

19807. Adulteration of unpopped popcorn. U. S. v. 7 Bags, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33600. Sample Nos. 8519-L, 8520-L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 26, 1952, Northern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 9 and October 17, 1951, from Atchison Kans.

PRODUCT: 32 bags, each containing 50 pounds, of unpopped popcorn at Syracuse N. Y.

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 live insects. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 11, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19808. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 36 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33678. Sample No. 35590-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 6, 1952, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 21, 1951, and July 29, 1952, from De Witt, Ark.

PRODUCT: 36 100-pound bags of rice at Duluth, Minn., in the possession of the Twin Ports Wholesale Grocer.

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 urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 24, 1952. A default decree was entered ordering that the product be denatured for use as animal feed or be destroyed.

19809. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 82 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33570. Sample No. 2224-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 4, 1952, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 16, 1952, from New Orleans, La.

PRODUCT: 82 25-pound bags of rice at Jacksonville, Fla., in the possession of Hagin-Peters Co., Inc.

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 urine and insects; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 22, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Federal institution, for use as animal feed.

19810. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 42 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33558. Sample No. 2328-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 4, 1952, Southern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 3, 1952, from De Witt, Ark.

PRODUCT: 42 25-pound bags of rice at Savannah, Ga.

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: November 26, 1952. Sam S. Berman Co., Ltd., Savannah, Ga., 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 converted into stock feed, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

The claimant subsequently having indicated that it did not wish to take possession of the product, an amended decree was entered on January 5, 1953, providing for the denaturing of the product and its delivery to a charitable institution, for use as animal feed.

19811. Adulteration of wheat. U. S. v. 1,500 Bushels * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33642. Sample No. 65583-L.)

LIBEL FILED: August 15, 1952, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 21, 1952, by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, from Joplin, Mont.

PRODUCT: 1,500 bushels of wheat at Minneapolis, Minn.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (2), the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, a mercurial compound, which is unsafe within the meaning of the law since it is a substance not required in the production of the food and can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

DISPOSITION: August 26, 1952. The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., 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, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The seized wheat, totaling 88,110 pounds, was reprocessed by scouring, resulting in the salvaging of 80,340 pounds of wheat and in the destruction of the remainder.

19812. Adulteration of wheat. U. S. v. 1 Carload * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33617. Sample No. 48968-L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 31, 1952, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 7, 1952, by the Farmers Union Grain Co., from Peerless, Mont.

PRODUCT: 1 carload of wheat at Minneapolis, Minn.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (2), the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, a mercurial compound, which is unsafe within the meaning of the law since it is a substance not required in the production of the food and can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

DISPOSITION: August 13, 1952. The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., 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, conditioned that it be reprocessed by scouring under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. Of the 88,080 pounds of wheat which was seized, 85,330 pounds of cleaned grain were released and 2,750 pounds of scourings were destroyed.