

Fremont, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12, 1942, by the Evans Milling Co., from Indianapolis, Ind., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a Federal institution for use as animal feed.

4008. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 35 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8299. Sample No. 25211-F.)

On September 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 35 24-pound bags of flour at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5, 1942, by Gwinn Bros. & Co., from Huntington, W. Va.; 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: "Gwinn's Lily White Flour Self-Rising * * * Bleached."

On September 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4009. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 60 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8303. Sample No. 29541-F.)

On September 1, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 60 98-pound bags of flour at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on July 14, 1942, by the International Milling Co., from Davenport, Iowa; 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) "Seal of Minnesota Flour."

On September 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4010. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 16 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8266. Sample No. 25210-F.)

On August 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 16 98-pound bags of flour at Petersburg, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 21, 1942, by the Loudonville Milling Co. from Loudonville, Ohio; 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) "Home Plate Fancy Flour Patent."

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

4011. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 78 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 8243. Sample No. 24315-F.)

On August 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 78 98-pound bags of flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8, 1942, by W. E. Manifold from Fawn Grove, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 25, 1942, Legg & Co. of Baltimore, Md., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was denatured and manufactured into paper-hanger's paste.

4012. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 251 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8348. Sample No. 4309-F.)

On September 10, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 251 24-pound sacks of flour at Maysville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1942, by the New Era Milling Company from Arkansas 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: "Polar Bear Bleached Flour."

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