

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of (2-box lot) chickens which were contaminated with foul smelling material; (11-bucket lot) intestinal contents, wood particles, feathers, and dirt; and (11-box lot) chicken and chicken parts which were contaminated with fecal matter, dirt, and crop material.

Further adulteration, Section 402 (a) (5), (2-box lot, and 4 boxes, each containing 45 pounds, of dressed chicken and chicken parts) the articles were in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

DISPOSITION: March 27, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

SPICES, FLAVORS, AND SEASONING MATERIALS

18547. Adulteration of ground red pepper. U. S. v. 35 Barrels * * *
(F. D. C. No. 31866. Sample No. 20830-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 2, 1951, Northern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 16, 1951, by the William Wester Pepper & Milling Co., from Gloster, Miss.

PRODUCT: 35 255-pound barrels of ground red pepper at Birmingham, Ala.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent hairs and insect fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: November 14, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

18548. Adulteration of chili peppers. U. S. v. 120 Bags * * * (and 1 other seizure action). (F. D. C. Nos. 32215, 32224. Sample Nos. 23946-L, 23950-L.)

LIBELS FILED: December 4, and 10, 1951, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 13, 1950, from New Iberia, La.

PRODUCT: Chili peppers. 120 bags containing 6,000 pounds, 20 bags containing 1,141 pounds, and 1 drum containing 35 pounds, at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 9, 1952. The libel proceedings having been consolidated and the Baltimore Spice Co., Baltimore, Md., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. Salvaging operations being unsuccessful, the product was destroyed.

18549. Adulteration of chili peppers. U. S. v. 143 Bags * * * (F. D. C. No. 32150. Sample No. 37545-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 19, 1951, District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 27, 1950, from Mexico.

PRODUCT: 143 bags, each containing approximately 112 pounds, of chili peppers at Jersey City, N. J.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: February 13, 1952. Charles T. Wilson Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law by fumigating, sifting, and blowing, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Salvaging operations resulted in the recovery of 14,719 pounds of chili peppers which were fit for human consumption. 558 pounds were destroyed.

18550. Adulteration of flavoring extract. U. S. v. 1 Can, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32892. Sample No. 8882-L.)

LABEL FILED: March 21, 1952, Northern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 14, 1951, by the Val-Sweet Co. from San Francisco, Calif.

PRODUCT: Flavoring extract. 1 8-gallon can and 1 5-gallon can at Plumtree, Ind.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (2), the product contained added poisonous and deleterious substances, monochloroacetic acid and ethyl chloroacetate, which are unsafe within the meaning of the law since they are substances not required in the production of the food and can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

DISPOSITION: May 9, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

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