

and Domestic Romano Sharp Type Cheese Grated and Packed By Icco Cheese Co., Inc. Brooklyn, N. Y.”

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a substance other than grated Romano cheese had been substituted in whole or in part for grated Romano cheese, which the article was represented to be.

DISPOSITION: July 9, 1952. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$75.

19122. Adulteration of cottage cheese, cream, and condensed skim milk. U. S. v. Foremost Dairies, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$100. (F. D. C. No. 31544. Sample Nos. 55050-K, 82034-K, 905-L, 908-L, 1403-L, 1899-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 28, 1951, Middle District of Tennessee, against Foremost Dairies, Inc., Columbia, Tenn.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between September 26, 1950, and March 31, 1951, from the State of Tennessee into the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

LABEL, IN PART: “Foremost Dairies, Inc. * * * 40% Sweet Cream [or “36% Cond. Skim” or “Cottage Cheese”].”

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the products consisted in part of filthy substances since they had been prepared from dirty milk and since they contained insect fragments, cow hairs, rodent hair fragments, fly fragments, mites, feather barbules, dog hairs, and a cockroach.

DISPOSITION: November 17, 1952. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$100.

19123. Adulteration and misbranding of process cheese. U. S. v. 15 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33050. Sample No. 27568-L.)

LABEL FILED: April 14, 1952, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 13, 1952, by L. D. Schreiber & Co., Inc., from Green Bay, Wis.

PRODUCT: 15 cases, each containing 20 ½-pound packages, of process cheese at Oakland, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: “Golden State Brand Pasteurized Process American Cheese.”

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (2), the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, dehydroacetic acid, which is unsafe within the meaning of the law since it is not required in the production of the food and can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for pasteurized process American cheese since it contained dehydroacetic acid, which is not a permitted ingredient.

DISPOSITION: August 14, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

19124. Adulteration of frozen pollack. U. S. v. 22 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33332. Sample Nos. 23250-L, 23251-L.)

LABEL FILED: July 9, 1952, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between June 1 and 4, 1952, from Gloucester, Mass.

PRODUCT: 22 25-pound cans of frozen pollack at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed fish. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 21, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19125. Adulteration of canned kipper snacks. U. S. v. 22 Cartons * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 33350. Sample No. 44223-L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 16, 1952, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 6, 1952, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 22 cartons, each containing 50 3 1/4-ounce cans, of kipper snacks at Webster, Mass.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed fish. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 18, 1952. Chr. Bjelland & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for the segregation and the destruction of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. 858 cans of kipper snacks were salvaged and 92 were denatured and destroyed.

19126. Adulteration and misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. 304 Cans * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 32108. Sample No. 3585-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 16, 1951, Western District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 14, 1951, by C. W. Howeth & Bro., from Crisfield, Md.

PRODUCT: 304 pint cans of oysters standards at Erie, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: "Oysters Standards One Pint H & B Brand."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), water had been substituted in part for oysters; and, Section 402 (b) (4), water had been added to the product and mixed and packed with it so as to increase its bulk or weight and reduce its quality.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for oysters standards since it was not thoroughly drained.

DISPOSITION: December 19, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19127. Adulteration and misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. 67 Cans, etc. (F. D. C. No. 31957. Sample Nos. 3198-L, 3199-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 2, 1951, Eastern District of North Carolina.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 23, 1951, by the Gloucester Seafood Packing Co., from Bena, Va.

PRODUCT: 67 pint cans of oysters standards and 152 pint cans of oysters selects at Wilmington, N. C.

LABEL, IN PART: "Oysters Standards [or "Selects"] Duke of Gloucester Brand."