

**1324. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 124 Cases of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2753. Sample No. 20450-E.)

The room in which this product was stored was infested with weevils.

On or about September 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 124 cases of prunes at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 10, 1939, by Paulus Bros. Packing Co. from Salem, Oreg.; 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 held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Blue Tag \* \* \* Evaporated Oregon Prunes."

On December 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1325. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 1,300 Cartons of Prunes (and 4 other seizure actions against prunes). Consent decrees of condemnation, with provision for release under bond for denaturing. Orders of destruction entered for failure to comply with conditions of original decrees.** (F. D. C. Nos. 1893, 1978, 1992, 2018, 2215, 2216. Sample Nos. 10492-E, 10493-E, 33085-E, 33086-E, 33099-E, 33190-E, 33103-E, 33104-E, 33105-E.)

Most lots of this product were decomposed as well as insect-infested.

Between April 30 and June 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against a total of 1,300 cartons, 750 cases, 407 cases, and 684 sacks of prunes at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 22 to on or about April 25, 1940, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that one lot consisted of a filthy substance and the remaining lots consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Calif. Prunes" or "Prunes for Manufacturing Purposes Only."

On October 21, 1940, Max Ams, Inc., the American Fig & Date Co., and J. Cane & Sons, of New York, N. Y., claimants for their respective lots, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered. The decrees provided that the product might be taken down under bond by the claimants to be denatured and disposed of as feed for livestock. On February 21, 1941, the claimants having failed to denature the product within the time provided by the decrees, judgments of destruction were entered.

**1326. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 178 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3064. Sample No. 45902-E.)

On September 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 178 cartons of raisins at Salem, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1940, by the El Mar Packing Co. from Fresno, 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: "Cal Ray Brand Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On November 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1327. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 126 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3262. Sample No. 34496-E.)

On October 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 126 cases of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 22, 1940, by the Lion Packing Co. from Fresno, 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: "Lion Brand \* \* \* Seedless Raisins."

On December 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1328. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 319 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3270. Sample No. 35433-E.)

On October 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 319 cases of raisins at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1940, by the Pacific Raisin Co., Inc., from Fowler, 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: "Daisy Bell Brand Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On December 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1329. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3180. Sample No. 34490-E.)

On October 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 47 cases of raisins at Mount Vernon, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1940, by the Pelorian Packing Co. from Reedley, 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: "Pel-Pak Brand Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On November 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1330. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 41 Cases of Raisins (and two other seizure actions against raisins). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 2630, 2702, 2821. Sample Nos. 35331-E, 35342-E, 9614-E.)

Between August 20 and September 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 77 cases of raisins at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 1 and April 5, 1940, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co., from San Francisco and Oakland, 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: (Package) "Valley Brand Seedless Raisins" or "Dubon Brand \* \* \* Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On September 24 and December 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1331. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Seedless Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3331. Sample No. 34670-E.)

The time when this product became insect-infested was not determined.

On November 2, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 13 cases of seedless raisins at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1940, by the Sunland Sales Cooperative Association from Fresno, 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: (Packages) "Blue Ribbon Brand Seedless Raisins Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California Fresno, California."

On December 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1332. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 35 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 2750. Sample No. 20442-E.)

The room of the warehouse in which this product was stored was infested with weevils.

On or about September 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 35 cases of raisins at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 8, 1940, by the Sunland Sales Cooperative Association from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sun-Maid Raisins \* \* \* Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California Fresno, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On December 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

**1333. Adulteration of raspberry and blackberry preserves. U. S. v. Pacific Food Products Co., a corporation.** (F. D. C. No. 2858. Sample Nos. 7437-E, 12978-E.)

The raspberry preserves contained insects and larvae, and the blackberry preserves contained mold.

On November 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed an information against the Pacific Food Products Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment within the period from on or about