of the sacks were almost filled with mouse pellets. The sacks bore rodent urine stains also, and most of them carried live worms and cocoons on the outside. Examination showed that the product contained insects, larvae, pupae, cast skins or capsules, rodent excreta pellets, and rodent hairs.

On October 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 30 bags, each containing 98 pounds, of flour at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article, which was in the possession of the National Biscuit Co., had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 28 and July 3, 1943, from Marseilles and Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been stored under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 30, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5616. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 43 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold for stock feed. (F. D. C. No. 11856. Sample No. 61019–F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions after shipment. The bags were rodent-cut and contained urine stains and rodent excreta. Examination showed that the product was contaminated with urine.

On February 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama filed a libel against 43 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article was shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1943, from Memphis, Tenn., and that it was in possession of the Merchants Transfer Co., Mobile, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence therein of rodent urine, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On April 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold to be used for stock feed or some other suitable purpose, but not for human consumption.

5617. Adulteration of Flour. U. S. v. 159 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled and reconditioned in conformance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 10853. Sample No. 53413–F.)

On or about October 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia filed a libel against 159 bags of flour at Roanoke, Va., alleging that the article, which was in the possession of Roanoke Public Warehouse, had been shipped on or about April 30, 1943, from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances because of the presence of insect larvae, larvae head capsules and cast skins, insect fragments, and rodent hair, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth, having been stored where it was accessible to rodents, and the bags having been contaminated with rodent pellets and rodent urine stains.

On December 20, 1943, James W. Michael's Bakery Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled and reconditioned in conformance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was satisfactorily denatured for use as animal feed.

5618. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 54 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured and disposed of as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 11307. Sample No. 56857–F.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment and, when examined, rodent excreta and urine stains were on the bags, some of the bags had been gnawed by rodents, and a rodent nest was found in the stack of flour. Examinations of samples of the flour showed that is was contaminated with urine.

On or about December 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 54 bags of flour, each containing 98 pounds, at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 16, 1943, from Penn Yan, N. Y., and that it was in the possession of Henry Bresky & Son, Bridgeport, Conn.; and charging that it