

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