5279. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 32 Bags of Flour (and 2 additional seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation. One lot ordered delivered to a welfare organization for use as animal feed; one lot ordered sold for animal feed, and one lot ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 10206, 10263, 10282. Sample Nos. 9149–F, 34544–F, 34546–F.)

This product contained weevils, larvae, larva fragments, insects, and cast skins.

On or about July 7, 19, and 20, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Texas and the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 32 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., 9 bags at Jacksonville, Fla., and 25 bags at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4 and May 25, 1943, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., from Minneapolis, Minn., Memphis, Tenn., and Enid, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Medium Dark Rye Flour," "Pillsbury's H and R Hotel Restaurant Flour," "Pillsbury's Kanabec Flour," or "Pillsbury's Protector Flour."

On August 25, 26, and 31, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the lot located at Houston, Tex., was ordered delivered to a welfare organization for animal feed, the lot located at Miami, Fla., was ordered sold after denaturing for animal feed, and the lot located at Jacksonville, Fla., was ordered destroyed.

5280. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 18 Bags and 100 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. One lot ordered destroyed; remaining lot released under bond for denaturing and use as animal feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 10386, 10422. Sample Nos. 35206–F, 35216–F, 35217–F.)

On or about August 10 and 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed libels against a total of 118 bags of flour at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from on or about May 8 to June 10, 1943, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., from Memphis, Tenn., and Enid, Okla.; 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: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour," or "Pillsbury's H and R Hotel and Restaurant Flour Bleached General Purpose ["98" or "100 Lbs. Net"]."

On September 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared for the lot consisting of 18 bags of flour, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On September 14, 1943, the Columbia Baking Co. of Atlanta, Ga., trading at Tampa, Fla., under the name Seybold Baking Co., having appeared as claimant for the lot consisting of 100 bags of flour, and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposed of as animal feed.

5281. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 7 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10387. Sample No. 35205–F.)

On or about August 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 7 100-pound bags of flour at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6, 1943, by the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; 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: "Krause Short-N-Rich Flour."

On September 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5282. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 97 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10183. Sample No. 41054–F.)

This product contained beetles, larvae, and insect fragments.

On July 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 97 sacks of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 5, 1943, by General Mills, Inc., from Wichita Falls, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Hecla Flour Bleached."

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