

an imitation vanilla flavor or extract and was offered for sale under the name of another food, "vanilla flavor" or "Std. Vanilla Extr."; (3) in that it was an imitation and its label failed to bear in type of uniform size and prominence the word "Imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the food imitated; (4) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each such ingredient; and (5) in that it contained artificial coloring and did not bear labeling stating that fact.

On October 27, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of nolo contendere, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the 4 counts.

4160. Adulteration of ginger, turmeric, and coriander seed. U. S. v. 3 Bags of Ginger, 13 Bags of Turmeric, and 3 Bags of Coriander Seed. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8143, 8144, 8145. Sample Nos. 6018-F to 6020-F, incl.)

These products had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment and when examined were found to be insect-infested.

On August 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed libels against 3 bags, each containing approximately 120 pounds, of ginger, 13 bags, each containing approximately 135 pounds, of bulk turmeric, and 3 bags, each containing 88 pounds, of coriander seed in possession of Canova Foods Inc., Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 23, 1941, and January 15 and April 8, 1942, and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been held under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

4161. Adulteration of coriander seed. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Coriander Seed. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8359. Sample No. 17969-F.)

This product had been stored under insanitary conditions after importation and, when examined, it contained live beetles, ant-like insects, and rodent and insect excreta.

On September 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 5 bags containing approximately 500 pounds of coriander seed at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 15, 1940, from Casablanca, French Morocco, and that it was in possession of the Railroad Stores, Inc.; 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.

On October 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4162. Adulteration of sage leaves. U. S. v. 7 Bales of Sage Leaves. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. No. 8364. Sample No. 17972-F.)

This product contained insect fragments, larvae, insect excreta, mites, and rodent hair.

On September 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 7 bales of sage leaves at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 19, 1941, by Spyros Georgallides from Famagusta, Cyprus, and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 2, 1942, Becker-Mayer Seed Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the fit portion be segregated from the unfit portion and the unfit portion destroyed.

4163. Adulteration of chillies. U. S. v. 20 Bags of Chillies. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 8319. Sample No. 12920-F.)

This product had been stored after shipment under conditions favorable to insect infestation and, when examined, it contained insects and insect excreta. Pupae, larvae moths, and webbing were observed on all the bags.

On September 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 20 100-pound bags of chillies at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 14, 1942,

from New York, N. Y., and that it was in possession of the General Grocery Co., Inc.; 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. The article was labeled in part: "Hontaka Chillies."

On September 22, 1942, the General Grocery Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

4164. Adulteration of chili peppers. U. S. v. 150 Sacks of Chili Peppers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8152. Sample No. 7144-F.)

This product was insect infested.

On August 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 150 220-pound sacks of chili peppers at St. Louis, Mo. On September 8, 1942, an amended libel was filed omitting reference to the 150 sacks described in the original libel, and covering 40 bales, each containing 220 pounds, and 25 bales, each containing 106 pounds, of chili peppers at St. Louis, Mo. It was alleged in the amended libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1940, by the Kramer Mercantile Co., from Chamita, N. Mex., and that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On October 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4165. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 142 Cases, 24 Cases, and 25 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7797, 7799. Sample Nos. 92470-E, 92473-E, 92474-E.)

This product contained mold.

On June 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed libels against a total of 191 cases of hot sauce at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25 and March 30, 1942, by the Arkansas Vinegar Co. from Shreveport, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Arnold's Louisiana Hot Sauce * * * Packed for Arnold Pickle & Olive Co., Phoenix, Arizona," or "Louisiana, the Perfect Hot Sauce * * * Louisiana Foods Company, Shreveport, Louisiana."

On September 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

Nos. 4166 to 4178 report the seizure and disposition of blueberries found to contain maggots.

4166. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 8 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8226. Sample No. 19704-F.)

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 8 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 Edson J. Evans from Northwood, 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.

4167. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 6 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8224. Sample No. 19577-F.)

On August 7, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 6 crates, each containing 24 quarts, of blueberries at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1942, by C. H. Drew from Gilmanston, N. H.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.