

3578. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 50 Cartons of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6898. Sample No. 90370-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested, dirty, and decomposed.

On February 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 50 cartons of evaporated apples at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 30, 1942, by M. O. Engleson & Co. from Williamson, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "50 Lbs. Net Standard Engleson Evaporated Apples Sulphur Dioxide Added."

On May 15, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3579. Adulteration of dried apricots and dried peaches. U. S. v. Elena Puccinelli, Alber Puccinelli, and Romolo Puccinelli (Puccinelli Packing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Defendant Romolo Puccinelli fined \$300; each of the other defendants fined \$20. (F. D. C. No. 6457. Sample Nos. 22928-E, 22639-E.)

Samples of this product were found to be insect-infested and to contain rodent filth and hair.

On May 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed an information against Elena Puccinelli, Alber Puccinelli, and Romolo Puccinelli, copartners trading as Puccinelli Packing Co., Turlock, Calif., alleging shipment on or about June 7 and August 7, 1941, from the State of California into the States of Louisiana and Pennsylvania, of quantities of dried apricots and dried peaches which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. They were labeled in part: "Dubon Brand Fancy Recleaned Peaches"; or "Alma Brand Northern Tilton Slabs Apricots."

On May 19, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, Romolo Puccinelli was fined \$300 and the other two defendants were fined \$20 each.

3580. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 1,920 Cases of Dried Peaches. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 7143. Sample Nos. 61253-E, 85199-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested and decomposed.

On April 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 1,920 25-pound cases of dried peaches at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1942, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Magnolia Brand California Dried * * * Recleaned Muir Peaches."

On April 8, 1942, Rosenberg Bros. & Co. having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be made to conform to the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3581. Adulteration of evaporated peaches. U. S. v. 120 Boxes of Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6776. Sample No. 71673-E.)

This product was dirty and insect-infested.

On January 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 120 25-pound boxes of peaches at Wilson, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 14, 1941, by Wilson Wholesale Grocery Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: "Sail-Maker Brand Recleaned California Peaches Packed By Vagim Packing Co. Fresno Cal."

On May 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3582. Adulteration of dried pears. U. S. v. Guggenhime & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 6467. Sample No. 22193-E.)

This product contained filth resulting from insect infestation.

On April 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed an information against Guggenhime & Co., a corporation trading

at San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment on or about July 15, 1941, from the State of California into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of dried pears which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Daphne Brand Dried California Choice Halved Pears."

On May 16, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

Nos. 3583 to 3586 report the seizure and disposition of prunes that were in whole or in part decomposed.

3583. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 70 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7416. Sample No. 93224-E.)

On May 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 70 25-pound boxes of prunes at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 18, 1942, by A. Johnson from Portland, Oreg.; 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: (Boxes) "Oregon Dried Italian Prunes * * * J. R. Packing Co. Dundee, Ore."

On June 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3584. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 98 Boxes, 124 Boxes, and 100 Boxes of Prunes. Default decrees of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7083, 7792. Sample Nos. 1005-E, 1007-E, 70331-E, 70335-E.)

On or about March 25 and June 22, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Florida and the District of Maryland filed libels against 98 25-pound boxes of prunes at Miami, Fla., and 224 25-pound boxes of prunes at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1941, and January 22, 1942, by California Prune & Apricot Growers Association from San Jose, 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: "California Fruits Golden Glow Brand Prunes."

On June 15 and July 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

3585. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 50 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7350. Sample No. 93213-E.)

On April 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 50 25-pound boxes of prunes at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 12, 1942, by Mason Ehrman & Co. from Portland, Oreg.; 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: (Boxes) "Oregon Dried Italian Prunes, * * * West Hill Orchards, Newberg, Oregon."

On May 11, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3586. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 89 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7360. Sample No. 83947-E.)

This product was insect-infested and moldy.

On April 16, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 89 25-pound boxes of prunes at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1937, by Warren Dried Fruit Co. from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Thistle Brand Santa Clara Prunes."

On May 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3587. Adulteration of dried kidney beans. U. S. v. 50 Bags and 147 Bags of Red Kidney Beans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 6749. Sample Nos. 83180-E, 83415-E.)

Examination showed that this product was moldy and insect-infested.

On January 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 197 100-pound bags of red kidney beans at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce