

On April 22, 1941, Banner Wholesale Grocers, 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.

1972. Misbranding of canned string beans. U. S. v. 143 Cases of Canned String Beans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4210. Sample No. 47057-E.)

Examination showed that this product was not of Fancy quality, as labeled, because of the presence of spotted and overmature beans.

On or about April 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel again 143 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of string beans at Cicero, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sampson Canning Co. from Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., on February 24 and March 11, 1941; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading as applied to an article which showed the presence of spotted beans and some overmature beans. The article was labeled in part: "Security Brand Fancy Cut Green Beans."

On May 26, 1941, Mid City Wholesale Grocers, Inc., 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.

1973. Misbranding of canned wax beans. U. S. v. 90 Cases of Canned Wax Beans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4485. Sample No. 46578-E.)

This product was not of Fancy quality, as labeled, because of the presence of old, fibrous, and stringy pods.

On April 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 90 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of wax beans at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 24, 1941, by Charles G. Summers, Jr., Inc., from New Freedom, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not Fancy because of the presence of old, fibrous, and stringy pods. The article was labeled in part: "Horn Brand Fancy Cut Wax Beans."

On May 23, 1941, Einhorn's, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., 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.

1974. Misbranding of canned beets. U. S. v. 77 Cases of Canned Beets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4450. Sample No. 29315-E.)

This product was not of Fancy quality, as labeled, because of the presence of tough beets.

On April 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 77 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of beets at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 26, 1940, by the Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not Fancy because of the presence of tough beets. The article was labeled in part: "Pleezing Fancy Cut Beets."

On May 23, 1941, the Larsen Co. 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.

Nos. 1975 to 1984 report the seizure and disposition of canned corn which was represented on the label as being of Fancy quality but was found to consist of hard and overmature kernels of corn.

1975. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 270 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree of condemnation with provision for release of product under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 4430. Sample No. 69018-E.)

On April 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 270 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of corn at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 26, 1941, from Camden, N. Y., by the Camden Packing Co.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" was false and misleading as

applied to an article that was not Fancy because the corn was old and hard. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Uco Our Best Grade Fancy Cream Golden Sweet Corn Contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz."

On July 12, 1941, the Uco Food Corporation, Newark, N. J., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1976. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 36 Cases and 102 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local charitable agency. (F. D. C. No. 4396. Sample Nos. 69010-E, 69011-E.)

A portion of this product was found to contain pieces of cob, some husk, and a number of yellow kernels in addition to those that were overmature.

On April 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 138 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of corn at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 30, 1940, by Minnesota Consolidated Canneries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., from Waseca, Minn.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" was false and misleading. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Connoisseur Fancy Cream Style Golden Sweet Corn [or "White Cream Style Crosby Corn"]."

On May 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local charitable agency for consumption but not for sale.

1977. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 479 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4429. Sample No. 69017-E.)

On April 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 479 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of corn at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 31, 1941, by Haxton Canning Co. from Oakfield, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded in that the term "Fancy" was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not Fancy because of the presence of corn that was tough and old. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Uco Our Best Grade Fancy Cream Style Golden Sweet Corn."

On July 17, 1941, Uco Food Corporation, 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.

1978. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 1,039 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4869. Sample No. 55676-E.)

This product failed to meet the requirements of Fancy quality corn because of overmaturity of the kernels and the presence of excessive cob, husk, and silk. Furthermore, it was labeled Golden Bantam, but the kernels were too small to be typical of that variety of corn.

On June 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 1,039 cases, each containing 24 No. 2 cans, of corn at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Midland Canning Corporation from Billings, Mont., on or about October 16, 1940; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Old Yellowstone Brand Fancy Cream Style Golden Bantam Corn."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Fancy" and "Golden Bantam" were false and misleading as applied to an article that was not Fancy because of overmaturity of the corn and the presence of too much cob, husk, and silk, and which was yellow corn but not of the Golden Bantam variety.

On July 14, 1941, the Midland Canning Corporation, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, 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.

1979. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 576 Cases of Canned Corn. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4454. Sample No. 14296-E.)

A portion of this product was found to contain kernels that were dark and off-color as well as those that were overmature.