

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

in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 130 cases of canned tomatoes at Augusta, Ga.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16 and July 26, 1938, by Walter P. Rawl from Gilbert, S. C.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Carolina Brand Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed By Gilbert Canning Company, Gilbert, S. C."

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 the fruit was not normally colored, 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 October 28, 1938, Walter P. Rawl, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled to comply with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

**29941. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 38 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F & D. No. 44214. Sample Nos. 38379-D, 38380-D, 38384-D.)**

This product was deficient in fat and contained excessive moisture.

On October 21, 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 38 cheeses at New Orleans, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1938, by Devine Creamery from Devine, 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 excessive 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 No. 1 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.*

**29942. Adulteration of chickens. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44372. Sample No. 44108-D.)**

Examination showed evidence of the presence of diseased conditions in this poultry.

On November 19, 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 five barrels of poultry at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1938, by Tracy Produce Co. from Tracy, Minn.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was the product of a diseased animal.

On December 16, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29943. Adulteration of almonds in shell. U. S. v. 306 Bags and 75 Bags of Almonds. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed nuts. (F. & D. No. 44320. Sample No. 36089-D.)**

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original unbroken packages at the time of examination, was found to be in part worm-infested and moldy.

On November 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the