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,