

LABEL, IN PART: "Oysters Standards One Pint Net Pride of Chesapeake Bay * * * MD 51."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), water had been substituted in part for oysters; and, Section 402 (b) (4), water had been added to the oysters and mixed and packed with them so as to increase their bulk or weight and reduce their quality.

DISPOSITION: October 4, 1954. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a public institution.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES*

DRIED FRUIT

21729. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 500 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36796. Sample No. 80027-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 18, 1954, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 8, 1954, by Pelioian Packing Co., Inc., from Dinuba, Calif.

PRODUCT: 500 cases of raisins at New York, N. Y.

LABEL, IN PART: (Case) "30 Lbs. Net Weight Pel-Pak Brand Choice Golden Seedless Raisins."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects, insect parts, and rodent hairs.

DISPOSITION: July 22, 1954. Pelioian Packing Co., Inc., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for reconditioning under the supervision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On October 27, 1954, after it appeared that the reconditioning operations were unsatisfactory, an amended decree was entered, with the consent of the claimant, ordering that the product be destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUIT PRODUCTS**

21730. Adulteration of apple pomace. U. S. v. Speas Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$250, plus costs. (F. D. C. No. 36654. Sample No. 90125-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: March 31, 1955, Western District of Missouri, against the Speas Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo.

ALLEGED VIOLATION: Between the approximate dates of November 23, 1953, and May 11, 1954, while a quantity of apple pomace was being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused the product to be placed in a building that was accessible to birds and caused it to be exposed to contamination by birds, which acts resulted in the product being adulterated.

*See also Nos. 21731, 21748, 21749.

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