

1940, by the Cedarburg Canneries, Inc., from Cedarburg, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Geoghegan's Delicious Tomato Juice."

On May 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1706. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Tomato Juice. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3949. Sample No. 47413-E.)

This product contained excessive mold, indicating the presence of decomposed material.

On March 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 99 cases of tomato juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 13, 1941, by the Loudon Packing Co. from Terre Haute, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Joe Grein's Delicious Tomato Juice."

On April 3, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1707. Misbranding of tomato juice. U. S. v. 31 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3953. Sample No. 32870-E.)

This product was short of the declared volume.

On March 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 31 cases of tomato juice at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12 and September 30, 1940, by Val Vita Food Products, Inc., from Fullerton, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Net Contents 7¼ Fld. Ozs. or .21438 liters Val Vita Brand Tomato Juice."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Contents 7¼ Fld. Ozs. or .21438 liters" was false and misleading since it was incorrect. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On April 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CEREAL PRODUCTS

FLOUR

Nos. 1708 to 1711 report the seizure and disposition of flour that was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be insect-infested at that time. It was not determined in Nos. 1709 and 1710 when such infestation occurred.

1708. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 72 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2808. Sample No. 35345-E.)

On September 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida filed a libel against 72 bags of flour at Pensacola, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1940, by the Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Texas Best * * * Short Patent Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On March 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1709. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 45 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2316. Sample No. 9238-E.)

This product was found to contain rodent hairs as well as insect fragments.

On July 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed a libel against 45 sacks of flour at Athens, Tex., alleging that the article

had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 18, 1940, by Shawnee Milling Co. from Shawnee, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance and was unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Mother's Best Flour."

On November 11, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1710. Adulteration of self-rising flour. U. S. v. 26, 47, 33, and 32 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2501. Sample Nos. 28807-E to 28810-E, incl.)

On August 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against a total of 138 bags of flour at Warrenton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 11 and 29, 1940, by the Dan Valley Mills from Danville, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Dan Valley * * * Patent Self-Rising Flour."

On October 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. It was destroyed in accordance with said order.

1711. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 49 Bags, 25 Bags, and 48 Bags of Rye Graham Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3847, 4990, 4991. Sample Nos. 46470-E, 56579-E, 69531-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and excreta as well as insect fragments.

On February 19 and June 27, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York filed libels against 49 bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., and 73 bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about January 10 to on or about May 23, 1941, by Gross Bros., Inc., from Hightstown, N. J.; 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: (Tag) "98 Lbs."

On April 26 and July 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

1712. Adulteration of baked goods. U. S. v. 19 and 19 Cartons of Cakes (and 3 other seizure actions against baked goods). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3540, 3553, 3632, 3705. Sample Nos. 46447-E, 46448-E, 46449-E, 50444-E, 50445-E, 50449-E, 50450-E, 50451-E, 50475-E.)

Samples of these products were found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On December 18 and 20, 1940, and January 7 and 27, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia and the Eastern District of New York filed libels against 38 cartons of cakes at Culpeper, Va., 66 bundles each containing 6 cartons of oyster crackers, 22 bundles each containing 12 cartons of salted biscuits, 10 cartons of lemon snaps, and 59 boxes of X-Snaps at Orange, Va., and 31 cartons of cakes at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 24, 1940, to on or about January 4, 1941, by the G. L. Baking Co. from Frederick, Md.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On January 28 and April 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1713. Misbranding of cookies. U. S. v. 300 Packages of Cookies. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold or distributed to charitable institutions, or destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 1718. Sample No. 5103-E.)

The container holding this product had a false bottom which occupied about one-third the height of the box and which could not be seen until the cookies had been removed.

On March 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 300 packages of cookies at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February