

should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by act of March 4, 1923.

On July 27, 1938, the Minnesota Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reworked under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29207. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Boxes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 43144. Sample Nos. 26129-D, 26130-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On July 13, 1938, 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 eight boxes of butter at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 1, 1938, by the Fairmount Creamery from Moorhead, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article 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 act of March 4, 1923.

On August 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29208. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 7 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42931. Sample No. 21248-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On May 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17, 1938, by Farmers Creamery & Butter Co., from Dunkerton, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article 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 milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On July 11, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29209. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Drum (203 Pounds) of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43003. Sample No. 29061-D.)

This product was decomposed and contained insects, rodent hairs, and mold.

On June 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 drum, containing 203 pounds of butter, at Atlanta, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 17, 1938, from Seneca and Central, S. C., by Rosemary Creamery, Inc.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On June 24, 1938, Rosemary Creamery, Inc., owner, having consented to its destruction, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29210. Adulteration and misbranding of table sirup. U. S. v. 46 Cans of Sirup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42937. Sample Nos. 21232-D, 21519-D, 25380-D.)

This product was decomposed and contained undeclared salt. It was also short of the declared volume.

On June 20, 1938, 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 46 cans of sirup at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate com-

merce on or about April 18, 1938, by Nectar Syrup Co., from New York, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich., and that it had been reshipped by the consignee on or about May 25, 1938, to the Nectar Syrup Co., New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Nectar Brand Table Syrup * * * Manufactured by Nectar Syrup Co., New York, N. Y. Contents One Gallon Net."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Contents One Gallon Net" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since it was short volume; in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since it contained salt, the presence of which was not declared on the label; and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package since the quantity stated was not correct.

On July 9, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29211. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 356 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42256. Sample No. 21421-D.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On April 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 356 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2, 1938, by Swayzee Canning Co., from Swayzee, Ind.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hiatt Brand Tomato Puree. Packed by the Swayzee Canning Co., Incorporated, Swayzee Ind."

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

On July 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29212. Adulteration and canned frozen eggs. U. S. v. 32 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 42918. Sample No. 18140-D.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On June 15, 1938, 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 32 cans of frozen eggs at San Francisco, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 6, 1938, from Lewistown, Mont., by Fergus County Creamery; 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 July 22, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29213. Adulteration of whitefish. U. S. v. 15 Boxes of Fish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43058. Sample No. 30058-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On July 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 boxes of fish at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 11, 1938, by Main Fish Co. from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Main Fish Co., Ltd. * * * Montreal, Que."

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

On August 2, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*