

5622. Adulteration of soya flour. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Basic Soya Flour. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 11181. Sample No. 58515-F.)

On November 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 5 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of basic soya flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1943, from Portsmouth, Va., by Basic Food Materials, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect fragments, rodent hair fragments, and fragments resembling rodent hairs.

On December 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold for use as animal feed.

5623. Adulteration of mixed wheat and corn flour. U. S. v. 11 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11088. Sample No. 28063-F.)

This product was stored, after shipment, under insanitary conditions. The bags had been gnawed by rodents, and rodent pellets and urine stains were found on all bags. Examination of samples showed that the product contained rodent excreta, and confirmed the presence of urine.

On November 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 11 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of flour at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 5 and April 26, 1943, from Milwaukee, Wis., and was in the possession of the Brown-Rogers-Dixon Co., Atlanta, Ga.; 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 December 21, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5624. Adulteration of mixed wheat and corn flour. U. S. v. 22 Bags and 136 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12265. Sample Nos. 79504-F, 79505-F.)

This product was stored, after shipment, under insanitary conditions. The bags had been tunneled by rodents, and examination of samples showed that the product was contaminated with rodent excreta and rodent hairs, and that it also contained insects, larvae, and insect fragments.

On April 25, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 158 bags, each containing 100 pounds, of flour at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article, which had been shipped from Milwaukee, Wis., was in the possession of H. M. Wagner & Co., Washington, D. C., and was in interstate commerce; 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 June 27, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5625. Adulteration of mixed wheat and corn flour. U. S. v. 8 Bags and 15 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be denatured and disposed of as animal feed. Remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 11241, 12269. Sample Nos. 56858-F, 67528-F.)

Examination showed that this product contained one or more of the following filthy substances: Weevils, insects, larvae, pupae, insect fragments, insect excreta, rodent excreta, and rodent hairs.

On or about December 11, 1943, and April 26, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of Connecticut and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against 8 bags at Bridgeport, Conn., and 15 bags at Cincinnati, Ohio, each containing 100 pounds, of mixed wheat and corn flour, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16 and May 1, 1943, by the Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; 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: (8 bags) "Krause Short-N-Rich K Flour," and (15 bags) "C. B. S. Extender Flour."

On January 26, 1944, Henry Bresky & Sons, Bridgeport, Conn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel against the lot of 8 bags, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond