

FLOUR

Nos. 15169 to 15174 report actions involving flour that was insect- or rodent-infested, or both. (In those cases in which the time of contamination was known, that fact is stated in the notice of judgment.)

15169. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. Swoope Milling Company, Inc., and William I. Mays. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$150 against company and \$60 against individual. (F. D. C. No. 26763. Sample Nos. 3765-K to 3767-K, incl.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 3, 1949, Western District of Virginia, against Swoope Milling Co., Inc., and William I. Mays, manager of the corporation's plant at Swoope, Va.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 30 and December 23, 1948, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina.

LABEL, IN PART: "Famous Rose * * * Self-Rising Flour" or "Victory Self Rising Flour."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of larval head capsules, insect fragments, mites, rodent hair fragments, and feather fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: October 24, 1949. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$150 against the corporation and a fine of \$60 against the individual.

15170. Adulteration of phosphated flour and self-rising flour. U. S. v. 75 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27317. Sample Nos. 1916-K, 1917-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 14, 1949, Northern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 5 and April 13, 1949, from Shawnee, Okla.

PRODUCT: 75 10-pound bags of phosphated flour and 461 10-pound bags of self-rising flour at Pensacola, Fla.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 23, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Federal institution, for use as animal feed.

15171. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 12 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27352. Sample No. 5779-K.)

LIBEL FILED: June 23, 1949, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 6, 1949, from Buffalo, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 12 100-pound bags of flour at Boston, Mass., in possession of J. Sklar & Co., Inc.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent

urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 26, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be denatured and disposed of as animal feed, or destroyed.

15172. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 236 Sacks * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27077. Sample No. 32314-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 29, 1949, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 15 and 17, 1949, from Seattle, Wash.

PRODUCT: 236 sacks, each containing 100 pounds, of flour at Eureka, Calif., in possession of the M. Vonsen Co.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: June 20, 1949. The Fisher Flouring Mills Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, the court entered a judgment of condemnation, ordering the product released under bond to be disposed of in compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On July 29, 1949, the decree was amended to provide that the product be denatured and used as animal feed.

15173. Adulteration of cake flour. U. S. v. 240 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27107. Sample No. 25855-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 7, 1949, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 3 and 14, 1949, from Loudonville, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 240 100-pound bags of cake flour at Minneapolis, Minn., in possession of the Standard Milling Co.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: June 10, 1949. The Standard Milling Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation of the unfit portion and its conversion into animal feed, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The segregation operation resulted in the classification of 35 bags as satisfactory for use as human food and the denaturing of 205 bags for use as animal feed.

15174. Adulteration of rice flour. U. S. v. 20 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 27045. Sample No. 29976-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 14, 1949, District of Utah.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 4, 1949, by Bill and Ed Koda, from South Dos Palos, Calif.