29563. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Flour (and nine similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43193, 43384 to 43387, inclusive, 43411 to 43414, inclusive. Sample Nos. 37627-D, 38410-D to 38417-D, inclusive.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 3, 19, and 20, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Louisiana and the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 28 98-pound bags of flour at New Orleans, La., 657 12-pound bags, 900 24-pound bags, and 121 48-pound bags of flour at Little Rock, Ark.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about January 26, 1938, to on or about July 5, 1938, by General Mills, Inc., in various shipments from Wichita Falls, Tex., Wichita, Kans., and Oklahoma City, Okla.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part variously: "Special Bakers Mothers Loaf Patent Wichita Mill and Elevator Company"; "Red Star Milling Co. Wichita, Kansas, Dixie Delight"; "Keno Flour Watson Mill Company Distributor Wichita, Kansas"; "Southern Home Special"; "Covered Wagon Flour"; "Apex Flour Bleached"; "Crockers Best Flour"; "Bleached Play Boy Extra High Patent Flour."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On September 19 and 29, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29564. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 280 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 43591. Sample No. 38122-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 31, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 280 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 29, 1938, by Washburn Crosby Co., division of General Mills, from Kansas City, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Washburn Crosby Flour Washburn's Gold Medal * * * Manufactured by General Mills, Inc."

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

On September 8, 1938, Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of for animal feed or for some purpose other than human consumption.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29565. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 120 Sacks of Flour (and three other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43538 to 43541, inclusive. Sample Nos. 38428-D to 38431-D, inclusive.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 513 sacks of flour at Little Rock, Ark.; alleging that the article had been shipped between the dates of November 20, 1937 and May 2, 1938, inclusive, by the Hays City Flour Mills from Hays, Kans.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Rod Flour" or "Royal Oak Flour."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.