Milled Especially For Consolidated Companies Plaquemine, La."; "Conco Wheat Flour Manufactured For Consolidated Companies Inc. Plaquemine, La."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy vegetable substances.

On October 25 and November 5, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29829. Adulteration and misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 45, 111, and 120 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. Nos. 43165, 43166, 43167. Sample Nos. 37804–D, 37805–D, 37806–D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested. All lots were bleached, but in one lot the statement "Bleached" was inconspicuously printed in pale yellow type on a white background at the bottom of the bag.

On August 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 276 bags of flour at Birmingham, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 21, 1938, by New Era Milling Co. from Arkansas City, Kans.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Northlite [or "Polar Bear"] Flour."

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

A portion of the article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Flour" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to flour that was bleached, since the statement "matured—bleached" was so inconspicuously placed on the label as to be illegible.

On November 8, 1938, the Shaw Warehouse Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured in such manner that it could not be diverted for human use.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29830. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 88 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against the same product). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond. Remainder destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 43527, 43559, 43988. Sample Nos. 38117–D, 38118–D, 38155–D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be insect-infested. A portion was bleached flour although not so labeled.

On or about August 27, August 29, and September 29, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Alabama and the Northern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 382 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., and 21 bags of flour at Pensacola, Fla.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about June 22, 1938, to on or about September 6, 1938, by the Dixie Portland Flour Co., in part from Memphis, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., and in part from Mobile, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One lot was labeled "Ovenbloom * * * Flour * * * Higginsville Flour Mill, Higginsville, Mo. Bleached"; the second lot bore the word "Climax" on the tag attached to the bag; and the third lot was unlabeled.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance. The Climax brand was alleged to be adulterated further in that bleached flour had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

On September 12, 1938, the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., having appeared as claimant for the lots seized at Mobile, Ala., and having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be reconditioned for animal feed or for some purpose other than human consumption On November 29, 1938, no claim having been entered for the lot seized at Pensacola, Fla., judgment of condemnation was entered and the lot was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*