

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.