

under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The good portion was separated from the bad and the latter was destroyed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

CANNED FRUITS

3732. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 777 Cases of Canned Blackberries. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 6954. Sample No. 73000-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy berries.

On February 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 777 cases of canned blackberries at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1941, and January 2, 1942, by the Oregon Fruit Products 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: (Cans) "O. F. P. Brand Oregon Fruit Products Unsweetened Blackberries."

On April 25, 1942, the Oregon Fruit Products Co., claimant, having filed an answer admitting that the product was in part adulterated, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3733. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Blackberries. Consent decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5939. Sample No. 61065-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of moldy berries.

On October 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii filed a libel against 50 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of blackberries at Honolulu, T. H., which had been consigned by Washington Packers, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1941; from Tacoma, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, and decomposed, and was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Inavale Brand * * * Blackberries."

On March 10, 1942, Washington Packers, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3734. Misbranding of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 153 Cases of Blueberries. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 7435. Sample Nos. 90455-E, 90843-E.)

This product was not of Fancy quality as labeled because of the presence of a large number of stems and immature berries.

On May 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 153 cases of blueberries at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1941, from Thomaston, Maine, by Black & Gay Cannery, Inc.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" on the label was false and misleading since the article was not of Fancy quality. It was labeled in part: "Vacuum Packed Kid Glove * * * Fancy Maine Sweetened Blueberries."

On June 12, 1942, First National Stores, Inc., Providence, R. I., 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 under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

3735. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 637 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7510. Sample No. 95111-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained worms.

On May 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 637 cases, each containing 6 No. 10 cans, of cherries at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on March 17, 1942, by the Valey [Valley] Fruit Packing Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it con-

sisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Heep Full Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries * * * Packed By Valley Fruit Canning Co. Seattle Wash."

On June 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

3736. Misbranding of canned peaches. U. S. v. 275 Cases of Canned Peaches. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 6554. Sample No. 71020-E.)

This product fell below the standard of quality for canned peaches because of excessive peel and uneven trim. Furthermore, the labeling failed to name the optional ingredient present, i. e., yellow freestone halves.

On December 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 275 cases, each containing 24 cans, of peaches at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1941, by Nagle Packing Co. from Paducah, Ky.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Real Treat Brand. Contents 1 Lb. 13 Oz. Halves. Home Style Yellow Peaches in Syrup."

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that it purported to be a food for which a definition and standard of identity had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, and its label failed to bear the common name of the optional peach ingredient present in such food; and (2) 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 failed to bear, in such manner and form as the regulations specify, a statement that it fell below such standard.

On March 21, 1942, L. Cohen Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled.

3737. Misbranding of canned sliced peaches. U. S. v. 584 Cases of Canned Sliced Peaches. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 6846. Sample No. 49836-E.)

This product was substandard in quality because more than 20 percent of the units in the container were blemished and because all units were not untrimmed, or were not so trimmed as to preserve their normal shape.

On February 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 584 cases of canned sliced peaches at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1941, by A. M. Beebe Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded in that it purported to be and was represented as 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. It was labeled in part: "Renown Sliced Yellow Cling Peaches * * * Packed By Fruitvale Canning Co."

On July 3, 1942, Fruitvale Canning Co., Oakland, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

GLACE FRUIT

3738. Adulteration of glace fruit. U. S. v. 3 Cans and 31 Cans of Glace Fruit. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. F. D. C. Nos. 6291, 6635. Sample Nos. 85093-E, 85104-E, 85122-E.)

Hairs resembling rodent hairs and insect and worm fragments were found in samples taken from this product.

On November 27, 1941, and January 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against 34 cans of glace fruit at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16 and November 7, 1941, by L. Demartini Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole 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. The article was labeled in part: "Dandy-Mix-Diced Glazed Fruit 35 Lb. Net."