

On August 31, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bags of flour at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19, 1938, by Bob White Flour Mills from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29710. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 350 Baskets and 133 Crates of Apples. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for salvaging of good portion.** (F. & D. Nos. 44253, 44254. Sample Nos. 27970-D, 27971-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 350 baskets and 133 crates of apples at Hannibal, Mo.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1938, by Allie Retzer from Hamburg, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1938, Allie Retzer, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, decrees were entered ordering release of the product under bond conditioned that the portion suitable for human consumption be separated and salvaged from the unfit and that the latter be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29711. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 41 Bags and 98 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 43678, 43743. Sample Nos. 23789-D, 38071-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On September 6 and 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bags of flour at Plaquemine, and 98 bags of flour at Thibodaux, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about September 8, 1937, and in part on or about July 1, 1938, by Texas Star Flour Mills from Galveston, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bleached New-Way Flour" or "Hard Wheat Anita."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 5 and 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**29712. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 300 Sacks, et al., of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 44240. Sample Nos. 29165-D, 29167-D, 29169-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On October 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 358 sacks of flour at Atlanta, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped in part (25 sacks) on or about October 22, 1936, and the remainder on or about March 15, 1938, by Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Lake Fancy Patent Flour"; or "Queen of the Pantry Self-Rising Flour."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.