tion was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing and use for technical purposes or for animal food, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

6576. Adulteration of Peptolac and Swanja (baking mixes). U. S. v. David Beyer (Beyer Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $400 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 10562. Sample Nos. 22644-F, 23044-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 29, 1943, in the Northern District of Ohio, against David Beyer, trading as the Beyer Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: From on or about March 11 to April 3, 1943, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania.

LABEL, IN PART: "Peptolac For Rye Bread," or "Beyers Swanja For Better Bread."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the products consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent hairs, rodent hair fragments, hair fragments resembling rodent hairs, insect fragments, and an insect; and Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: October 25, 1943. A plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of $200 on each of 2 counts, a total fine of $400 and costs, was imposed.

6577. Adulteration of saccharic acid. U. S. v. 25 Barrels and 69 Barrels of Saccharic Acid. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 10335, 13885. Sample Nos. 13943-F, 14500-F, 38743-F, 39801-F, 74241-F.)

LIBELS FILED: August 3, 1943, and September 30, 1944, Northern District of Illinois and Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 21 and May 22, 1943, by the Brocker Chemical Co., from Morganville, N. J.

PRODUCT: 25 500-pound barrels of saccharic acid at Los Angeles, Calif., and 69 500-pound barrels at Chicago, Ill.

The article was used as a component in foods.

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (1), both lots of the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, oxalic acid, and, in addition, the Chicago lot contained hydrocyanic acid, which might have rendered the article injurious to health; and, Section 402 (a) (3), the Chicago lot consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance since the article was undergoing a chemical break-down, developing carbon dioxide and other chemical compounds.

DISPOSITION: April 14 and October 28, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

6578. Misbranding of mushroom soup mix. U. S. v. 4 Cases of Mushroom Soup Mix. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11846. Sample No. 65245-F.)

LIBEL FILED: February 21, 1944, District of Montana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 5, 1943, by R. W. Griswold, from Ashtabula, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 4 cases, each containing 12 cartons of 12 1-ounce packages, of mushroom soup mix at Butte, Mont.

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "Griswold's Cream of Mushroom Soup contains mushrooms, derivatives of cereal, and milk."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Misbranding, Section 402 (a), the name "Cream of Mushroom Soup" was misleading as applied to the mixture, which consisted of corn starch, oat flour, wheat starch, soya bean flour, skim milk powder, and mushroom tissues; and the word "milk" in the statement of ingredients on the package label was misleading as applied to the article, which contained skim milk powder; Section 403 (d), the container was so filled as to be misleading since the soup mix occupied only about 37 percent of the volume of the package; and, Section 403 (i) (2), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each such ingredient since "Derivatives of cereal" is not the common or usual name for corn starch, oat flour, wheat starch, or soya bean flour.

DISPOSITION: January 27, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.