

29934. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Shelled Pecans. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44431. Sample No. 35966-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages at the time of examination, was found to be rancid and decomposed.

On November 28, 1938, 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 30 cases of shelled pecans at Boston, Mass.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 2, 1937, by E. M. Zerr & Co., from New York, N. Y.; 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 decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 19, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29935. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 42 Cans of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 44097. Sample No. 36823-D.)

This product contained added mineral oil.

On October 7, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 cans of cream at Atchison, Kans.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1938, by the Fairbury Produce Co. from Fairbury, Nebr.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that mineral oil had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for it. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

On October 18, 1938, the consignee having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the product having been destroyed by the United States marshal, judgment of condemnation was entered and the action of the marshal was approved by the court.

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

29936. Adulteration of canned field peas with snaps. U. S. v. Shelmore Oyster Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 42535. Sample Nos. 761-D, 800-D, 10243-D.)

This product was infested with maggots.

On July 6, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Shelmore Oyster Products Co., a corporation, Charleston, S. C., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in part on or about October 20, 1937, and in part on or about November 9, 1937, from the State of South Carolina into the States of North Carolina and Florida, of quantities of a product labeled "Crystal Bay Brand Fresh Field Peas with Snaps," which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance, namely, canned peas with snaps infested with maggots.

On October 15, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

29937. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 37 Cases of Canned Cherries. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 44404. Sample No. 50517-D.)

This product was substandard because of the presence of excessive pits, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On November 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 cases of canned cherries

at Boise, Idaho; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1938, by Producers Cooperative Packing Co., of Salem, Oreg., from Portland, Oreg.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Royal Purple Pitted Red Sour Cherries."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, since there was present more than 1 cherry pit per 20 ounces of net contents, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary indicating that it fell below such standard.

On December 20, 1938, the Producers Cooperative Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering release of the product under bond conditioned that it be relabeled.

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

29938. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44228. Sample Nos. 32279-D, 32281-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On October 3, 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 three cases of butter at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, 1938, by Blue Valley Creamery Co. from Watertown, S. Dak.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Blue Valley Butter."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained 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.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Butter," which was false and misleading since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On November 29, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29939. Adulteration and misbranding of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 29 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44238. Sample No. 38398-D.)

This product was deficient in fat and contained excess moisture.

On October 26, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 boxes of Cheddar cheese at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1938, by South Texas Producers Association from Houston, Tex.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance deficient in fat and which contained excess moisture had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality and had been substituted wholly or in part for full cream or whole milk cheese, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Full Cream," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article deficient in fat and which contained excess moisture.

On November 24, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29940. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 104 Cases and 26 Cases of Tomatoes. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. Nos. 43889, 43890. Sample Nos. 29104-D, 29105-D.)

This product was substandard because the fruit was not normally colored, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On September 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed