

GLACE FRUIT

3538. Adulteration of glace fruit. U. S. v. 217 Cases, 8 Cases, and 7 Cases of Glace Fruit. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 6088. Sample Nos. 22673-E, 22674-E, 22675-E.)

Examination show that these products contained rodent hairs.

On October 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington filed a libel against 232 cases of glace fruit at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 28, 1941, by the L. De Martini Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Roundup Brand Pure Sherry Wine Flavored Diced Glace Fruit Mix"; or "Glace Pineapple Slices * * * Packed for Roundup Grocery Co. Spokane, Wash."

On April 27, 1942, L. De Martini Co., San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The glace fruit mix was thoroughly cleansed by washing and cooked in heavy sirup and the glace pineapple slices were destroyed because reconditioning was unsuccessful.

CANNED VEGETABLES

3539. Adulteration of canned frijole beans. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Canned Frijole Beans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7446. Sample No. 92316-E.)

Examination of this product showed that the chili sauce packing medium contained decomposed material, as evidenced by the presence of excessive mold.

On May 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 16 cases, each containing 48 15-ounce cans, of frijole beans at Globe, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 3, 1942, by Dowllett Packing Co. from Canutillo, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Valley Brand * * * Frijole Beans With Chili Sauce Packed by The Valley Canning Company, Canutillo, Texas."

On June 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3540. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 616 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for re-labeling. (F. D. C. No. 6889. Sample No. 87821-E.)

This product was not of Grade A quality because the corn was too mature.

On February 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 616 cases of canned corn at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28, 1942, by Edward G. Ruff from Delta, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the statement "Grade A," appearing on the label, was false and misleading as applied to canned corn that was not of grade A quality. It was labeled in part: "Reliable White Sweet Shoepeg Corn Grade A Whole Kernel."

On May 2, 1942, Edward G. Ruff, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3541. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 171 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 6795. Sample No. 80154-E.)

Examination of this product showed that it was not of Fancy quality because of the presence of hard and mature kernels and particles of husk and cob.

On January 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 171 cases of canned corn at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 2, 1942, by the Rossville Packing Co. from Rossville, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the statement "Fancy," appearing on the label, was false and misleading as applied to an article that contained hard and mature kernels and

particles of husk and cob. It was labeled in part: "Weideman Boy Brand Fancy Country Gentleman Corn Cream Style."

On May 5, 1942, the Rossville Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled in compliance with the law.

3542. Adulteration and misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. Eastern Shore Canning Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$125. (F. D. C. No. 2936. Sample Nos. 2659-E, 14356-E, 33186-E.)

These canned peas were of substandard quality and they were not labeled to show that fact.

On September 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed an information against the Eastern Shore Canning Co., Machipongo, Va., alleging: (1) That on or about July 15, 1939, the defendant gave to Albert W. Sisk & Son, Preston, Md., a guaranty that all food furnished by the defendant to said company would be neither misbranded nor adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; (2) That within the period from on or about June 3 to on or about June 8, 1940, the defendant sold and delivered to Albert W. Sisk & Son a quantity of canned peas; (3) that the said canned peas were introduced by the purchaser in interstate commerce from the State of Virginia into the States of Maryland and Massachusetts; and (4) that the defendant in violation of the law had given a guaranty that was false since the article so sold and delivered was (a) adulterated in that canned peas that were substandard in quality had been substituted for canned peas of standard quality, and (b) misbranded in that they purported to be or were represented as canned peas of the Alaska or other smooth skin variety, a food for which a standard of quality had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, but their quality fell below the standard so prescribed since their alcohol-insoluble solids were more than 23.5 percent and the label did not bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify, a statement that the food fell below such standard.

The information alleged further that the defendant on or about June 5, 6, and 14, 1940, had delivered the said canned peas, adulterated and misbranded as described in the preceding paragraph, for introduction in interstate commerce from the State of Virginia into the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The article was labeled in part: "Virginia's Best [or "Esco Brand"] Early June Peas. Contents 1 Lb. 4 Ozs. Packed by Eastern Shore Canning Co."

On November 13, 1941, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$125.

3543. Misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 371 Cases of Canned Peas. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling upon deposit of collateral. (F. D. C. No. 3895. Sample No. 50659-E.)

This product was substandard in quality because the skins of more than 25 percent of the peas in the container were ruptured, and the alcohol-insoluble solids of the peas were more than 23.5 percent.

On February 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 371 cases of canned peas at Culpeper, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 2, 1940, by Wm. Silver & Co., Inc., from Lineboro, Md.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Just Suits Brand Early June Peas."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it purported to be a food for which a standard of quality had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law but its quality fell below such standard and its label did not bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify, a statement that it fell below such standard.

On August 14, 1941, Wm. Silver & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released upon deposit of cash collateral conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3544. Misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 224 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institutions. (F. D. C. No. 6973. Sample No. 79624-E.)

Examination showed that this product was not of Fancy quality because the peas were too old. The label did not bear the varietal name of the peas, Early June.