

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-