about September 13, 1938, from Enid, Okla., and that the 5 cases had been shipped on or about September 14, 1938, from Springfield, Ill., by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.; and charging that the product was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Pancake Flour."

On December 19, 1939, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

352. Adulteration of self-rising and plain flour. U. S. v. 54, 122, and 4 Bags of Flour (and 3 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 764, 765, 766, 767. Sample No. 61129–D.)

On October 21, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed libels against 302 bags of self-rising flour and 226 bags of plain flour at Picayune, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 6 and August 25, 1939, by Quaker Oats Co. from St. Joseph, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Breeze [or "Mother's"] Flour."

On February 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

353. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 159 Sacks and 79 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1120. Sample Nos. 79082–D, 79083–D.)

On or about December 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina filed a libel against 238 sacks of flour at Aiken, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 5, 1939, by Dan Valley Mills from Danville, 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: "Dan Valley [or "Superlative"] Self-Rising Flour."

On February 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

354. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 240 Bags of Flour, more or less. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 991. Sample No. 61397–D.)

On November 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 240 bags of flour (on March 18, 1940, the libel was amended to read "240 Bags of Flour, more or less"), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1939, by Mero Mills from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The product was labeled in part: "Sky Rocket Self-Rising Snell Milling Co. Nashville, Tenn."

On March 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

355. Adulteration of flour and corn meal. U. S. v. 70 Sacks of Corn Meal and 4 Sacks of Flour (and 1 other seizure action against corn meal and flour). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1054, 1055, 1074, 1075. Sample Nos. 58155–D to 58160–D, incl., 58162–D, 58167–D.)

On or about December 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 85 sacks of corn meal and 31 sacks of flour at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 16 to on or about October 4, 1939, by the Globe Grain & Milling Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The corn meal was labeled in part: "Globe A1 Yellow [or "White"] Corn Meal." The flour was labeled: "Bakers A1 Flour Bleached" and "Bleached Comet Flour."

On December 4, 1939, no claimant having appeared, decrees of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

356. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 105 24-Pound Bags, 43 48-Pound Bags, and 15 96-Pound Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1044. Sample Nos. 82575–D, 82576–D, 82577–D.)

On November 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed a libel against 163 bags of corn meal at Chester, S. C.,