

**3951. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 16 Crates and 113 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8222. Sample No. 17940-F.)

On August 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 16 crates, each containing 32 quarts, and 113 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5, 1942, by Paul Salidago from Kelayres, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance. The article was labeled in part: "Pennsylvania Green Mountain Brand Blueberries."

On August 22, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3952. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 6 Crates and 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8223. Sample Nos. 17942-F, 17943-F.)

On August 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 crates, each containing 24 baskets, of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 5 and 6, 1942, by J. Franchetti from Hammonton, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product ordered destroyed.

**3953. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 33 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8225. Sample No. 19699-F.)

On August 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 33 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 1942, by Murry Wright from Alton, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On September 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

**3954. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. Loveland Canning Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine \$420.** (F. D. C. No. 7277. Sample Nos. 43262-E, 65856-E, 65862-E, 73385-E, 81250-E, 81251-E, 81401-E.)

On July 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed an information against the Loveland Canning Corporation, at Loveland, Colo., alleging shipment within the period from on or about March 6, 1941, to February 6, 1942, from the State of Colorado into the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Kansas, of quantities of canned cherries which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Loveland Brand Water Pack Red Tart Pitted Cherries," "Rainbow Brand Water Pack Pitted Red Sour Cherries \* \* \* Selected Products, Inc. Chicago, Ill. Exclusive Distributors," or "Golden Valley Sour Pitted Red Pie Cherries \* \* \* Distributed By Nash-Finch Co. Minneapolis, Minn."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it purported to be and was represented as canned pitted cherries, a food for which a standard of quality had been prescribed by regulation as provided by law, but its quality fell below such standard in that there was present more than one pit to each 20 ounces of canned cherries, and its label did not bear in such manner and form as the regulations specify a statement that it fell below such standard.

On August 4, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$420.

**3955. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7784. Sample No. 64890-E.)

This product was substandard in quality because of the presence of excessive pits and its labeling also failed to bear the common name of the optional packing medium as required by the definition and standard of identity for canned cherries.

On June 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 11 cases of canned cherries at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about