

168. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 785. Sample No. 61146-D.)

On October 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 140 bags of flour at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1939, by General Mills, Inc., from Oklahoma City, 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: "Gold Loaf Flour Bleached Prudential Milling Co."

On December 16, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

169. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 12 Bundles, each containing 24 Bags; 124 Bags; and 31 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 842. Sample Nos. 58112-D, 58113-D, 58114-D.)

On November 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 443 bags of flour at Phoenix, Ariz. (consigned by the Sperry Flour Co.), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1939, from Ogden, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Washburn's Gold Medal Flour [or "Washburn Crosby"] * * * Manufactured by General Mills, Inc."

On December 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

170. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 188 Sacks, et al., of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 852. Sample Nos. 60955-D to 60959-D, incl.)

On or about November 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 1,201 sacks of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20 and 21 and May 11, 1939, by Majestic Flour Mills from Aurora, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Bleached Flour Silver King [or "Harvest Dream"] Milled for Pease-Moore Milling Co., West Plains, Mo."

On December 28, 1939, Lee Barrett, Houston, Tex., 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 for use as animal feed.

171. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 107 Bags and 121 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1065. Sample Nos. 83109-D, 83110-D.)

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 228 bags of flour at Thomasville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 16 and October 23, 1939, by Pfeffer Milling Co., from Lebanon, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Fluffy Ruffles * * * Bleached Plain Soft Wheat Flour."

On January 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

172. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 296 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 446, 447, 448, 449, 450. Sample Nos. 63841-D to 63845-D, incl.)

On or about August 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed a libel against 296 sacks of flour at Fort Smith, Ark., consigned by the Blair Milling Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 14 to on or about May 19, 1939, from Atchison, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Blair's Best [or "Certified" or "Snow White"] Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance.

On December 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.