On February 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3007. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 13 Bags, 38 Bags, 12 Bags, and 20 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. Claimant failed to comply with order and product was destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 5300. Sample Nos. 959–E, 960–E.)

On August 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 13 48-pound bags, 50 24-pound bags, and 20 12-pound bags of flour at Athens, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1941, by Saxony Mills from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshine Self Rising Flour"; or "Arbitrator Patent Flour."

On August 26, 1941, Talmadge Bros. & Co., Inc., Athens, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On October 1, 1941, claimant having failed to pay costs or file bond as provided in the order for release, the product was destroyed.

3008. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 20 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree ordering product released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 6521. Sample No. 85723–E.)

On December 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 20 sacks of flour at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 1, 1941, by Globe Mills 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: (Sacks) "Globe Mills Bakers 'A 1' Flour Bleached."

On January 12, 1942, the Globe Mills Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond to be denatured.

3009. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 56 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5895. Sample No. 67651–E.)

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 56 48-pound bags of flour at Searcy, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1941, by the Hogan Milling Co. from Junction City, 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: "Hogan's Best-Yet Flour."

On February 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3010. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 202 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5993. Sample Nos. 67904–E to 67906–E, incl.)

On October 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 72 48-pound bags and 130 24-pound bags of flour at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1941, by Packard Flour Mills Co. from Wichita, 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: "Flour * * * National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc. Distributors * * * Chicago."

On March 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3011. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 176 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5652, 5653. Sample Nos. 67444–E, 67445–E.)

On September 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 176 24-pound bags of flour at Malvern, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 28 and July 10 and 31, 1941 in part by the Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo., and in part by Flour Mills Co. of America from Alva, 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: "Quaker Flour Made By The Quaker Oats