for denaturing and use as animal feed. On June 10, 1944, no claimant having appeared for the lot of 15 bags, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5626. Adulteration of mixed corn and wheat flour. U. S. v. 16 Bags and 46 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond for mixing with other ingredients to make stock feed; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 10875, 11021. Sample Nos. 34275-F, 48915-F.)

On October 5 and 27, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Pennsylvania and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against 16 bags of flour at Sharon, Pa., and 46 bags of flour at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 31 and May 1, 1943, by the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance because of the presence of insects or weevils, larvae, and insect fragments. The article was labeled in part: "Kake Flake Extender Flour Made From Wheat & Corn Flours with Vegetable Stabilizer Added."

On November 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared for the lot at Sharon, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On December 6, 1943, Joseph Taylor & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, claimant for the lot at Cincinnati, having admitted the facts set forth in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for mixing with other ingredients to make stock feed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5627. Adulteration of corn flour. U. S. v. 33 Bags of Corn Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 10699. Sample No. 47814-F.)

On September 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 33 bags of corn flour at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 24, 1942, and February 13, 1943, by the Charles A. Krause Milling Company from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance because of the presence of beetles and larvae. The article was labeled in part: "Bakodust Superior to All Dusting Meals."

On October 6, 1943, the E. Guckenheim Bakers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be denatured and rendered obviously unfit for human consumption by the intermixture of some suitable substance, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5628. Adulteration of corn flour. U. S. v. 59 Bags of Corn Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for conversion into stock feed. (F. D. C. No. 11056. Sample No. 48991-F.)

This product was stored, after shipment, under insanitary conditions. Rodent pellets were found on and between the bags, which had been gnawed by rodents and appeared to be urine-stained. Live larvae, moths, and weevils were noted on the bags, and examination of samples showed that the product contained rodent excreta, rodent hair fragments, insects, and larvae.

On November 3, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 59 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of corn flour at Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article, which had been consigned on or about June 10, 1943, from Milwaukee, Wis., had been shipped in interstate commerce, and was in the possession of the Laurel Bircuit Co., Dayton, Ohio; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On January 14, 1944, Virgil Schaeffer, claimant, having admitted the facts set forth in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for conversion into stock feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On January 19, 1944, an amended decree was entered permitting the denaturing of the product under the supervision of the United States marshal.