On June 23, 1943, Christopher Cartlidge, trading as the Original Trenton Cracker Co., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for denaturing under the supervision of the Food & Drug Administration, so that it could not be used for human consumption.

5123. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 160 Bags of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 9730. Sample No. 20079–F.)

The room where this flour was stored was infested with mice and numerous excreta pellets and urine stains were found on the bags.

On March 31, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 160 98-pound bags of flour at Milton, Mass., in the possession of G. H. Bent Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1942, from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, urine-stained flour, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Kismet Patent Flour * * * Cracker."

On April 15, 1943, the G. H. Bent Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released upon deposit of cash collateral, conditioned that the good portions be segregated from the bad portions and the latter destroyed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5124. Adulteration of graham flour. U. S. v. 115 Bags of Graham Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9728. Sample No. 37302–F.)

On March 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 115 98-pound bags of flour at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 18 and March 10, 1943, by G. D. Chinault from Seven Valleys, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, larvae, insect fragments, rodent excreta fragments, rodent hair fragments, and fragments resembling rodent hair, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

On May 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS CEREAL PRODUCTS

5125. Adulteration of popcorn. U. S. v. 6 Bags of Popcorn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9871. Sample No. 23038–F.)

On April 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 6 100-pound bags of popcorn at Kingston, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5, 1943, by the E. D. Hostetter Co. from Richwood, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, rodent pellets and rodent-damaged corn. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Nunso Evaporated Sweet Corn Popping Corn."

On June 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5126. Adulteration of rice and yellow split peas. U. S. v. 109 Bags of Rice, 100 Bags of Yellow Split Peas, and 42 Bags of Rice. Consolidated decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 9836, 9868. Sample Nos. 20087–F, 20089–F, 20090–F, 20097–F.)

These products had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment in interstate commerce and when examined rodent excreta was found on the bags and many of the bags had been gnawed by rodents and contained rodent urine stains.

On April 21 and 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed libels against 151 100-pound bags of rice and 100 100-pound bags of yellow split peas at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles were in possession of the Bowker Storage & Distributing Co., Inc., and that they had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 17, 1942,