MISCELLANEOUS

3016. Adulteration of rye meal. U. S. v. 18 Bags of Rye Meal. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a Federal institution for use as hog feed. (F. D. C. No. 6195. Sample No. 74875–E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent excreta, rodent hairs, and insect fragments.

On or about November 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 18 bags of rye meal at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1941, by J. T. Lampman & Co. from Claverack, N. Y.; 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: "Red Mills Fancy Rye Meal."

On May 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a Federal institution for use as hog feed.

3017. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 125, 31, and 2 Bags of Rice. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 5980. Sample Nos. 39995–E to 39998–E, incl.)

This product was insect-infested.

On October 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 125 100-pound bags, 31 25-pound bags, and 2 50-pound bags of rice at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 17 and June 9, 1941, by the Interstate Grocer Co. from Springdale, Ark.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled variously in part: "Golden Rod Brand [or "Edith Head" or "Edith Daisy Brand"] Packed By Walton Rice Mill Inc."; "IGA. Brand [or "Big Horn Brand"] * * * Packed for I. G. A. Grocers Alliance Chicago, Ill."

On January 13, 1942, the Interstate Grocer Co. of Joplin, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3018. Adulteration of popcorn. U S. v. 14 Bags of Popcorn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6714. Sample No. 64493–E.)

This product contained rodent pellets, dirt, and coal fragments; also insect-infested kernels.

On January 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 14 bags of popcorn at Johnstown, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1941, by Royale Popcorn Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Royale Brand Pop-Corn."

On February 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3019. Adulteration of egg noodles. U. S. v. 23 Cases, 43 Cases, 21 Cases, 37 Cases, and 29 Cases of Egg Noodles. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5623, 5624. Sample Nos. 53982–E to 53985–E, incl., 53994–E, 53995–E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested.

On or about September 5 and 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against 66 cases each containing 24 cellophane bags, and 58 cases each containing 12 cellophane bags of egg noodles at Phoenix, and 29 cases each containing 24 packages of egg noodles at Tucson, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30 and December 31, 1940, by Skinner Manufacturing Co. from Omaha, Nebr.; 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: "Skinner's * * * Egg Noodles."

On October 6, 1941, and February 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.