bags of flour by 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. It was variously labeled in part: "Hot Supper Self-Rising Flour"; "Choice-Select Wheat BM Cream Flour"; and "Shenandoah Belle Superlative Patent Winter Wheat Flour."

On November 27, 1939, the Page Supply Co., Inc., Zebulon, N. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering release of the product under bond, conditioned that it be denatured and relabeled to show such fact and disposed of for swine feed.

178. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 23 Bags and 39 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 996. Sample Nos. 82972–D, 82973–D.)

On or about December 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against a total of 62 bags of flour at De Funiak Springs, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20 and July 20, 1939, by Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., from Alton, Ill., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Stanard's Eagle Steam Self-Rising Flour."

On January 5, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

179. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 24 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1060. Sample No. 83015–D.)

On November 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed a libel against 24 bags of flour at Thomasville, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 24, 1939, by Indiana Flour Co., Inc., from Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Atlas Prairie Rose Self Rising Flour * * * Atlas Mills Vincennes, Ind."

On January 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

180. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 66 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 727. Sample No. 47847–D.)

On October 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 66 bags of flour at Greenville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 27, 1939, by General Mills, Inc., Southeastern Division, from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Honey Girl Self-Rising Flour * * * Kalispell Flour Mills Co. Distributors Ogden, Utah."

On November 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

181. Adulteration of cake or pastry flour. U. S. v. 40 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 866. Sample Nos. 47860–D, 47861–D.)

On November 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 40 sacks of flour at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 16, 1939, by Crown Mills from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Swan Cake & Pastry Flour"; or "Blue Bird Brand Short Pastry Flour."

On January 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

182. Adulteration of rye flour. U. S. v. 10 Sacks of Rye Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1058. Sample No. 83323–D.)

On or about November 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 10 sacks of rye flour at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 28, 1939, by Sperry Flour Co. from Spokane, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted