

**PRODUCT:** 300 10-pound bags of enriched flour at Meridian, Miss.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Full Value Enriched Flour."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the article failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for enriched flour since the article contained less than 2.0 mg. of thiamine, less than 1.2 mg. of riboflavin, and less than 16 mg. of niacin in each pound, the minimum amounts permitted by the definition and standard.

**DISPOSITION:** April 24, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

### MACARONI AND NOODLE PRODUCTS

**18607. Adulteration of egg noodles. U. S. v. 61 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 32619. Sample No. 33301-L.)**

**LABEL FILED:** January 22, 1952, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 20, 1951, by the Home Made Noodle Co., from Chicago, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 61 cases, each containing 12 8-ounce bags, of egg noodles at Milwaukee, Wis.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Ma Zurkoff 6½ Per Cent Pure Egg Noodles Enriched."

**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 insect fragments and rodent hairs; and, Section 402 (a) (4), the article had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** February 15, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**18608. Adulteration of Chinese dried noodles. U. S. v. 4 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32612. Sample No. 10471-L.)**

**LABEL FILED:** January 23, 1952, Eastern District of Michigan.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 10, 1951, by the Hong Kong Noodle Co., Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 4 10-pound cartons and 16 5-pound cartons of Chinese dried noodles at Detroit, Mich.

**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 insect fragments and rodent hair fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), the article had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** March 26, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

### MISCELLANEOUS CEREAL

**18609. Adulteration of rice grits. U. S. v. 2,000 Bags \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 32840. Sample Nos. 15200-L, 15201-L.)**

**LABEL FILED:** March 12, 1952. District of Nebraska

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 2, 1951, from Woodward's Landing, British Columbia.

**PRODUCT:** 2,000 100-pound bags of rice grits at Omaha, Nebr.

**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, insect fragments, and rodent hairs. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

**DISPOSITION:** May 27, 1952. The Canada Rice Mills, Ltd., Woodward's Landing, British Columbia, 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, or that it be converted into animal feed or used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The product subsequently was converted into alcohol.

18610. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 90 Cases, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32636. Sample Nos. 13016-L, 13017-L, 14159-L, 14162-L.)

**LIBEL FILED:** February 12, 1952, District of Colorado.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about November 20, 1951, from New Orleans, La.

**PRODUCT:** 294 cases, each containing 30 1-pound bags, and 337 cases, each containing 15 2-pound bags, of rice at Denver, Colo.

**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 and insect excreta. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

**DISPOSITION:** April 10, 1952. Rickert, Wessanen & Laan, Inc., New Orleans, La., 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 remilling and reprocessing, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The product under seizure, consisting of approximately 14,700 pounds, was fumigated and otherwise reconditioned. As a result of this operation, 14,120 pounds of the product were released as fit for human consumption; 285 pounds were destroyed as unfit; and 295 pounds of the product were lost during the reconditioning operation.

18611. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 109 Bales, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32333. Sample Nos. 22186-L, 22188-L.)

**LIBEL FILED:** December 29, 1951, Southern District of Alabama.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 23 and November 6 and 20, 1951, from Crowley, La.

**PRODUCT:** 109 bales, each containing 60 1-pound packages, and 109 bales, each containing 20 3-pound packages, of rice at Demopolis, Ala.

**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 and insect parts. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

**DISPOSITION:** February 28, 1952. Crawford & Earles, Inc., Crowley, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond