

**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-

ing that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was variously labeled: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour"; "Pillsbury's Kanabec Flour Bleached"; and "Pillsbury's Sno Sheen Cake Flour Bleached."

On November 27 and December 26, 1940, and January 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**997. Adulteration of pastry flour. U. S. v. 62 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for use as feed for livestock.** (F. D. C. No. 2792. Sample No. 35096-E.)

On September 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 62 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 13, 1940, by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Centennial Pastry Flour Bleached."

On October 16, 1940, the Rogers Grain Co., Inc., Houston, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of as feed for livestock.

**998. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 394 Bags of Flour (and 5 other seizures of flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion ordered released under bond for use as animal feed. Remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 2513, 2695, 2818, 3118, 3286, 3330. Sample Nos. 907-E, 9641-E, 35098-E, 32266-E, 32267-E, 32291-E, 32612-E.)

Between August 8 and November 4, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Alabama, Southern District of Georgia, Southern District of Texas, and the District of Arizona filed libels against 394 140-pound bags of flour at Mobile, Ala.; 80 140-pound bags at Savannah, Ga.; 131 98-pound bags at Houston, Tex.; 90 9.8-pound and 120 4.9-pound bags at Phoenix, Ariz.; 24 98-pound bags at Tucson, Ariz.; and 260 24-pound bags at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 6, 1939, to on or about August 13, 1940, by the Sperry Flour Co., variously from South Vallejo, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled variously in part: "Snow Drift Sperry Flour Company of General Mills, Inc., San Francisco, Cal."; "Snow Flake Finest Pastry Flour"; "Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Flour"; "Cameo Flour"; and "Big Tree Bleached Flour Portland Flour Mills Company."

On August 26, 1940, General Mills Co. trading as the Southern Gold Medal Flour Co., claimant for the product seized at Mobile, Ala., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of as animal feed or for purposes other than human consumption. Between September 24, 1940, and January 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared in the remaining actions, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**999. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3083. Sample No. 11128-E.)

On September 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 24 cases of pancake flour at Houston, Tex., consigned by General Mills, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1940, from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Washburn's Self-rising Kitchen-Tested Pancake Flour."

On November 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1000. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 31 Cases, 80 Cases, and 44 Cases of Pancake Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 3082, 3152. Sample Nos. 32257-E, 32258-E, 32268-E.)

On September 27 and October 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 155 cases of pancake flour at Phoenix,