

## SPAGHETTI

**1912. Misbranding of spaghetti. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Spaghetti. Decree ordering product released under bond to be repackaged.** (F. D. C. No. 2790. Sample No. 16686-E.)

Examination showed that this product occupied only about 75 percent of the capacity of the package. Approximately 3 ounces more of spaghetti could have been placed in each package.

On or about September 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 24 cases, each containing 24 packages, of spaghetti at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1940, by Gooch Food Products Co. from Lincoln, Nebr.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. It was labeled in part: "Golden Wedding Ready Cut Spaghetti packed for Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa."

On December 4, 1940, the Gooch Food Products Co. having petitioned release of the product and having filed a cash bond conditioned that the product be repackaged in compliance with the law, judgment was entered authorizing the said Gooch Food Products Co. to recover the product and repackage it under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**1913. Misbranding of spaghetti. U. S. v. 88 and 87 Cases of Spaghetti. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released for repackaging.** (F. D. C. No. 2202. Sample Nos. 5645-E, 5646-E.)

The containers in one lot of this product were only about 30 percent filled and those in the other lot were only about 50 percent filled.

On July 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee filed a libel against 175 cases of spaghetti at Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 5 to on or about May 7, 1940, by the Kentucky Macaroni Co. from Louisville, Ky.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the packages were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. It was labeled in part: (Package) "OKay Brand Elbow [or "Long"] Spaghetti."

On July 23, 1940, the Kentucky Macaroni Co., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released to be repackaged in cartons which met the requirements of the law.

**1914. Adulteration of canned spaghetti. U. S. v. 38 Cases of Canned Spaghetti. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 3730. Sample No. 44639-E.)

The tomato sauce in this product contained excessive mold.

On February 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 38 cases of canned spaghetti at Denver, Colo., which had been delivered for shipment by Superior Food Products, Inc., alleging that the article had been transported on or about September 4, 1940, from Salt Lake City, Utah; 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) "Utaste Brand Italian Style Spaghetti Cooked with tomato sauce and cheese."

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**1915. Adulteration of cookies. U. S. v. 644 Cartons of Assorted Cookies and 10 Cases of Chocolate Chip Cookies. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 3951, 3952. Samples Nos. 24645-E, 24647-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On March 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 644 cartons of assorted cookies and 10 cases each containing 12 cartons of chocolate chip cookies at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10 and 18, 1941, by Hillman Cookie Co. from Baltimore, Md., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it might have been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Freihofer's Cookies Black Walnut"; and "Hillman's Chocolate Chip Cookies."

On May 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.