977. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 129 and 222 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2418. Sample Nos. 150–E, 151–E.)

On July 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 351 sacks of flour at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 16 and May 1, 1940, by the Randolph Milling Co. from Ava, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Randolph Pride Patent Flour" or "Illinois Rose Flour."

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

978. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 13 Bags and 28 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2518, 2533. Sample Nos. 28817–E, 28818–E, 28821–E, 28822–E.)

On August 14 and 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 13 bags of flour at Franklinton, N. C., and 28 bags of flour at Wendell, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 3 and 25, 1940, by the Roanoke City Mills, Inc., from Roanoke, 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: "Light White Superlative Patent Flour," or "Sungold Fancy Patent Flour."

On September 16 and October 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the lot seized at Franklinton was ordered destroyed immediately and the lot seized at Wendell, 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.

979. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 71 Sacks, 35 Sacks, and 120 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2359, 2641. Sample Nos. 9894–E, 9895–E, 35092–E.)

On or about July 15 and August 24, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Texas and the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 106 sacks of flour at Weslaco, Tex., and 120 bags of flour at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8 and June 28, 1940, by the Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla.; 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: "Shawnee Warrior Bakers Flour," or "Shawnee Chief Flour."

On August 16 and September 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

980. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Flour (and 1 other seizure of flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 2465, 2487. Sample Nos. 28094–E, 28803–E to 28806–E, incl.)

On August 2 and 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 20 bags of flour at Littleton, N. C., and 30 bags at Warrenton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 26 to on or about June 9, 1940, by the Shenandoah Milling Co. from Norfolk, 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: "Carolina Queen Finest Patent * * * Flour * * * Shenandoah Milling Co."; or "Show Boat Flour * * * Seaboard Milling Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va."

On October 15 and 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed unless taken down under bond by the owner within 30 days. It was destroyed in accordance with said orders.

981. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 175 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3126. Sample No. 33611–E.)

On October 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 175 bags of flour at Newark, N. J., alleging that 9 bags had been shipped on or about June 21, 1940, from Wichita, Kans., by