

**2841. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 98-Pound Bags, 20 96-Pound Bags, 544 48-Pound Bags, and 923 24-Pound Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour. Decrees of condemnation ordering portions of product released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5828, 5984, 6161. Sample Nos. 35819-E, 67475-E to 67480-E, incl., 83976-E.)**

Between October 1 and November 5, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Arkansas, Southern District of Mississippi, and the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 11 98-pound bags, 20 96-pound bags, 544 48-pound bags, and 923 24-pound bags of flour at Paragould, Ark., 40 48-pound bags and 117 24-pound bags of flour at Vicksburg, Miss., and 360 24-pound bags of flour at Laredo, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 20 to on or about October 14, 1941, by Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that portions of the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that the remainder consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance, and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Rule Flour [\* \* \* Self-Rising]"; "Flour Shawnee Maid ["Self-Rising"]"; "Mother's Best \* \* \* Flour"; "La-Rose \* \* \* Flour"; or "White Eagle \* \* \* Flour."

Hurt Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant for the flour at Paragould, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 25, 1941, as of October 29, 1941, ordering that the product be 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. On January 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the product at Laredo, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered delivered to the Quartermaster, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Tex., for use as livestock feed only. On May 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the flour at Vicksburg, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2842. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 61 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation ordering the product released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5853. Sample No. 67646-E.)**

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 61 48-pound bags of flour at Paragould, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 23, 1940, to on or about April 12, 1941, by Robinson Milling Co. from Salina, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Southern Beauty Flour \* \* \* Self-Rising."

Puryear-Meyer Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 25, 1941, as of October 29, 1941, ordering that the product be 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.

**2843. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 414 48-Pound Bags and 172 24-Pound Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5988. Sample Nos. 40000-E, 67901-E to 67903-E, incl.)**

On or about October 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against the above-named product at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19 and August 25, 1941, by the Weber Flour Mills Co. from Salina, 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: "Big Value Hard Wheat Flour," "Big Horn Hard Wheat Flour \* \* \* Inter-State Grocer Co. Distributors," "IGA Brand Family Flour \* \* \* Packed for Independent Grocers Alliance Distributing Co.," or "Much-more Brand Flour \* \* \* Food Products Co. of America Chicago, Ill. Distributor."

On January 12, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**2844. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 3 Bags, 19 Bags, and 1 Bag of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation ordering the product released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 5836. Sample No. 67641-E.)**

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 3 24-pound bags, 19 48-pound bags, and 1 96-pound

bag of flour at Paragould, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1941, by the Wolff Milling Co. from New Haven, Mo.; 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. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Wolff's Extra High Patent Flour."

Hurt Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 25, 1941, as of October 29, 1941, ordering that the product be 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.

**2845. Adulteration of pumpernickel flour. U. S. v. 43 Bags of Pumpernickel Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6537. Sample No. 54521-E.)**

This product contained rodent excreta pellet fragments, hairs, insect fragments, and other filth.

On December 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 43 bags of pumpernickel flour at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1941, by R. B. Richardson from Allentown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated for the reasons appearing above. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "H-P Brand Fancy Pumpernickel. Distributed by H. Price Philadelphia, Pa."

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**CORN MEAL**

Nos. 2846 to 2850 report the seizure and disposition of corn meal that was insect-infested.

**2846. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 117 Bags and 298 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to charitable agency for use as stock feed; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5595, 5826. Sample Nos. 59637-E, 67404-E.)**

This product contained insects, insect fragments, rodent excreta, and one lot also contained rodent hairs. Many of the bags in one lot had been cut into by rodents and there were numerous rodent pellets on and between the bags.

On August 29 and September 23, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of West Virginia and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against 298 10-pound bags of corn meal at Bluefield, W. Va., and 117 20-pound bags of corn meal at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 21 and 23 and August 5, 1941, by the Quaker Oats Co. from Akron, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Aunt Jemima White Cream Corn Meal."

The portion of the product seized at Bluefield, W. Va., was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The portion of the product seized at Little Rock, Ark., was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and/or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for human consumption; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 2 and 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On November 1, 1941, the decree entered in the Southern District of West Virginia was amended in order to permit delivery of the product to a public institution to be used as stock feed.

**2847. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 151 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6109. Sample No. 49630-E.)**

This product contained rodent excreta fragments and rodent hairs, as well as insect fragments.

On October 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 151 bags of corn meal at Lafayette, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1941, by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex.; and charging that it