

Columbia of a quantity of dates that were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Camel Dates."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its container was so made and filled as to be misleading in that said container held two layers of dates and was made with a cellophane top so that the top layer was visible and said container was so filled that there were fewer dates in the lower layer than were contained in and were visible in the upper layer.

On February 16, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

3162. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 41 Boxes and 133 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6347, 6360. Sample Nos. 48544-E, 48545-E.)

Examination showed that this product was insect-infested and that a portion was also decomposed.

On December 4 and December 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 174 boxes of dried peaches at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that one lot consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that the remaining lot consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Waldorf Brand Choice Recleaned Dried California Peaches."

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 3163 to 3165 report the seizure and disposition of prunes and raisins that were insect-infested.

3163. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 92 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6638. Sample No. 11313-E.)

On January 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed a libel against 92 25-pound boxes of prunes at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1941, by the Vagin Packing Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Westcoast Brand California Prunes."

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

3164. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 31 Cases, 36 Cases, and 7 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6098. Sample Nos. 72059-E to 72061-E, incl.)

On October 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 31 cases each containing 8 4-pound bags, 36 cases each containing 16 2-pound bags, and 7 cases each containing 48 15-ounce packages of raisins at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Mission Brand Thompson Seedless Raisins," or "Pansy They R Seedless Brand Fancy Quality Raisins."

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

3165. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6110. Sample No. 81006-E.)

This product was insect-infested.

On November 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 20 cases of raisins at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1941, by Haas Bros. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Empire Brand Fancy Thompson Seedless Raisins Packed by Empire Packing Company * * * Kerman, California."

On February 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.