

1939, by California Fruit Products, Ltd., from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Sun Gold Raspberry [or "Currant, Strawberry," "Blackberry," "Grape," or "Loganberry"] Flavored Spread [designs: one depicting what appears to be a mold of fruit jelly and another of various fresh fruits]."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance, artificial color, had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designs of fresh fruit and fruit jelly mold were false and misleading; in that the words "Concentrated Fruit" in the statement of the ingredients were false and misleading as applied to dried fruit or fruit pulp; in that the name "Spread" was misleading since the article was a spread-on base and not a spread on because the purchaser must supply three cups of sugar to each 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of the article; in that the labeling failed to reveal that when used according to directions an imitation fruit jelly would be obtained, a fact which was material in the light of the labeling; and in that the container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On April 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRIED FRUITS

1632. Adulteration of dates. U. S. v. 79 Boxes of Dates. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3690. Sample No. 55739-E.)

Examination showed that this product was undergoing fermentation.

On January 18, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 79 boxes of dates at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1940, by the L. A. Nut House from Los Angeles, 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: "La-Nut Brand Coconut Rolled California Date Confection."

On March 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1633. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. F. D. C. No. 3456. Sample No. 34701-E.)

Examination of this product disclosed that it was moldy and insect-infested.

On or about December 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 100 cases, each containing 24 packages, of prunes at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 3, 1940, by the Winchester 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. It was labeled in part: "Hillside Brand Santa Clara * * * Prunes."

On February 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

1634. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 5 Sacks of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3234. Sample No. 21353-E.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, at which time it was found to be insect-infested.

On October 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 5 sacks of prunes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 17, 1940, by the California Packing Corporation from Alameda, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 1635 to 1642 report the seizure and disposition of raisins that were insect-infested.

1635. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 88 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3436. Sample No. 37202-E.)

On November 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 88 cases of raisins at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that

the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association from San Jose, Calif., on or about August 8, 1940; 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: "Golden Glow Brand Midget Seedless Raisins."

On December 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1636. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 49 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3260. Sample No. 34494-E.)

On October 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 49 cases of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 15, 1940, by the El Encanto Vineyards 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: (Boxes) "Cal-Ray Brand Thompson Seedless Raisins Packed By El Mar Packing Co., Fresno, Calif."

On April 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1637. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 448 and 100 Cartons of Raisins. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3288. Sample Nos. 34500-E, 46001-E.)

On October 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 548 cartons of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 13, 1940, by the El Solyo Ranch from Vernalis, 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: "El Solyo Brand Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On January 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. Reiss & Barnard, Inc., having intervened as claimant and secured an order vacating the decree and staying execution, but subsequently having withdrawn its appearance and consented to the destruction of the product, final decree was entered May 2, 1941, reviving the judgment of January 16, 1941, and ordering the marshal to proceed with the destruction of the goods.

1638. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 336 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3292. Sample No. 34498-E.)

On October 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 336 cartons of raisins at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1940, by Guggenlime & Co. from San Francisco, 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: "Holly Brand California Bakers Midget Raisins."

On April 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1639. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 590 Boxes of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3469. Sample No. 11206-E.)

On December 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 590 boxes of raisins at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 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 January 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1640. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 107 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3416. Sample No. 36119-E.)

On November 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 107 cartons of raisins at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Sunland Sales Cooperative Association from Stockton, Calif., on or about September 23, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy