

**992. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 15 and 14 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2393. Sample Nos. 28076-E, 28077-E.)

On July 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 29 sacks of flour at Emporia, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 6 to on or about May 7, 1940, by the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. from Mount Vernon, 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: "Self Rising North Star Finest Winter Patent Flour; or "North Star Finest Patent Winter Flour."

On November 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**993. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 142, 153, and 156 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2636. Sample Nos. 9964-E, 9965-E.)

On August 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed libels against 451 bags of flour at Sheffield, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 16 to on or about July 3, 1940, by the Sauers Milling Co. from Evansville, Ill.; 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 variously: "Laddie Boy Flour," "Self-Rising Flour \* \* \* Laddie Boy," or "Sauers Brilliantine Self-Rising Flour."

On September 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**994. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 18 and 35 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 2519, 2525. Sample Nos. 28819-E, 20124-E.)

On August 10 and 14, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina and the Middle District of Georgia filed libels against 18 bags of flour at Zebulon, N. C., and 35 bags at Nashville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 11 and May 14, 1940, by J. Allen Smith & Co. from Knoxville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "White Lily Flour"; or "Red Head Self-Rising Flour."

On September 12 and October 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered. The product seized at Nashville, Ga., was ordered destroyed and that seized at Zebulon, N. C., was ordered destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. The latter lot was subsequently destroyed in accordance with said order.

**995. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1,044 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3100. Sample Nos. 20871-E, 20872-E.)

On October 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 1,044 bags of flour at Orlando, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27 and June 21, 1940, by the Texas Star Flour Mills from Galveston, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Bleached Oleander Self-Rising Flour"; and "Bleached Southern Delight Flour Self-Rising."

On November 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**996. Adulteration of rye, plain, and cake flour. U. S. v. 37 Sacks of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions involving flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 2993, 3098, 3391. Sample Nos. 11122-E, 33610-E, 32284-E.)

Within the period from September 17 to November 19, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Texas, the District of New Jersey, and the District of Arizona filed libels against 37 sacks of rye flour at Houston, Tex.; 45 bags of flour at Newark, N. J.; and 12 cases of cake flour at Tucson, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 3, 1939, to on or about August 14, 1940, by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. from Enid, Okla., and Buffalo, N. Y.; and charg-