961. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 Sacks of Flour and 16 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3329. Sample No. 32611–E.)

On November 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 27 sacks of flour at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1940, by the Eagle Flour Mills from Denver, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Pride of the Rockies Flour."

On December 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

962. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 136 and 96 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3081. Sample Nos. 15918–E, 15919–E.)

On September 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 232 bags of flour at Morrilton, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 20, 1940, by the Eagle Milling Co. from Edmond, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Rodkey's Biscuitbaker Flour."

On October 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

963. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 34 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2361. Sample No. 1992–E.)

On or about July 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 34 sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1939, by the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. from Seattle, 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: "Fisher's Famous–21 Flour Bleached."

On August 30, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

964. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 9 Sacks and 78 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3319. Sample Nos. 32297–E, 32298–E.)

On November 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 87 sacks of flour at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 31, 1940, by the Globe Mills from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Morning Glory Family Flour Seaboard Milling Co."

On December 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

965. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 16 and 17 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2651. Sample Nos. 28831–E, 28832–E.)

On August 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 33 bags of flour at Greenville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 16 and July 17, 1940, by the Hayden Flour Mills, Inc., from Tecumseh, Mich.; and charging it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "White Star Flour."

On October 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. The product was destroyed in accordance with said decree.

966. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 70 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3063. Sample No. 9929–E.)

On September 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 70 bags of flour at Columbus, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 1 to on or about August 6, 1940, by the Hopkinsville Milling Co., Inc., from Hopkinsville, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated