poppy seed at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24 and March 2, 1942, by the Royale Popcorn Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of artificial color, and in that artificial color had been added thereto or mixed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On June 2, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5006. Adulteration of poppy seeds. U. S. v. 13 Bags of Poppy Seeds. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9375. Sample No. 26561-F.)

On February 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 13 bags, containing a total of 1,027 pounds, of poppy seed at Little Falls, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1942, by Abecassis & Abelson, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, weevils and larvae.

On June 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5007. Adulteration of coriander and cumin seed. U. S. v. 384 Sacks of Coriander Seed, 298 Bags and 200 Bags of Cumin Seed. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portions. (F. D. C. No. 9333, 9353, 9527. Sample Nos. 5654-F, 5662-F, 6086-F.)

Samples of these products were found to contain beetles, larvae, flies, pupae, insect excreta, and insect fragments.

On February 8 and 9, and March 10, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 384 sacks of coriander seed and 498 bags of cumin seed, at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 10, 1942, to January 26, 1943, by the P. H. Petry Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances.

On March 20, 1943, the David G. Evans Coffee Co. having appeared as claimant for the lot of coriander seed and one of the lots of cumin seed, and Jas. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Co. having appeared for the remaining lot of cumin seed, and all parties having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portions, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5008. Adulteration of curry powder and paprika. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Curry Powder and 112 Cases of Paprika. Default decree of condemnation. (F. D. C. No. 9493. Sample Nos. 15766-F, 15769-F.)

On February 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed a libel against 21 cases of curry powder and 112 cases of paprika, each case containing 48 tins, at Ogden, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 7, 1943, by Tiedeman-McMoran from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, rodent hairs and insect fragments, and in that the articles had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: (Tins) "Curry Powder * * * Tropic Brand [or "Paprika Tropic Brand"] * * * R. C. Pauli and Sons San Francisco, Calif."

On June 5, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

5009. Adulteration of unbleached ginger. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Unbleached Ginger. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 9491. Sample No. 6722-F.)

On or about March 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 50 bags of unbleached ginger at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1942, by the P. H. Petry Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, larvae, insect fragments, insect excreta, and worm tunnels.

On March 20, 1943, the Jas. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Co. of St. Louis, Mo., claimant, 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 re-