

On March 15, 1937, the Rubin Produce Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be relabeled.

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

**27663. Adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. 815 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39145. Sample No. 24156-C.)**

This product was infested with weevils.

On February 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 815 cases of canned peas at Yakima, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1936, by the Idaho Canning Co. from Payette, Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ida-Dell Brand \* \* \* Packed and Guaranteed By Idaho Canning Co. \* \* \* Payette, Idaho."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and filthy vegetable substance.

On July 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27664. Adulteration of tomato ketchup. U. S. v. 324 Cases of Tomato Ketchup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39194. Sample No. 20408-C.)**

This product contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On March 9, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 324 cases of tomato ketchup at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 12, 1937, by the Vincennes Packing Corporation from Seymour, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Elm Farm Tomato Ketchup Packed especially for Elm Farm Foods Co. Boston, Mass."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On June 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27665. Adulteration of alcohol candy and absinthe. U. S. v. 9 Boxes of Alcohol Candy and 2 Bottles of Absinthe. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39197.)**

This case involved imported alcohol candy and absinthe seized by customs officials.

On September 18, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, filed in the district court a libel against nine boxes of alcohol candy and two bottles of absinthe at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The libel charged that the articles had been imported by various persons, had been lawfully seized as contraband articles by the collector of customs between the dates of September 18, 1934, and October 18, 1935, and that they were subject to condemnation and forfeiture under the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

On November 27, 1936, no claim having been entered for the products, judgment of condemnation was entered and they were ordered destroyed.

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

**27666. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 102 Cubes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 39217. Sample Nos. 25001-C, 25005-C, 25014-C, 28222-C.)**

This product contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On February 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 102 cubes of butter at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 13, 1937, by the Fairmont Creamery Co. from

Grand Island, Nebr., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was represented to be butter, which representation was false and misleading and deceived the purchaser, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On February 16, 1937, the Golden State Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be brought up to the legal standard under the supervision of this Department.

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

**27667. Adulteration of maple sugar. U. S. v. 10½ Barrels and 6 Bags of Maple Sugar. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be deleaded. (F. & D. No. 37901. Sample Nos. 66461-B, 66462-B.)**

This product contained excessive lead.

On July 20, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10½ barrels and 6 bags, containing a total of 4,160 pounds of maple sugar, at St. Albans, Vt., alleging that it had been shipped by J. A. Desbiens from Monk, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, on or about June 3, 1936, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 10, 1936, the American Maple Products Corporation, Newport, Vt., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be used in the manufacture of tobacco products. On June 15, 1937, an amended decree was entered ordering that the product be deleaded under the supervision of this Department, in lieu of its disposal as provided in the original decree.

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

**27668. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 102 Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39332. Sample No. 12784-C.)**

This product was in part decomposed.

On April 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel (amended June 3, 1937) praying seizure and condemnation of 102 cases of canned shrimp at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 3, 1937, by George H. Leslie & Co. from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Doll Baby Brand Wet Pack Shrimp, Best Quality, L. C. Mays Co. Inc., Distributors, New Orleans, La."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 2, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27669. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 1,400 Cartons of Seedless Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond; unfit portion segregated and destroyed. (F. & D. No. 39403. Sample No. 37357-C.)**

Samples of this product were found to contain hydrocyanic acid in an amount constituting a menace to health.

On April 20, 1937, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,400 25-pound cartons of seedless raisins at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1936, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co. from Stockton, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and