MACARONI PRODUCTS

1525. Adulteration of macaroni. U. S. v. 74 Cases and 20 Cases of Macaroni. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2340. Sample Nos. 7096–E, 7097–E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested. When such infestation occurred was not determined.

On July 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel, and on October 26, 1940, an amended libel, against 94 cases of macaroni at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28 and October 12, 1939, by the Golden Gate Macaroni Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Diamond Brand Aristocratic Macaroni Products."

On January 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1526. Adulteration and misbranding of macaroni. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Macaroni. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3199. Sample No. 99028–E.)

Examination of this product showed that it was insect-infested. Moreover, it was short of the declared weight.

On October 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi filed a libel against 24 cases, each containing 48 boxes, of macaroni at Cleveland, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1940, by the National Food Products Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Budget Brand Macaroni Net 6 Oz."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling was false and misleading; and in that it did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On January 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1527. Adulteration of macaroni and spaghetti, U. S. v. 4 Cases, 20 Packages, 18 Packages, 3 Cases, 44 Packages, 20 Packages, and 2 Cases of Macaroni and Spaghetti. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3007. Sample Nos. 32235–E, 32236–E, 32238–E to 32242–E, incl.)

This product was insect-infested.

On September 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 9 cases and 102 packages of macaroni and spaghetti at Yuma, Ariz., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 6 to on or about August 31, 1940, by the Superior Macaroni Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The articles were labeled in part: (Packages) "Kwik-Kook Delicious Brand Macaroni Products"; or "Kwik Kook Italian Style Superio Brand 100% Semolina Products."

On January 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1528. Adulteration of macaroni products. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Farfalle Semolina, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3342. Sample Nos. 32602–E to 32609–E, incl.)

These products had been shipped in interstate commerce and were in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time they were found to be insect-infested.

On November 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 64 bags of macaroni products at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5 and September 26, 1940, by the Fresno Macaroni Manufacturing Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part variously: "Farfalle Semolina," "Triangle Semolina," "Medium Shell Semolina," "Gnocchi Semolina," "Alfabet Semolina," "Star Semolina," "Ditali Semolina," "Perfection Brand Semolina," "Fresmaco Brand Flour," "Cut Spaghetti," or "Elbow Macaroni."

On December 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.