

Company St. Joseph, Mo."; or "Bleached Alva Roller Mills Alva, Okla. Big A Flour."

On February 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3012. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 293 Bags, 227 Bags, and 57 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5420, 5655, 6256. Sample Nos. 48179-E, 53797-E, 53798-E, 67443-E.)

In addition to being insect-infested, a portion of this product was also caked and smelly, showing evidence of water damage.

On or about August 25 and December 21, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the District of Arizona filed libels against 293 6-pound bags, 227 10-pound bags, and 57 12-pound bags of flour at Jacksonville, Fla., and 17 cases, each containing 12 packages of flour at Yuma, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 16, 1939, to on or about May 15, 1941, from St. Joseph, Mo., by the Quaker Oats Co. On or about September 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 19 98-pound bags of flour at Hot Springs, Ark., which had been shipped by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo., on or about June 28, 1941. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Breeze Flour * * * Self-Rising"; "Blue D Flour Pastry"; or "Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix Buckwheat, Corn & Wheat Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 13, 1941, and February 24 and 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3013. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 16 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5338. Sample No. 35515-E.)

On August 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 16 bags of flour at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1941, by Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. from Alton, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Stanard's Eagle Steam Flour Bleached."

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3014. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 74, 79, and 30 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5856. Sample No. 49360-E.)

On or about September 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 183 bags of flour at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 3 and July 15, 1941, by the Western Star Mill Co. from Salina, 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: "Dixie Dandy Flour * * * Bleaching Self-Rising Flour."

On April 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3015. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 138 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 5630. Sample No. 48517-E.)

On September 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 138 bags of flour at Morganton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 3, 1941, by Yukon Mill & Grain Co. 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: "Yukon's Queen of the West Self-Rising Highest Patent Flour."

On February 19, 1942, the Morganton Burke Grocery Co., Morganton, N. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into animal feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.