

**173. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 97 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 786. Sample No. 78614-D.)

On October 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 97 bags of flour at Charles Town, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1939, by C. Eugene Mounts from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Morten Milling Co. \* \* \* Drink Water Hard Wheat Flour."

On November 21, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**174. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 250 Bags and 140 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 738. Sample Nos. 35199-D, 35200-D.)

On October 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 390 bags of flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29 and August 17, 1939, by Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; 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: "Drink Water Hard Wheat Flour."

On November 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**175. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 161 Bags and 350 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. Nos. 646, 709. Sample Nos. 68052-D, 68056-D.)

On September 28 and October 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against 511 bags of flour at Port Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 7 and August 12, 1939, by Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; 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: "Producto A Real High Gluten Flour [or "Extra Quality Montauk Chief High Gluten Fancy Patent"] Twin City Flouring Mills Co., Distributors General Offices New York, N. Y."

On December 20, 1939, David Coleman, Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that such portions as were uncontaminated be used for unrestricted human food, and that the contaminated portion be denatured for some nonhuman food use.

**176. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 315 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 653. Sample No. 68053-D.)

On September 29, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 315 bags of flour at Port Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 1, 1939, by Collin County Milling & Elevator Co. from San Antonio, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Security Genuine High Gluten Patent Flour Packed For Gross Bros."

On December 26, 1939, Gross Bros. Flour Co., Inc., 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 and disposed of for animal feed or for purposes other than human consumption.

**177. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. Seven 98-pound Bags and Forty-four 48-pound Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against a similar product). Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. Nos. 741, 742, 773. Sample Nos. 47850-D, 47851-D, 47852-D.)

On October 17 and 20, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 181 bags of flour at Zebulon, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from March 30 to June 7, 1939, in various lots and by several shippers as follows: Seven 98-pound bags and forty-four 48-pound bags of flour by Buena Vista Mills from Buena Vista, Va.; 50 bags of flour by Bowersock Mills & Power Co. from Lawrence, Kans.; and forty 98-pound bags and thirty-two 48-pound