

On August 26 and September 12, 1941, Robertson Hennington Co., Tampa, Fla., and Webb-Crawford Co., Inc., Athens, Ga., having filed respective claims for the lots seized in those cities and having admitted the allegations of the libels filed therein, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured for use as animal feed. On September 19 and 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the remaining lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and they were ordered destroyed.

2567. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 25 Bags and 57 Bags of Flour (and 3 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5456, 5841, 5891, 6106. Sample Nos. 39967-E, 48289-E, 48290-E, 49951-E to 49953-E, incl., 74539-E.)

Between August 26 and October 31, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia, Southern District of Mississippi, Western District of Missouri, and the District of New Jersey filed libels against the following quantities of flour: 25 24-pound bags and 57 12-pound bags at La Grange, Ga.; 5 96-pound bags, 28 48-pound bags, 316 24-pound bags, and 186 12-pound bags at Meridian, Miss.; 40 24-pound bags at Springfield, Mo.; and 32 98-pound bags at Irvington, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about March 6, 1940, to on or about July 19, 1941, by Kansas Milling Co. from Wichita, Kans., and Marion, Ohio; 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: "Silk Floss Plain Flour [or "Cake Flour" or "Self-Rising Flour"]"; "Southern Lily Flour Bleached * * * Plain [or "Self-Rising"]"; "Cotton Patch Flour Bleached * * * Self-Rising"; or "Lipscomb's * * * Bleached."

On September 27, 1941, Culpepper & Son, La Grange, Ga., claimant for the product seized at La Grange, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On February 27, 1942, the claimant for the flour seized at Springfield having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. On January 29 and March 17, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Meridian and Irvington, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2568. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 228 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 5969. Sample No. 67661-E.)

On or about October 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 228 24-pound bags of flour at Mountain Grove, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1940, by K. B. R. Milling Co. from McPherson, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Bleached Lily Loaf Kansas Hard Wheat Flour."

On February 27, 1942, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed.

2569. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 61 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5631. Sample No. 48518-E.)

On September 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel against 61 24-pound bags of flour at Morganton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 24, 1941, by the Lakeview Milling Co. from Chambersburg, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Cream of the Lake Winter Patent Flour * * * Bleached."

On December 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2570. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 46 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5913. Sample Nos. 73426-E, 73427-E.)

On October 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 46 98-pound bags of flour at Pittsburg, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 25 and May 31, 1941, by Larabee

Flour Mills Co., from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On November 12, 1941, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2571. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 Bags, 31 Bags, and 20 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5397, 5598, 5606. Sample Nos. 48293-E, 48294-E, 48507-E.)

On or about August 26, and on August 30 and September 6, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of South Carolina and the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 11 96-pound bags of flour at Darlington, S. C., and 31 48-pound bags at Bowdon and 20 48-pound bags at Cornelia, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 15, May 1, and July 25, 1941, by Lexington Roller Mills, Inc., from Lexington, Ky.; 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: (Bags) "Kentucky Queen High Quality Self-Rising Flour Bleached"; "Blue Grass Queen Self Rising Flour"; or "Soft Wheat Flour Bleached * * * Blue Grass Queen."

On October 6 and 22 and November 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2572. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 42 Bags and 64 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 5860. Sample No. 39962-E.)

On or about September 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 42 48-pound bags and 64 24-pound bags of flour at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1941, by J. C. Lysle Milling Co. from Leavenworth, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "White Eagle Flour."

On February 27, 1942, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed.

2573. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 241 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5414. Sample No. 66401-E.)

On August 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 241 140-pound bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 20, 1941, by Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. from Coffeyville, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Flinthead Flour Bleached."

On October 14, 1941, Rytina Baking Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured and sold for use other than human consumption under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2574. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 64 Sacks and 275 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5642, 6010. Sample Nos. 49623-E, 67362-E.)

On September 9 and October 9, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Tennessee and the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 64 98-pound sacks of flour at Memphis, Tenn., and 275 24-pound bags of flour at Morgan City, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16 and August 15, 1941, by Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sunny Texas Our Best Hi Gluten Bakers Flour," or "Magnolia Flour Bleached."

On October 1, 1941, Morten Milling Co., claimant for the product seized at Memphis, Tenn., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal food under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On November 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Morgan City, La., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.