

They were alleged to be misbranded in that they were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles, namely, marjoram leaves and thyme leaves.

On February 25 and May 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27305. Adulteration of maple sugar. U. S. v. 155 1-Pound Bricks of Maple Sugar. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38953. Sample no. 25745-C.)

This case involved maple sugar that contained excessive lead.

On January 14, 1937, 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 155 1-pound bricks of maple sugar at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 7, 1936, by the Vermont Maple Products Co., from South Royalton, Vt., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Pure Vermont Maple Sugar Put Up at Randolph Vermont By The Vermont Maple Sugar Market Inc."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27306. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 300 Cases and 108 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38788, 38954. Sample nos. 10470-C, 25748-C.)

Samples of this product were found to contain filth resulting from worm and insect infestation.

On December 14, 1936, and January 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 408 cases of tomato paste at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9 and November 28, 1936, by the Harbor City Food Corporation from Harbor City, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Campagnola Brand Tomato Paste * * * Packed by Harbor City Food Corp. Los Angeles, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On April 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27307. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon juice. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Lemon Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39020. Sample no. 25564-C.)

This article involved lemon juice that was diluted with water.

On February 4, 1937, 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 14 cases of lemon juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18, 1936, by the Empire Freight Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: (Cases) "Golden Flow Brand Pure Lemon Juice Pure Foods Corp. Los Angeles, Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a mixture of lemon juice and water had been substituted wholly or in part for lemon juice, which it purported to be, and in that it had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure Lemon Juice" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to lemon juice diluted with water; and in that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, lemon juice.

On April 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27308. Adulteration and misbranding of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39033. Sample no. 13886-C.)

This product was in part decomposed and was slack-filled and short in weight.

On February 3, 1936, 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 10 cases of canned shrimp at New Orleans, La., alleging that it had been delivered to a common carrier for export to a foreign country on or about January 27 and January 28, 1937, by H. T. Cottam & Co., New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Grand Island Brand Shrimp Wet Pack Net Wgt. 5¾ ozs. Lockport Packing Company, Lockport, La."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Wgt. 5¾ ozs." was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article that was short in weight; 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; and in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of fill of container promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, since it was slack-filled in that a can of this size should hold 5¾ ounces of wet-pack shrimp instead of a less amount, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On May 14, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27309. Misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39081. Sample no. 37202-C.)

This case involved canned peas that fell below the required standard of quality and condition and were not labeled to indicate that fact.

On February 11, 1937, 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 24 cases of peas at Reading, Pa., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1937, by Seeman Bros., Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Taylor Brand * * * Early June Peas Packed for The Frederick City Packing Company Frederick, Md."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it consisted of canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition for such canned food since the peas were not immature, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On March 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27310. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 78 Cases of Canned Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39083. Sample no. 23966-C.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On February 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78 cases of canned prunes at Missoula, Mont., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 9 and November 12, 1935, by Lake City Vinegar Co., from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and