347. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 265 Sacks and 10 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 901. Sample Nos. 58133–D, 58134–D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 275 sacks of flour at Phoenix, Ariz., consigned by Sperry Flour Co., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 8 and August 7, 1939, from Ogden, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Pride of the West Ramo de Trigo Flour Portland Flour Mills Co. Distributor."

On December 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

348. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 4,875 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 791. Sample Nos. 78603–D to 78612–D, incl.)

On October 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 4,875 bags of flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from April 8 to May 26, 1939, inclusive, by the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. from Toledo, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Cracker Sponge Flour."

On November 22, 1939, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law. It was denatured by the addition of meat scrap and was relabeled: "Duck Feed Not For Human Consumption."

349. Adulteration of cake flour. U. S. v. 82 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 826. Sample No. 61058–D.)

On October 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 82 bags of flour at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 13, 1939, by Washburn Crosby Co. from Louisville, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Bags) "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Flour * * * Dolly Varden Oven-Tested Cake Flour Bleached * * * Manufactured by General Mills, Inc. * * * Minneapolis, Minnesota."

On December 16, 1939, Wm. Wolf Bakery, Inc., Baton Rouge, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be denatured so that it could not be used for human consumption but might be used as feed for swine or cattle.

350. Adulteration of cake flour. U. S. v. 136 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 899. Sample No. 47865–D.)

On or about November 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 136 sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 22 and June 14, 1939, by the Gwinn Milling Co. from Columbus, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Daylight Cake Flour Brown's Hungarian Corporation New York."

On December 6, 1939, Brown's Hungarian Corporation, 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 as required by this Department. It was denatured and repacked in bags labeled to show that it was animal feed.

351. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 14 Cases and 5 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 906, 907. Sample Nos. 58128–D, 58129–D.)

On or about November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 14 cases each containing 24 1¼-pound bags, and 5 cases each containing 12 2½-pound bags of pancake flour, at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the 14 cases had been shipped in interstate commerce on or