

4708. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 17 Sacks and 17 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9084. Sample No. 13244-F.)

On December 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 17 49-pound sacks and 17 24½-pound sacks of flour at Wenatchee, Wash., in the possession of the Pacific Fruit & Produce Co., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 30, 1941, from Pendleton, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Roundup Bleached Flour."

On February 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4709. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 84 Bags, 31 Bags, 147 Bags, and 91 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8433, 8434. Sample Nos. 8813-F, 8814-F.)

On September 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 84 6-pound bags, 31 12-pound bags, 147 24-pound bags, and 91 6-pound bags, of flour in the possession of V. B. Atkins Grocery and Commission Co., at Selma, Ala., alleging shipment within the period from on or about February 19 to August 5, 1942, in part by Wall-Rogalsky Milling Company from McPherson, Kans., and in part by Fuhrer-Ford Milling Company from Mt. Vernon, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Show Boat Flour Bleached," or "Grace Darling Plain Flour."

On June 1, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4710. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 51 Sacks and 20 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8640. Sample Nos. 6058-F, 6059-F.)

On October 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 51 24-pound sacks and 20 48-pound sacks of flour at Mená, Ark., alleging that the article has been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13 and June 4, 1942, by the Blair Milling Co., from Atchison, 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: (Sacks) "Snow White High Patent Flour."

On January 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4711. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 175 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9086. Sample No. 28803-F.)

On December 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 175 98-pound bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1941, by the Valier and Spies Milling Co., from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, weevils and larvae. The article was labeled in part: "Belle Unbleached Flour."

On March 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4712. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 80 Bags and 266 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured for use as animal feed, remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 8194, 8459. Sample Nos. 8816-F, 25212-F.)

On September 2 and September 30, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina and the Middle District of Alabama filed libels against 80 24-pounds bags of flour at Rocky Mount, N. C., and 266 6-pound bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 6 and August 27, 1942, by J. Allen Smith, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; 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: (Tags) "Admiration Self-Rising Flour," or "White Lily Self-Rising Flour."

On November 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the lots located at Pecky Mount, N. C., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On November 27, 1942, the Sellers-Grocery Co. of Montgomery, Ala., having appeared for the lot located there, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered (amended December 16, 1942) and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, for use as animal feed.

4713. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 476 Bags of Flour (and 5 additional seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8153, 8251, 8255, 8467, 8468, 8631. Sample Nos. 9186-F to 9188-F, incl., 9232-F, 9238-F to 9240-F, incl., 9665-F, 9666-F.)

Between August 18 and October 23, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern and the Western Districts of Louisiana filed libels against 476 24-pound bags of flour at Plaquemine, La.; 76 12-pound bags, 56 24-pound bags, and 9 98-pound bags of flour at Hammond, La.; 15 48-pound bags, 107 24-pound bags, and 40 10-pound bags of flour at Morgan City, La.; 313 24-pound bags and 86 10-pound bags of flour at New Iberia, La.; and 58 10-pound bags, 25 20-pound bags, and 15 48-pound bags of flour at West Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 28 to August 31, 1942, by the Quaker Oats Company from St. Joseph, 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: "Conce * * * [or "Wheat Flour," or "Monogram"] Manufactured for [or "Milled Expressly For," "Mfrd. For," or "Packed For"] Consolidated Companies Inc."; "Henry Walther's Prize Winner Flour Mfrd. Expressly for Henry Walther Gibson La.," or "Crystal Wedding Flour Bleached."

Between October 12 and December 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4714. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 250 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9087. Sample No. 28804-F.)

On December 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 250 98-pound bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1942, by the Preston Shaffer Milling Co., from Athena, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, weevils, larvae, and cast skins. The article was labeled in part: "Special Cone Flour."

On March 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4715. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 130 Bags of Flour (and 2 additional seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Two lots ordered destroyed. Remaining lot ordered released under bond for conversion into animal food. (F. D. C. Nos. 8070, 8141, 8603. Sample Nos. 9196-F, 9226-F, 9227-F, 28310-F.)

On or about August 10 and 19 and October 16, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia, and the Eastern and the Western Districts of Louisiana filed libels against 130 48-pound bags of flour at Marietta, Ga., 94 48-pound bags and 24 98-pound bags of flour at Baton Rouge, La., and 205 24-pound bags and 453 10-pound bags of flour at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 24 to July 22, 1942, by the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., from Leavenworth, 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: "Bleached White Rooster Best Family Patent Flour," "Rizer Flour Milled for [or "White Fan Flour Special Patent Put up for"] Louis Levy Grocer Co., Ltd., Baton Rouge, La.," "White Eagle Extra High Patent Flour"; or "Guaranteed Red Hawk Quality Flour."

On September 22 and October 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the lots located at Marietta, Ga., and Baton Rouge, La., judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On December 15, 1942, the Hicks Co., Ltd., of Shreveport, La., having appeared as claimant for the lots located there, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond for conversion into animal feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.