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