

J. Allen Smith & Co. Knoxville, Tenn."; "Red Head Flour Manufactured by Knoxville City Mills, Knoxville, Tenn."; "Whole Wheat Flour Distributed by J. Allen Smith Co."

On January 17 and 18 and February 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**334. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 478, 479, 981, 982. Sample Nos. 63063-D, 63064-D, 79075-D, 79077-D to 79080-D, incl.)

On August 23 and November 18, 1939, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Alabama and the Western District of South Carolina filed libels against 108 bags of flour at Birmingham, Ala., 10 bags of flour at Greenville, S. C., and 139 bags of flour at Spartanburg, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 28 to on or about August 7, 1939, by Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co. from Lawrenceburg, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was variously labeled in part: "18 Karat [or "Spring King," "Good Health," or "Indiana Queen"] Flour \* \* \* Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co."; "Blue Bonnet Quality Flour Milled Expressly for Thomas & Howard Company \* \* \* North and South Carolina."

On December 20, 1939, and January 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**335. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 Bags and 100 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 887. Sample Nos. 79072-D, 79073-D.)

On November 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed a libel against 11 bags containing 96 pounds, and 100 bags each containing 12 pounds, of flour at Anderson, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 4, April 15, and May 23, 1939, by the Hays City Flour Mills from Hays, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Prize Winner."

On January 16, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**336. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 215 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 886. Sample No. 82564-D.)

On November 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 215 bags of flour at Athens, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 13 and 30, and March 13, 1939, by Lexington Roller Mills Co., Inc., from Lexington, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Grass Queen Flour."

On December 11, 1939, Webb Crawford Co., Athens, Ga., 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 in compliance with the law. It was denatured so that it could not be disposed of for human consumption but might be disposed of for animal feed.

**337. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 12 98-Pound Bags and 14 48-Pound Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 792. Sample No. 47853-D.)

On October 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 26 bags of flour at Goldsboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22 and June 25, 1939, by the Shenandoah Milling Co., Inc., 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: "Snow White \* \* \* Short Patent Flour Star Milling Co. Hampstead, Md."

On December 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.