insects, had fumigated the premises thoroughly, cleaned all the equipment, etc., and taken all other reasonable precautions to render the manufacturing and storage plant clean and sanitary.

3429. Adulteration of pancake flour. U. S. v. 300 Cases of Buckwheat and Corn Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7403. Sample No. 40677–E.)

This product contained rodent hair fragments as well as insect fragments.

On April 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 300 cases each containing 24 packages of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 20, 1942, by France Milling Co. from Cobleskill, N. Y.; 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 prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Packages) "1 Lb. 4 Oz. Asco Brand Self Rising Buckwheat Wheat & Corn Flour * * * Distributed by American Stores Co. Phila., Pa."

On May 20, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3430. Adulteration of pancake and waffle flour. U. S. v. 35 Bales and 108 Bales of Bags of Pancake and Waffle Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7103. Sample Nos. 93211–E, 93212–E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of rodent type hairs.

On March 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 35 bales each containing 20 bags, and 108 bales each containing 10 bags, of pancake and waffle flour at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1942, from Weiser, Idaho, and that it was in possession of Safeway Stores, Inc.; 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. The article was labeled in part: "4-9/10 Lbs. [or "9-8/10 Lbs."] Net Weight Harvest Blossom Pancake and Waffle Flour Self Rising Famous Flours, Inc., Omaha, Nebr. Distributor."

On May 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3431. Adulteration of rye graham flour. U. S. v. 27 Bags of Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6095, 6096, 6097. Sample Nos. 74528–E, 74529–E, 74530–E.)

This product contained rodent excreta fragments, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On November 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against a total of 78 bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 2 to on or about September 26, 1941, by A. Katz, Etra Mills, from Hightstown, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On December 2, 3, and 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 3432 to 3438 report the seizure and disposition of flour that had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. In most instances the time of contamination was not determined.

3432. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 160 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. D. C. No. 5932. Sample No. 49846–E.)

On or about October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 160 12-pound bags of flour at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1941, by Ada Milling Co. from Ada, Okla.; 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: "Cambric Flour Bleached."

On April 14, 1942, Shelby Wholesale Grocery, Inc., Hattiesburg, Miss., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was en-