

**2575. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 21 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5592. Sample No. 48292-E.)

On August 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 21 48-pound bags of flour at La Grange, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 11, 1941, by Nampa Milling & Elevator Co. from Nampa, Idaho; 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) "Bleached Self-Rising Flour Pride of Idaho."

On November 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2576. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 25 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5743. Sample No. 49356-E.)

On or about September 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 25 bags of flour at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1941, by the Thomas Page Mill Co. from Topeka, 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: "Banquet Cut-Off."

On April 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2577. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Flour (and 11 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5101, 5139, 5195, 5224, 5421, 5422, 5444, 5607, 5830, 5840, 5915, 6193. Sample Nos. 37843-E, 39978-E, 48058-E, 48180-E to 48184-E, incl., 48296-E, 49428-E, 49430-E, 67930-E, 70011-E, 70012-E, 70104-E.)

Between July 7 and November 8, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida, Southern District of Texas, Northern District of Georgia, Western District of North Carolina, Western District of Missouri, and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against the following amounts of flour: 28 48-pound bags at Miami, and 134 98-pound bags, 95 20-pound bags, and 285 10-pound bags at Jacksonville, Fla.; 142 98-pound bags at Houston, Tex.; 20 98-pound bags at Atlanta, and 110 24-pound sacks at Cornelia, Ga.; 94 98-pound bags at Charlotte, N. C.; 7 98-pound bags at Springfield, Mo.; and 75 98-pound bags at North Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about February 4 to on or about August 12, 1941, by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. from Memphis, Tenn., Enid, Okla., Springfield, Ill., and 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: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour"; "Pillsbury's Gilt Edge Flr Blchd"; "Milano Semolina No. 1"; "Protector Flour Bleached"; "Pillsbury's Hotel and Restaurant H R Flour Bleached"; "Pillsbury's Sunnygrain Flour Bleached"; "Pillsbury's Best XXX Flour Bleached"; "Enriched [or "Enriched with Vitamins and Iron \* \* \* "] Self-Rising Pillsbury's Best XXXX [or "XXX"] Flour Bleached"; "Swanee Bloom Family Flour Bleached"; "Pillsbury's XXXX Patent Flour"; or "Pillsbury's GLB FLR For Selfrising."

On August 22 and October 16, 1941, and on February 19, 1942, Paradies & Rich, Atlanta, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the flour seized at Atlanta; Hagin-Peters Co., Jacksonville, Fla., having appeared as claimant for 76 bags of flour seized at Jacksonville; and Globe Mills, North Little Rock, Ark., having appeared as claimant for the flour seized at North Little Rock, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed 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. Between August 22 and December 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the remainder of the flour seized at Jacksonville nor for the seizures at Miami, Houston, Cornelia, and Charlotte, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2578. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 25 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5465. Sample No. 67403-E.)

On or about June 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 25 bags of flour at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 22, 1941, by the R. E. Powell Grocery Co. from Kennett, Mo.; and charging that it

was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Tag) "Manufactured By Standard Milling Company \* \* \* Red Turk Bleached Flour 98 Lbs. Net."

On September 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2579. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 18 Bags, 124 Bags, and 30 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5930, 5937. Sample Nos. 39980-E, 39983-E, 39986-E.)

On or about October 11 and 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed libels against 142 98-pound bags of flour at Springfield, and 30 98-pound bags of flour at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9 and 14 and September 3, 1941, by Red Star Milling Co. (General Mills, Inc.) from Wichita, 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: "Star Way Flour 100% Whole Wheat Flour Bleached."

On January 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Joplin, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. 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.

**2580. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 41 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6029. Sample No. 64180-E.)

On October 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 41 98-pound sacks of flour at Warren, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 11 and 15, 1941, by Nathan Rosenblum from Sharon, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Vista Family Flour Bleached Manufactured By Russell-Miller Milling Co. \* \* \* Minneapolis, Minn."

On November 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2581. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 41 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured.** (F. D. C. No. 5244. Sample No. 49681-E.)

On July 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 41 98-pound bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 14, 1941, by Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 15, 1941, Capital Grain & Feed Co., Montgomery, Ala., claimant, having admitted the material 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 disposed of for human consumption but might be used in an iron foundry in making molds and forms.

**2582. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 240 Bags and 723 Bags of Flour. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5906, 6072. Sample Nos. 35801-E, 50000-E, 83961-E to 83963-E, incl.)

On September 27 and October 29, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Louisiana and the Western District of Texas filed libels against 240 bags of flour at Baton Rouge, La., and 723 bags of flour at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 3 to on or about September 6, 1941, by Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Bleached Flour The Baker's Pipe of Peace"; "Mothers Best Flour"; "Golden Rule Flour"; "Golden Crust Flour"; or "Flour Magnolia Extra High Patent."

On October 29 and December 8, 1941, Shawnee Milling Co., claimant for the product seized at Baton Rouge, and Star Grain & Elevator Co., San Antonio, Tex., claimant for the flour seized at San Antonio, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product