

alcohol-insoluble solids were more than 23.5 percent, and its label did not bear, in such manner and form as the regulations specify, a statement that it fell below the standard.

On October 20, 1943, Lord-Mott Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the facts set forth in 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.

**5734. Adulteration of peppers. U. S. v. 24 Bags of Whole Peppers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9222. Sample No. 10414-F.)**

This product was stored under insanitary conditions. Many of the bags were rodent-gnawed, and rodent pellets were found on the bags and on the floor, and examination of the peppers showed that they contained rodent pellets.

On January 21, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 24 160-pound bags of whole peppers at San Francisco, Calif., in the possession of R. C. Pauli & Sons, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1942, from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, rodent pellets, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**5735. Misbranding of shoestring potatoes. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Shoestring Potatoes. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 10797. Sample No. 11586-F.)**

On September 18, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada filed a libel against 23 cases, each containing 36 cartons, of shoestring potatoes at Reno, Nev., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 12, 1943, by the Spudette Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so filled as to be misleading since the cellophane bag of shoestring potatoes occupied approximately 60 percent of the volume of the carton. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Spudettes Shoestring Potatoes."

On October 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

**5736. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. v. 2,200 Jars and 5 Cases of Sauerkraut. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 10897, 10968. Sample Nos. 39603-F, 39610-F.)**

On October 6 and 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed libels against 2,200 jars and 5 cases of sauerkraut as Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 11 to May 14, 1943, by the La Salle Food Products Co. from Detroit, Mich.; 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: (Jar) "'Ole Fashun' Crown Brand Products Sauer Kraut."

On November 16, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**5737. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. v. 6,000 Jars and 16 Cases of Sauer Kraut. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 10897-A, 10968-A. Sample Nos. 39602-F, 39609-F.)**

On October 6 and 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed libels against 6,000 jars and 16 cases of sauerkraut at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about April 7 to 29, 1943, by the Chicago Pickle Co., Inc., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: (Jar) "Chipico Home Made Style Sauer Kraut."

On November 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.