

338. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 153 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1116. Sample No. 63093-D.)

On or about December 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 153 sacks of flour at Tupelo, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 24 and August 2, 1939, by Colonial Milling Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Bleached Mother's Belle Fancy Patent Flour."

On December 7, 1939, J. J. Rogers & Sons, Tupelo, Miss., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be used for stock feed.

339. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 462 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 714. Sample No. 47844-D.)

On or about October 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 462 bags of flour at Newport News, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 27, 1939, by the Wolf Milling Co. from Ellinwood, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Wolf's Premium Flour."

On November 30, 1939, Beck's City Bakery, Inc., Newport News, Va., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be disposed of as required and permitted by this Department. It was denatured and labeled "Animal Feed."

340. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 111, 57, 134, and 457 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 410 to 421, incl. Sample Nos. 61013-D, 61014-D, 61015-D, 61017-D to 61025-D, incl.)

On September 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 759 various-sized bags of flour at Lafayette, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 16 to on or about July 12, 1939, by Houston Milling Co. from Houston, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was variously labeled in part: "Calcasieu Mac Mfg. Co. Houston Milling Co. * * * Hi Volume Flour"; "Calcasieu Mac. Co. Houston Milling Co. * * * Creation"; "American Maid [or "American Maid Ovation"] * * * Houston Milling Co."; "Sunset's Best * * * Sunset Milling Co. Houston, Texas."

On February 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

341. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 253 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be disposed of for stock feed. (F. D. C. No. 1488. Sample No. 94929-D.)

On February 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 253 bags of flour at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18, 1939, by Universal Mills from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The product was labeled in part: "Baker's Gold Diastatically Balanced Flour."

On March 20, 1940, claimants, Tom C. Martino, Francisco Friscia, Leonard C. Martino, and Angelina C. Ciccarello, trading as Pietro C. Martino & Co., Tampa, Fla., 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 and disposed of for stock feed.

342. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 55 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 888. Sample No. 82567-D.)

On January 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed a libel (amended on February 13, 1940) against 55 sacks of flour, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 25, 1939, by the Mountain City Mill Co. from Chattanooga,

Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The product was labeled in part, "Gold Medal Flour."

On February 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

343. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 63 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that it be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 1124. Sample No. 63096-D.)

On or about December 20, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 63 sacks of flour at Columbus, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14 and 19, 1939, by the Hopkinsville Milling Co., Inc., from Hopkinsville, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly and in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Tiz-Ready Flour."

On December 29, 1939, the Columbus Grocery Co., Columbus, Miss., claimant, 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 denatured and disposed of for stock feed.

344. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1106. Sample Nos. 61444-D, 61445-D, 63095-D.)

On or about December 20, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 140 bags of flour at Columbus, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 4 to on or about September 28, 1939, by Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. from Topeka, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "White Doe [or "Yellow Rose"] * * * Flour."

On December 29, 1939, Columbus Grocery Co., 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 so that it could not be disposed of for human consumption but might be used as stock feed.

345. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 7 Sacks, 23 Sacks, and 16 Sacks of Flour (and 1 other seizure action against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1018, 1035. Samples Nos. 58148-D, 58151-D, 58152-D, 58153-D, 58161-D.)

On November 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 67 sacks of flour at Phoenix, Ariz., consigned by the Globe Grain & Milling Co., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about August 15 to October 4, 1939, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Morning Glory Family Flour Seaboard Milling Co. of California"; or "Globe Mills Purity Flour Globe Mills Los Angeles."

On January 10 and 23, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

346. Adulteration of flour and rye meal. U. S. v. 36 Sacks of Flour (and 4 other seizure actions involving flour). Default decrees of condemnation. (F. D. C. Nos. 795, 800, 1057, 1161, 1183. Sample Nos. 58098-D, 58099-D, 58164-D, 58165-D, 58166-D, 58199-D, 83734-D, 83735-D.)

Between October 25 and December 23, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Arizona and Oregon filed libels against 46 sacks of flour at Tucson, Ariz.; 80 sacks of flour at Clarkdale, Ariz.; 17 sacks of flour at Kingman, Ariz.; and 69 sacks of flour at Ontario, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between March 18 and October 18, 1939, by the Sperry Flour Co. in various shipments from Ogden, Utah, and South Vallejo and Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled variously in part: "Hillcrest Bleached Flour Portland Flour Mills Co. of General Mills Inc."; "Big Tree Flour Portland Flour Mills Co. Distributors"; "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Medium Rye Meal * * * Manufactured by General Mills Inc."; or "Sperry Drifted Snow Flour * * * Sperry Flour Company."

On February 5, 7, and 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.