that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Leota Brand Water Packed Red Star Pitted Cherries."

It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded in that the labeling represented that it was pitted cherries; whereas it fell below the standard of quality for pitted cherries prescribed by regulations provided by law in that it contained more than 1 pit to each 20 ounces of cherries, namely, an average of 1.88 pits per 20 ounces.

On January 25, 1941, the Varney Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled or repacked in conformity with the law.

1761. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4050. Sample No. 60534–E.)

This product contained insect larvae.

On March 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed a libel against 20 cases of canned huckleberries at Missoula, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 30, 1940, by the Eyres Transfer & Warehouse Co. from Seattle Wash.; 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: (Cans) "Household Brand Huckleberries."

On May 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1762. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 87 Cases and 37 Cases of Canned Huckleberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3861, 4021. Sample Nos. 22221–E, 55689–E.)

This product contained insect larvae.

On February 25 and March 22, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of California and the District of Oregon filed libels against 87 cases of huckleberries at San Francisco, Calif., and 37 cases at Salem, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 6 and 28, 1941, by Fassett & Co. from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Plaza Brand Water Pack Pie Huckleberries."

On April 5 and May 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1763. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 92 Cases of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3852. Sample No. 46476–E.)

This product contained insect larvae.

On February 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 92 cases of canned huckleberries at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3, 1940, by Taylor Edwards Warehouse & Transfer Co. from Seattle, Wash.; 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: (Cans) "Midfield Brand Water Pack Huckleberries."

On April 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1764. Adulteration of canned rhubarb. U. S. v. 67 Cases of Canned Rhubarb. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3776. Sample No. 65344–E.)

The interiors of the cans containing this product were badly corroded, and pieces of enamel were mixed with the contents.

On February 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas filed a libel against 67 cases of canned rhubarb at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1940, by the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Rhubarb in Syrup * * * Packed by Pure Foods Corp. * * * Los Angeles."

On March 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.