

1505. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 173 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 2464. Sample No. 9797-E.)

On July 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 173 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 3, 1940, by the Arkansas City Flour Mills from Arkansas City, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 8, 1940, the Dixie Portland Flour Co., of Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

1506. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 102 Bags and 44 Bags of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3070, 3086. Sample Nos. 15920-E, 39281-E.)

On September 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas filed libels against 146 bags of flour at Clarksville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 8 and March 19, 1940, by the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. from El Reno, Okla.; 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: "Golden Beauty * * * Flour."

On April 2, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1507. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 111 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked and denatured. (F. D. C. No. 2463. Sample No. 9796-E.)

On July 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 111 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13, 1940, by the Dixie Portland Flour Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 8, 1940, the Dixie Portland Flour Co., a corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

1508. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3758. Sample No. 47305-E.)

On or about February 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 200 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1940, by the Farmers Cooperative Mercantile Co. from Scribner, Nebr.; 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 Bakers King Flour."

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

1509. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3882. Sample No. 47309-E.)

On March 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 4 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 1940, by the W. J. Denison Co. from Appleton, Minn.; 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: "Beulah Highest Grade Strong Bakers Flour."

On March 21, 1941, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1510. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 142 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3727. Sample No. 47302-E.)

On February 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 142 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 24, 1940, by the Larabee Flour Mills Co. from 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: (Tag) "Neumann Fancy Strong Clear."

On February 20, 1941, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was ordered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1511. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3995. Sample No. 46784-E.)

On March 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 4 bags of flour at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 8, 1940, by the Minot Flour Mill Co., Inc., from Minot, N. Dak.; 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 "Expander Flour."

On May 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1512. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 46 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3757. Sample No. 47304-E.)

On February 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 46 bags of flour at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1940, by the National Milling Co. from Hastings, Minn.; 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: "High Gluten Empress Flour."

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

1513. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 16 and 56 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3996. Sample Nos. 46799-E, 46800-E.)

On March 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 72 bags of flour at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 22, 1940, by the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; 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: "Dynamo First Clear Flour Bleached Distributed by Metzendorf Bros., Inc.;" or "Fancy Dynamo First Clear Flour Metzendorf Bros., Inc., Distributor."

On May 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1514. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3301. Sample No. 34963-E.)

On October 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 30 bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1939, by the Tri-State Milling Co. from Rapid City, S. Dak.; 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: "Spring High Gluten Marksman Brand Flour."

On April 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1515. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 17 and 29 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered distributed to county institutions for use as feed for livestock. (F. D. C. No. 2511. Sample Nos. 28714-E, 28715-E.)

On August 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 46 bags of flour at Welch, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17 and July 1, 1940, by the Wichita Flour Mills Co. from Wichita, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was insect-infested and was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Kansas Expansion Flour."

On February 21, 1941, the Wichita Flour Mills Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product might be released under bond to be disposed of for animal feed. On May 12, 1941, the claimant having failed to take the product down under bond, it was ordered distributed to a county institution to be denatured and used as stock and hog feed.