2135. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 69 Bags and 96 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5233, 5464. Sample Nos. 54135-E, 67401-E, 67402-E.)

On August 1 and 27, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against 69 bags of flour at Philadelphia, Pa., and 96 bags of flour at North Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2 and July 5, 1941, by the Standard Milling Co. from Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.; 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: (Tag) "98 Lbs. Net Pie Special Flour Bleached"; "Red Turk Flour"; or "Bread King Flour * * * 98 Lbs."

On September 8 and 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2136. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 234 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5183. Sample No. 47376-E.)

This product was insect-infested and in addition had been stored under insanitary conditions as the result of which the bags were dirty and many were caked with flour and covered with mold.

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 234 sacks of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1941, by the Wall Rogalsky Milling Co. from McPherson, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "140 Lbs. Kansas Sun Flour."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance; and in that it had become contaminated with filth.

On August 15, 1941, the Imperial Baking Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured and disposed of only for nonfood purposes.

2137. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 73 and 96 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5135. Sample No. 37883-E.)

On or about July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 73 12-pound bags and 96 24-pound bags of flour at Bonifay, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 8, 1941, by the Washburn-Crosby Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; 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: "12 [or "24"] Lbs. Prestige Flour Bleached."

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

2138. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5186. Sample No. 49431-E.)

On July 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 19 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 28, 1941, by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Bags) "Centennial's Pastry Flour."

On August 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2139. Adulteration of whole wheat flour. U. S. v. 230 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be remanufactured and relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 5245. Sample No. 25731-E.)

On July 31, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 230 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1941, by Washburn Crosby Co. from Wichita, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "King Whole Wheat Flour 98 Lbs."