

filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Telephone * * * Patent Flour."

On November 20, 1942, Harvey Landau, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposed of for poultry or animal feed.

4266. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 89 and 16 Bags of Flour. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 8177, 8202. Sample Nos. 28330-F, 29007-F, 29014-F.)

On August 24 and 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 105 98-pound bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 6, 1942, in part in the name of the Commander Milling Co., and in part in the name of the Commander Flour Mills Co., from 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: "Drum Clear Flour," or "Nokomis Medium Rye Flour Bleached," or "Nokomis White Rye Flour."

On September 22, 1942, the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga., having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was denatured and disposed of as animal feed.

4267. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 19 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8265. Sample No. 24043-F.)

On August 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 19 98-pound sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1942, by the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.; 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: "Henkel's Extra Fancy 100% Whole Wheat Flour."

On November 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4268. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 262 Sacks, 84 Sacks, and 92 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing and use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 8535. Sample Nos. 9482-F, to 9486-F, incl.)

On October 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 262 24-pound sacks, 84 48-pound sacks, and 92 12-pound sacks, of flour at Greenwood, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8 and July 13, 1942, by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, Kans., from Winfield, 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: (Sack) "Mother's Biscuit Fancy Short Patent Self-Rising [or "Phosphated"] Flour."

On November 9, 1942, the Weaver Grocery Co., Greenwood, Miss., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing and disposition as animal feed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4269. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 47 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8611. Sample No. 17872-F.)

On October 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 47 150-pound bags of flour at Cortland, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 29, 1942, by the Doughnut Corporation of America from Ellicott City, Md.; 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) "LITEFLUF."

On December 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4270. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 123 Bags, 51 Bags, and 42 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8604. Sample Nos. 9195-F, 9663-F.)

On October 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 123 10-pound bags, 51 24-pound bags, and 42

48-pound bags, of flour at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10 and August 6, 1942, by the Dodge City Flour Mills, from Dodge City, 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: "Stick Candy Fancy Patent Flour Bleached," or "Lynn's White Cake Flour Packed For V. Frank Lynn Co., Inc. Monroe, Louisiana."

On December 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4271. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 113 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 8887. Sample Nos. 21541-F, 21570-F.)

On November 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 113 98-pound bags of flour at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1942, by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. from New Ulm, 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: "Gold Coin Pure Light Patent Rye Flour."

On December 14, 1942, the Eagle Roller Mill Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning in conformity with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. It was denatured and disposed of as hog feed.

4272. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 24 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8412. Sample No. 9430-F.)

On September 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 24 sacks of flour at McComb, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 22, 1942, by Hacker Flour Mills from Jefferson, Okla.; 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) "30% Cut Off Bleached."

On December 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4273. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 6 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8540. Sample No. 21534-F.)

On October 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 6 98-pound bags of flour at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13, 1942, by the International Milling Co. from Buffalo, N. Y.; 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) "Robin Hood Medium Whole Wheat Flour."

On October 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4274. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 350 Sacks of Flour (and 5 additional seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond for use as animal feed; remainder ordered destroyed or denatured. (F. D. C. Nos. 8047, 8104, 8187, 8198, 8272, 8273. Sample Nos. 8913-F, 8915-F, 9225-F, 9234-F, 17818-F, 29015-F, 29016-F.)

Between August 5 and 31, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of New York, Eastern District of Louisiana, Northern District of Georgia, and the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 350 140-pound sacks of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., 187 98-pound sacks at Plaquemine, La., 10 98-pound sacks at Baton Rouge, La., 55 140-pound sacks at Atlanta, Ga., and 134 98-pound sacks at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 5 to on or about July 7, 1942, by the Larabee Flour Mills Co. from Kansas City and Clinton, Mo., and Hutchinson, 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: "Larabee's Champion Flour," "Red Ball Brand * * * Bleached Flour Manufactured For Consolidated Companies, Inc.," "Larabee's Whole Wheat Flour," "Dixie Dream Cookie Flour," or "Bleached G25D."

On September 22 and 25 and October 8, 1942, the Paramount Cruller & Doughnut Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Larabee Flour Mills Co. and J. Weingarten,