

was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product seized at San Antonio was also ordered relabeled.

**2583. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 40 Bags, 30 Bags, 35 Bags, and 120 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5889, 5890. Sample Nos. 39963-E to 39966-E, incl.)**

On or about October 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 160 24-pound bags and 65 48-pound bags of flour at Springfield, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 12, 1940, to on or about August 1, 1941, by Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. from Salina, Kans., and Cotter, Ark.; 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: (Bags) "Bleached Silvermist Flour" or "Shellabarger's Queen Flour."

On February 27, 1942, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed.

**2584. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 58 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5213. Sample No. 37672-E.)**

On July 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina filed a libel against 58 98-pound bags of flour at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 26, 1941, 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. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Winner Flour Bleached."

On December 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2585. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 25 Bags and 264 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5838, 5957. Sample Nos. 48709-E, 59438-E.)**

On September 27 and October 3, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the Eastern District of Virginia filed libels against 25 96-pound bags of flour at Tampa, Fla., and 264 98-pound bags of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 21 and 23, 1941, by Sperry Flour Co. (Western Division of General Mills, Inc.) from 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. The article was labeled in part: "Big Sun Soft Wheat Flour Bleached \* \* \* Southwide Flour Company"; or "Cameo Flour Unbleached."

On October 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the seizure at Tampa, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On November 19, 1941, General Mills, Inc., claimant for the seizure at Norfolk, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured into animal feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2586. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 252 Bags and 180 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be reworked; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5629, 5807. Sample Nos. 48297-E to 48300-E, incl., 48901-E, 67472-E, 67473-E.)**

On or about September 16 and on October 1, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Eastern District of Arkansas filed libels against 173 24-pound bags and 79 48-pound bags of flour at Cornelia, Ga., and 138 24-pound bags and 42 48-pound bags of flour at Jonesboro, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about March 3 to on or about September 5, 1941, by Springfield Flour Mills from Springfield, Mo.; 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: (Bags) "Bleached Little Miss Flour"; "Bleached Puritan Flour"; "Bleached Fancy Short Patent Southern Lily Flour [or "Self-Rising Flour"]"; or "Bleached Self-Rising Snow Crest Flour."

On September 19, 1941, C. M. Miller Co., Inc., Cornelia, Ga., claimant for the product seized at Cornelia, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration;

subsequently it was denatured for use as a hog feed concentrate. On December 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the seizure at Jonesboro, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2587. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 49 Bags and 116 Sacks of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5413, 5671. Sample Nos. 64161-E, 66402-E.)

On August 22 and September 10, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Illinois and the Western District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 49 140-pound bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., and 116 98-pound sacks of flour at Clearfield, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 14 and June 28, 1941, by the Standard Milling Co. from Buffalo, N. Y., and Kansas City, 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: "Citadel Flour Bleached," or "Super Ceresota Flour Bleached."

On October 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the flour seized at Clearfield, Pa., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On October 14, 1941, Rytina Baking Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant for the portion of the product seized at Chicago, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured and sold for use other than human consumption under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2588. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 8 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5342. Sample No. 59246-E.)

On August 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 8 98-pound bags of flour at Rocky Mount, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 26, 1941, by Valley City Milling Co., Portland, Mich.; 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: "Roller Champion Rowena Self-Rising Flour Bleached."

On October 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2589. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned.** (F. D. C. No. 5196. Sample No. 37890-E.)

On or about July 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 140 96-pound bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 24 and May 16, 1941, by Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. from Independence, Mo.; 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: "Howard Patent Roller Process Winter Wheat Flour."

On August 22, 1941, Paradies & Rich, Atlanta, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Subsequently it was denatured so that it could not be used for human consumption.

**2590. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 67 Bags and 110 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5063, 5321. Sample Nos. 37879-E, 49200-E.)

On or about July 17 and on August 6, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida and the Middle District of Alabama filed libels against 67 12-pound bags of flour at Marianna, Fla., and 110 98-pound bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2 and June 12, 1941, by Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. from McPherson, Kans.; 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: (Bags) "America's Best Flour," or "Special Bakers Patent Utility Flour."

On September 15, 1941, Capital Grain & Feed Co., Montgomery, Ala., claimant for the product seized at Montgomery, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and disposed of to an iron foundry for nonfood purposes. On