

On June 8, 1943, A. Brenner, having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4502. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 173 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8445. Sample Nos. 9433-F to 9435-F, incl.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment in interstate commerce.

On or about October 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 173 98-pound bags of flour at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5 and July 25, 1942, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., from Memphis, Tenn.; 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 XXXX Patent Flour," "Pillsbury's Panking XXXX Flour Bleached," or "Pillsbury's Extra Fancy Sno Sheen Cake Flour Bleached."

On November 12, 1942, the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., having appeared as claimant and 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, and disposed of as animal feed.

4503. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 116 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. No. 9193. Sample No. 10409-F.)

On January 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 116 98-pound bags of flour in possession of the Globe Mills, San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 2 and 12, 1942, from Astoria, Oreg.; 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: (Bag) "Globe 'A1' Strong Whole Wheat Flour."

On February 6, 1943, the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Astoria, Oreg., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it could not be used for human consumption.

4504. Adulteration of farina. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Farina. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold for purposes other than human consumption. (F. D. C. No. 8057. Sample No. 17379-F.)

On or about August 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 19 98-pound bags of farina in possession of Miner, Read & Tullock, New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 12 and 19, 1942, from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Medal Flour * * * Farina Manufactured by General Mills, Inc. * * * Minneapolis, Minnesota."

On December 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold for purposes other than human consumption.

4505. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 50 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8533. Sample Nos. 5749-F, 5750-F.)

On October 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 11 48-pound sacks and 39 24-pound sacks of flour at Fayetteville, Ark., alleging that the article was in possession of the Vita-O-Ray Milling Co., and had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 10 to September 3, 1942, by the Hacker Flour Mills, from Jefferson, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. One portion was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Vita-O-

Life for "Vita-O Ray"] Flour Extra Short Patent * * * Milled Exclusive For Vita-O-Ray Milling Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas."

On January 26, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4506. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 110 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8659. Sample Nos. 6062-F, 6063-F.)

On October 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 58 48-pound bags and 52 24-pound bags of flour at Nashville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 25 to June 22, 1942, by the Acme Flour Mills Co. from Oklahoma City, Okla.; 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: "Sonny Boy 'It's Good' * * * Flour * * * Distributed By Superior Flour Company Sales Office Little Rock, Ark."

On January 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4507. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 28 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8383. Sample No. 17831-F.)

On September 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 28 140-pound bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 4, 1942, by the Thomas Page Mill Co. from Topeka, 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: (Bag) "Page's Fortis Flour."

On January 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4508. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 84 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8154. Sample No. 9658-F.)

On August 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 84 12-pound bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1942, by the Monroe Milling Co. from Waterloo, Ill.; 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: "Jersey Queen Fancy Patent Flour."

On January 14, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4509. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 65 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8534. Sample No. 5751-F.)

On October 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 65 48-pound sacks of flour at Fayetteville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 6, 1942, by the Whitewater Flour Mills from White Water, 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: (Sack) "High Score Flour."

On January 23, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4510. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 24 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8482. Sample No. 17838-F.)

On or about October 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 24 98-pound sacks of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 21, 1941, by the Blaine Mackay Lee Co. from North East, Pa.; 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: (Sacks) "Princess 100% Whole Wheat Flour Course Hoyer Cereal Co., Inc. Distributors, New York."

On January 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4511. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 110 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8479. Sample No. 17842-F.)

On October 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 110 140-pound bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about