5026. Adulteration of date paste. U. S. v. 10 Crates of Date Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9023. Sample No. 12423-F.)

On December 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 10 crates of date paste at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1942, by Andrew Reich & Co. from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance, worm and other insect fragments, and was fermented, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "California Date Pieces Seeded and Macerated."

On July 28, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5027. Adulteration of fruit cocktail. U. S. v. 170 Cases of Fruit Cocktail. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9101. Sample No. 7927-F.)

On December 30, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 170 cases of fruit cocktail at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 22, 1942, by the Hunt Bros. Packing Co. from Hayward, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Bonnet Brand * * * Fruit Cocktail Winters Canning Company Distributors Main Office San Francisco."

On February 19, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5028. Adulteration of orange juice. U. S. v. 1,096 Cases, 106 Cans, and 263 Cases of Orange Juice. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 9584. Sample Nos. 728-F, 729-F.)

On March 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 1,096 cases, each containing 12 cans and 106 swelled cans, and 263 cases, each containing 6 cans, of orange juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1942, and January 14, 1943, by the Sun Bird Packing Company, Ltd., from Arcadia and Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Sunbird California Unsweetened Orange Juice."

On April 30, 1943, R. J. Mattison, doing business as the Sun Bird Packing Co., Ltd., having appeared as defendant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, 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.

5029. Adulteration of canned prune juice. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Canned Prune Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9547. Sample No. 30938-F.)

Examination showed this product to be undergoing active spoilage.

On March 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 14 cases of canned prune juice at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1941, by Libby, McNeill & Libby from Oakland, Calif.; 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) "Ramrod Juice of Dried Prunes * * * Emery Food Co. Chicago, Illinois Distributors."

On July 13, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5030. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 9 Barrels, 5 Kegs, and 5 Cases, (563 gallons), of Vinegar (and 4 additional seizure actions against vinegar). Decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered delivered to public or welfare organizations. Remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 9545, 9699, 9752, 9787, 9912. Sample Nos. 3162-F, 3170-F, 13727-F, 15936-F, 15937-F, 27726-F, 36049-F.)

Between March 26 and May 31, 1943, the United States attorneys for the District of Wyoming, the Southern District of California, and the District of Nebraska, filed libels against 9 barrels, 5 kegs, 20 gallon jugs, and 6 cartons, each containing 24 1-pint bottles, of vinegar, at Cheyenne, Wyo., 15 barrels of vinegar at Casper, Wyo., 68 gallon jugs of vinegar at Mira Loma, Calif., and 17 barrels of vinegar at Lincoln, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about December 11, 1942, to February 12, 1943, by the Speas Co.