

Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 297 cases of canned blackberries at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 23, 1932, by the Valley Fruit Canning Co., from Puyallup, Wash., to Los Angeles, and reshipped to Phoenix, Ariz., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Yellow Band Brand Blackberries."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 13, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19903. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27774. I. S. Nos. 22543, 22549. S. No. 5846.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned sardines samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On February 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of canned sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 12, 1932, by the Van Camp Sea Food Co. (Inc.), from Terminal Island Calif., to Tacoma, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Superior Quality Blue and White Brand California Sardines Red and White Corpn. Buffalo, N. Y., Distributors, San Francisco, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 13, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19904. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Ordway Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5 and costs. (F. & D. No. 27541. I. S. Nos. 31433, 31434.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of two lots of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress, and which were also found to be short of the declared weight.

On May 12, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Ordway Creamery Co., a corporation, Ordway, Colo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about September 2, 1931, from Ordway, Colo., to Raton, New Mex., of quantities of butter that was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled in part, "Mountain Glow Creamery Butter * * * One Pound Net," and the remainder was labeled in part: "Finest Creamery Butter * * * Net Weight One Pound."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Butter," "One Pound Net," and "Net Weight One Pound," borne on the packages, were false and misleading, since the said statements represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, and that each of said packages contained 1 pound net, whereas it was a product which did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, but did contain a less amount; and each of said packages did not contain 1 pound net, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the

contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On June 7, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19905. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 83 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 27919. I. S. No. 47533. S. No. 5956.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned tomato catsup, samples of which were found to contain excessive mold.

On March 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 83 cases of tomato catsup at Maryville, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1931, by the Currie Canning Co., from Grand Junction, Colo., into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mesa Brand Tomato Catsup Packed by the Currie Canning Co. Grand Junction, Colorado."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the property to be adulterated, and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19906. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla flavor. U. S. v. 80 Bottles of Vanilla Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27917. I. S. No. 22346. S. No. 5959.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a product which was an imitation vanilla flavor and was not labeled as such.

On March 18, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 bottles of vanilla flavor at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 11, 1932, by the Universal Laboratories, Dallas, Tex., to Butte, Mont., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Goodier's De Luxe * * * Vanilla Flavor * * * Vanilla, Vanillin and Coumarin Compound Caramel color added. * * * Manufactured by Universal Laboratories, Dallas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, an imitation vanilla flavor, had been substituted wholly or in part for vanilla flavor.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Goodier's De Luxe 8 ounce Vanilla Flavor * * * Manufactured by Universal Laboratories, Dallas," borne on the label, were false and misleading, since the article was an imitation of vanilla flavor.

On June 2, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19907. Adulteration of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 103 Cases of Canned Sweetpotatoes. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 28222. I. S. Nos. 50824, 50825, 50826. S. No. 6096.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of quantities of canned sweetpotatoes, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On April 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 103 cases of canned sweetpotatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1931, by the John W. Taylor Packing Co., from Hallwood, Va., to St. Joseph, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article consisted of three different lots labeled in part, respectively: (Cans) "Red and