

**PRODUCT:** 190 50-pound bags of flour at Creston, Iowa, in possession of the L. O. Boggs Co.

**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 rodent urine; and, Section 402 (a) (4), the article 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:** April 8, 1952. The L. O. Boggs Co., 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 reconditioning, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. As a result of the reconditioning operations, 3,645 pounds of the product were found unfit and were denatured to be used as animal feed.

**18510. Adulteration and misbranding of enriched flour. U. S. v. 50 Bales**  
\* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 32363. Sample No. 11912-L.)

**LIBEL FILED:** January 11, 1952, Southern District of Ohio.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 4, 1951, by the Blair Milling Co., from Atchison, Kans.

**PRODUCT:** 50 bales of flour at Xenia, Ohio.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, riboflavin, and niacin, had been in part omitted.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "8 Ozs. of Enriched Flour Contain Not Less Than the Following Proportions of the Minimum Daily Requirements of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 100 Percent, Riboflavin 30 Percent \* \* \* 8 Mgs. of Niacin" were false and misleading since the product contained less than the stated amounts of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, riboflavin, and niacin.

**DISPOSITION:** February 21, 1952. The Blair Milling Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the label designation by incorporating additional enrichment ingredients, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

### MACARONI AND NOODLE PRODUCTS

**18511. Adulteration of macaroni. U. S. v. 11 Cartons \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 32212. Sample No. 5799-L.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** December 4, 1951, District of New Hampshire.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about October 11, 1951, by Semaco Macaroni Co., Inc., from Georgiaville, R. I.

**PRODUCT:** 11 45-pound cartons of macaroni at Manchester, N. H.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "The Gold Medal Winner Semaco No 1 Macaroni Products."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of mold.

**DISPOSITION:** January 7, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**18512. Adulteration and misbranding of enriched spaghetti. U. S. v. 399 Cases**  
\* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 31619. Sample No. 23407-L.)

**LIBEL FILED:** August 14, 1951, Eastern District of New York.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 20, 1951, by the Prince Macaroni Co., from Lowell, Mass.

**PRODUCT:** 399 cases, each containing 20 1-pound packages, of spaghetti at Maspeth, N. Y.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Prince Spaghetini \* \* \* Enriched."

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

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for enriched macaroni products since it contained in each pound less than 4 milligrams of thiamine and less than 1.7 milligrams of riboflavin.

**DISPOSITION:** April 30, 1952. The shipper, 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 reprocessed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was reground and reused in the subsequent manufacture of spaghetti.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CEREAL

**18513. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 32 Bales \* \* \* (and one other seizure action). (F. D. C. Nos. 31943, 31944. Sample Nos. 1057-L, 1058-L.)**

**LIBELS FILED:** November 8, 1951, Southern District of Florida.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about August 13 and 17, 1951, by United Rice Milling Products Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La.

**PRODUCT:** 32 bales, each containing 20 3-pound packages, and 6 bales, each containing 30 2-pound packages, of rice at Jacksonville, Fla.

**LABEL, IN PART:** (Package) "Sultana Fancy Short Grain Rice" or "S S Shafer Select Long Grain Rice."

**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.

**DISPOSITION:** December 3 and 12, 1951. Default decrees of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Federal institution, for use as animal feed.

**18514. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 97 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 31868. Sample No. 12250-L.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** October 3, 1951, Southern District of Ohio.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about July 19, 1951, by the Comet Rice Mills, from Beaumont, Tex.

**PRODUCT:** 97 cases, each containing 18 2-pound cartons, of rice at Cincinnati, Ohio.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Comet Longrain Rice."

**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, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.