2605. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 215 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5610. Sample No. 67409–E.)

On September 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel (amended September 10, 1941) against 215 140-pound bags of flour at North Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1941, by Enns Milling Co. from Inman, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 29, 1941, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it could not be used for human consumption.

2606. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under cash bond. (F. D. C. No. 5688. Sample No. 59576–E.)

On September 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 20 98-pound bags of flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 14, 1941, by Federal Mill, Inc., from Lockport, N. Y.; 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 might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "First Clear Rawhide Flour Bleached."

On October 10, 1941, Belt's Wharf Warehouses, Inc., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under cash bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On October 20, 1941, the product was denatured for use in making stock feed, and rebagged.

2607. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 183 Bags of Flour. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5935. Sample No. 59655–E.)

On October 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 183 12-pound bags of flour at Parkersburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 23, 1941, by Gwinn Mills Co. from Columbus, Ohio; 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 might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Bleached Peerless Flour * * * The Peerless Milling Co. Parkersburg, W. Va."

On December 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

2608. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 81 Sacks, 33 Bags, and 18 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5217, 5751. Sample Nos. 48905–E, 48906–E, 49193–E.)

On July 25 and September 16, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Middle District of Alabama and the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 81 140-pound sacks of flour at Dothan, Ala., and 33 48-pound bags and 18 24-pound bags of flour at Cornelia, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 7 and May 8, 1941, by Igleheart Bros., Inc., from Evansville, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Bleached H Flour" or "Bleached Snow-Kist Flour Phoenix Flour Mill, Evansville, Ind."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The flour in one lot was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On August 12, 1941, Indiana Flour Co., Inc., Dothan, Ala., claimant for the product seized at Dothan, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Cornelia, Ga., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.