substance, and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "White Gold * * * Flour * * * Self-Rising"; "Southern Beauty Flour"; or "Red Seal Flour."

Puryear-Meyer Grocer Co., Paragould, Ark., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 25, 1941, as of October 29, 1941, ordering that the product be released under bond to be denatured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it could not be used for human consumption.

2835. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1,668 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured and relabeled. (F. D. C. Nos. 5817, 5818. Sample Nos. 49975–E to 49981–E, incl.)

On September 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 1,668 bags of flour at Tuscaloosa, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped as follows: 895 24-pound bags on or about June 23, 1941, by Abilene Flour Mills Co. from Abilene, Kans.; and 38 48-pound bags, 399 24-pound bags, and 336 12-pound bags on or about March 1 and August 14, 1941, by Colonial Milling Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Lite Flake * * * [or "Pla-Mate Flour"] Self-Rising Flour"; or "Superlative Patent Polly Rich Flour * * * Plain [or "Self-Rising"]."

On November 12, 1941, Southern Grain Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured so that it could not be used for human consumption, and relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2836. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 52 Bags of Flour (and 9 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5046, 5085, 5110, 5115, 5157, 5161, 5360, 5377, 5761, 5791, 5792. Sample Nos. 37873–E, 37875–E, 37876–E, 37878–E, 37884–E, 37885–E, 48090–E, 48148–E, 48160–E, 48164–E, 48503–E, 48504–E, 48526–E, 48527–E, 59248–E.)

Between July 1 and September 20, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Middle District of Georgia, Southern District of Georgia, Middle District of North Carolina, Eastern District of North Carolina, and Northern District of Florida filed libels against 52 12-pound bags of flour at Bainbridge, Ga.; 19 48-pound and 48 24-pound bags of flour at Nashville, Ga.; 42 24-pound bags, 23 8-pound bags, and 8 24-pound bags of flour at Thomasville, Ga.; 10 98-pound bags of flour at Waycross, Ga.; 44 48-pound bags, 809 24-pound bags, and 375 12-pound bags of flour at Americus, Ga.; 44 24-pound bags at Valdosta, Ga.; 24 48-pound bags and 38 48-pound bags of flour at Rockingham, N. C.; 36 48-pound bags of flour at Ahoskie, N. C.; 176 12-pound bags and 53 24-pound bags of flour at Blountstown, Fla.; and 149 12-pound bags and 106 24-pound sacks of flour at Crestview, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 15, 1940, to on or about August 30, 1941, by Dixie-Portland Flour Co., or Dixie-Portland Flour Mills, variously from Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Mobile, Ala.; and Jacksonville, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled variously in part: "Self-Rising Flour * * * Jewel [or "Tulip," "Sunglo," "Hi-Bisk," "Cotton Boll," or "Silver Leaf"]"; "Bleached Flour Stout's Delicious"; "Honker Guaranteed Flour"; "Hostess Bleached Flour"; or "U-Bak-A Bakers Patent."

On October 20, 1941, the Dixie-Portland Flour Co. having appeared as claimant for the lots seized at Americus, Ga., and having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of a decree, a consolidated judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured for use as animal feed. Between August 20, 1941, and January 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared for the remaining lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and they were ordered destroyed.

2837. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 52, 201, and 39 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5178, 5693, 5750. Sample Nos. 48166–E, 48523–E to 48525–E, incl.)

On or about July 20 and on September 16, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern and the Northern Districts of Georgia filed libels against 39 48-