

8073. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Pecan Pieces. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12360. Sample No. 35969-F.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about May 12, 1944, Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 25, 1944, by the Southern Edible Products Co., from Chicago, Ill., to Atlanta, Ga. The shipment was originally consigned by that company from Albany, Ga., to Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 12 cases, each containing 50 pounds, of pecan pieces, at Atlanta, Ga.

VIOLATION CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of filthy and decomposed substances by reason of the presence of rancid and moldy pecans, and in that it contained *Escherichia coli*, an organism which indicates pollution of fecal origin.

DISPOSITION: April 27, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

OILS AND FATS

8074. Adulteration and misbranding of mayonnaise. U. S. v. Raymond E. Camp (Camp Sandwich Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$75. (F. D. C. No. 14233. Sample No. 63408-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 9, 1945, Western District of South Carolina, against Raymond E. Camp, trading as the Camp Sandwich Co., Gaffney, S. C.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 8, 1944, from the State of South Carolina into the State of North Carolina.

PRODUCT: This product was invoiced as "Mayonnaise."

LABEL, IN PART: "Dutch Maid Lunch Room Special * * * Packed For F. H. Seelye—Broker Charlotte, N. C."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a substance containing little or no edible food oil, and consisting largely of nonnutritive mineral oil, had been substituted in whole or in part for mayonnaise, a product that contains a large amount of food oil or oils and does not contain nonnutritive mineral oil, and which the article purported and was represented to be.

Misbranding, Section 403 (b), the article contained little or no edible food oil or oils and consisted largely of nonnutritive mineral oil, and it was offered for sale under the name of another food, mayonnaise.

DISPOSITION: February 19, 1945. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$75.

8075. Adulteration and misbranding of edible oils. U. S. v. Antonio Certo (Keystone Grocery Distributing Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$300 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 14218. Sample Nos. 50357-F, 50358-F, 50377-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 3, 1945, Western District of Pennsylvania, against Antonio Certo, trading as the Keystone Grocery Distributing Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of October 4, 1943, and March 15, 1944, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of Ohio and West Virginia.

LABEL, IN PART: "Fortebraccio * * * Brand 80% Cottonseed And Corn Oils 20% Pure Olive Oil."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, olive oil, had been in part omitted from the article; and, Section 402 (b) (2), a product consisting essentially of cottonseed oil and corn oil, and containing little or no olive oil, had been substituted for 80 percent cottonseed and corn oils and 20 percent pure olive oil, which the product was represented to be.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement, "80% Cottonseed And Corn Oils 20% Pure Olive Oil," was false and misleading; Section 403 (f), the information required by law to appear on the label was not prominently placed thereon in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use, since the label of the product contained representations in the Italian language and all of the information required by law to appear on the label did