

the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Iris Brand California Seedless Raisins Rosenberg Bros. & Co. California."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, hydrocyanic acid, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 27, 1933, the Cured Fruit Association of California, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of except in conformity with the law. The product was reconditioned by the claimant and after examination by this Department, it was ascertained that the deleterious ingredient had been eliminated.

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

**29053. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 698 Cases of Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for re-labeling. (F. & D. No. 42137. Sample No. 3293-D.)**

This product was substandard because it did not consist of whole or large pieces, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On April 19, 1938, 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 698 cases of canned tomatoes at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23, 1938, by Parrott & Co., of San Francisco, Calif. (from Stockton, Calif.); and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lodi Brand Tomatoes With Puree from Trimmings Parrott & Co. San Francisco California."

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 it did not consist of whole or large pieces 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 May 3, 1938, A. E. Turner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

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

**29054. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 270 1-Pound Cans and 162 1-Pound Cans of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42246, 42247. Sample Nos. 13420-D, 13421-D.)**

This product was in part filthy.

On April 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 432 1-pound cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 16, 1938, by E. J. Toomer from Thunderbolt, Ga.; 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 filthy animal substance.

On May 25, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**29055. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 2 Barrels and 1 Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42208. Sample Nos. 17131-D, 17132-D.)**

This product was decomposed.

On April 16, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three barrels of crab meat at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 11, 1938, by Mills Fisheries from New Orleans, La.; 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 animal substance.

On May 25, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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