

Inc., of Houston, Tex., claimants, respectively, for the product located at Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., and one of the lots located at Houston, Tex., having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing and use as animal or chicken feed.

Between October 12 and October 31, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Plaquemine and Baton Rouge, La., and a portion located at Houston, Tex., judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed with the exception of the lot at Houston, which was ordered denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4275. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 64 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8572. Sample No. 4433-F.)

On October 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 64 98-pound bags of flour at Portsmouth, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 11, 1942, by the King Midas Flour Mills from Hastings, Minn.; 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: (Tag) "Vermillion Flour."

On November 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4276. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 161 Bags and 88 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8619, 8660. Sample Nos. 6064-F, 9493-F, 9495-F.)

On October 26 and 30, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Louisiana and the Western District of Arkansas filed libels against 161 24-pound bags of flour at Lafayette, La., and 88 48-pound bags of flour at Nashville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 19 to on or about August 2, 1942, by the Kimbell Diamond Milling Co. from Wolfe City, 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: (Tag) "Southern Queen Flour," or (bag) "Diamond Oleander," or "Peerless Fancy Patent * * * Flour."

On January 4 and 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. Subsequently the order of destruction entered in the Western District of Arkansas was modified to provide for sale of the product for animal feed.

4277. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 160 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8460. Sample No. 8817-F.)

On September 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 160 12-pound bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 27 and August 5, 1942, by the Light Grain & Milling Co. from Liberal, 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: "Light's Best Flour Bleached."

On November 27, 1942, the Sellers Grocery Co. of Montgomery, Ala., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered (amended December 16, 1942) and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration for use as stock feed.

4278. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 79 Bags of Flour (and 4 additional seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered destroyed. Remainder ordered distributed to charitable institutions for hog and cattle feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 8190, 8249, 8300, 8301, 8302. Sample Nos. 25214-F, 25215-F, 28644-F, 29019-F to 29021-F, incl.)

Between August 22 and September 3, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida, Eastern District of North Carolina, and Southern District of Georgia, filed libels against 79 12-pound bags of flour at Marianna, Fla., 17 48- or 98-pound bags of flour at Goldsboro, N. C., 128 24-pound bags of flour at Brunswick, Ga., and 184 98-pound bags of flour at Waycross, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 2 to on or about August 21, 1942, by Dixie-Portland Flour Co. from Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulter-

ated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Bags) "U-Bak-A * * * Flour * * * Milled for Higginsville Flour Mill Higginsville, Mo."; "Domino High Patent Flour Milled for and baking quality guaranteed by Centennial Flouring Mills Co. Seattle, Washington"; "White Silk [or "Melody Highest Patent "] Milled For and Guaranteed by Washington Flour Mill, Washington, Mo."; "Red Beauty Milled for and guaranteed by Majestic Flour Mill Aurora, Mo."

Between October 26 and December 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the flour seized at Marianna and Goldsboro was ordered destroyed, and the flour seized at Brunswick and Waycross was ordered denatured and distributed to charitable institutions for use as hog and cattle feed.

4279. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 128 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8470. Sample No. 17836-F.)

On October 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 128 140-pound bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1942, by the National Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; 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: "Yellowstone High Gluten Flour."

On November 10, 1942, Benjamin and Joseph Kirshman, copartners, trading as Kirshman Bros., New York, N. Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4280. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 163 Sacks of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8483. Sample No. 17832-F.)

On October 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 163 140-pound bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1941, by the Northern States Flour Mills Co. from Appleton, Minn.; 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) "Lady Frances Flour Bleached * * * Packed for Eastern Flour Sales Co. New York, N. Y."

On November 25, 1942, Leo Zeitlin, of New York City, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed.

4281. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 692 Bags and 9 Bags of Flour (and 2 additional seizure actions against flour). Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing. (F. D. C. Nos. 8487, 8497, 8498. Sample Nos. 17846-F, 17849-F, 17850-F, 17851-F.)

On October 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed libels against a total of 858 140-pound bags of flour, and 417 120-pound bags at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 8 to on or about August 25, 1942, by the Philadelphia Macaroni Co. from Philadelphia, 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: (Tag) "Ravena MacFlour Capital Flour Mills, Inc. St. Paul, Minn."

On December 8, 1942, the libels were consolidated into one action, and on December 11, 1942, the Philadelphia Macaroni Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposition for purposes other than human consumption.

4282. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 19 Sacks and 60 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8216. Sample Nos. 24036-F, 24037-F.)

On August 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 79 98-pound sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about