and barrels also contained numerous rodent pellets. Examination of samples showed that the product contained rodent pellets, rodent hairs, and miscellaneous debris.

On March 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 162 bags, 35 barrels, and 31 boxes of mustard seed at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Havre, Mont., on or about July 21, 1942, and was in the possession of Berger Foods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; 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 November 13, 1943, no claimant having appeared other than Archie Berger and Ben Berger, doing business as the Berger Foods Co., and those individuals having subsequently abandoned their claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold to such persons as would adopt such safeguards as might be directed by the Food and Drug Administration against its use in violation of the law. On January 17, 1944, no purchaser having been found, an amended decree was entered for the destruction of the product.

5566. Adulteration of mustard seed. U. S. v. 210 Bags of Mustard Seed. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 10664. Sample No. 56052–F.)

On September 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 210 bags of mustard seed at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 12, 1943, by the Montana Mustard Seed Co., Power, Mont.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance because of the presence of larvae and insect fragments. The article was labeled in part: "Superior Brand Mustard Seed Distributed by Farmer's Trading Co. Cut Bank, Montana".

On October 18, 1943, Max Feuerstein, Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was reconditioned and the good portion was released to the claimant and the bad portion was destroyed.

5567. Adulteration of cayenne pepper. U. S. v. 235 Cartons and 63 Cases of Cayenne Pepper. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 10057, 10174. Sample Nos. 10852–F, 11253–F.)

On June 8 and July 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed libels against 235 cartons and 63 cases, each containing 12 cartons, of cayenne pepper at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26 and 27, 1943, by H. Schoenfeld & Sons, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, (one lot) insect fragments, (other lot) insect and worm fragments. The article was labeled in part: "Sunred Spices Pure Cayenne Pepper."

On August 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5568. Adulteration of cayenne pepper. U. S. v. 865½ Cases of Cayenne Pepper. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9170. Sample No. 11081–F.)

On January 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 865½ cases, each containing 12 cartons, of cayenne pepper at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 28, 1942, by Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., from Corona, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, insect fragments and rodent hair fragments. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Durkee's Cayenne Pepper."

On September 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5569. Adulteration of sesame seed. U. S. v. 8 Bags of Sesame Seed. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10134. Sample No. 45272–F.)

This product was stored after shipment in interstate commerce in a storeroom that was heavily infested with flour moths and insects.

On or about June 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 8 bags of sesame seed at Elizabeth, N. J., in the