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;