour * * * Bleached," or "Tastee Biscuit Bleached Flour."

The article was alleged to be 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.

On October 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.