

24469. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 48 Cans, et al., of Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35231. Sample nos. 26011-B, 26012-B, 26013-B.)

This case involved alleged cream cheese which was found to contain mineral oil.

On March 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 cans and 31 packages of alleged cream cheese at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1935, by the Fellsway Cheese Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, variously: "Ricotta F. [or "Scamozze F." or Muzzarilli"] Italian Cream Cheese."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing mineral oil had been substituted for cheese, which the article purported to be.

On March 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24470. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 43 Blocks of Frozen Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35322. Sample no. 21702-B.)

This case involved a shipment of frozen shrimp which was wholly or in part decomposed.

On March 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 blocks, 10 pounds each, of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by Fodale Bros., from Southport, N. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24471. Adulteration and misbranding of grape jelly. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Grape Jelly. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31860. Sample no. 52121-A.)

This case involved grape jelly which was deficient in fruit and contained an added pectinous solution and added acid.

On January 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of grape jelly at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 1933, by Sambo Dairy Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Bell Pure Grape Jelly * * * Sambo Dairy Products, Inc. Brooklyn, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of fruit, sugar, pectinous solution, and acid containing less fruit than is contained in jelly, had been substituted for "Pure Grape Jelly", and for the further reason that it was mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Pure Grape Jelly", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 10, 1935, no claimant appearing, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24472. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35238. Sample no. 26009-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato paste that was adulterated because it contained excessive mold and was misbranded because it was a domestic product and was labeled to convey the impression that it was of foreign origin.