

29539. Adulteration and misbranding of lime and lemon juices. U. S. v. 7 Cases and 19 Cases of Lime Juice and 6 Cases and 16½ Cases of Lemon Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42919, 42920. Sample Nos. 15198-D, 15200-D.)

These products were labeled to indicate that they were lime juice and lemon juice, respectively; whereas they were imitation lime or lemon juices consisting of water, fruit juice, added acid, and citrus oils.

On June 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cases of lime juice and 22½ cases of lemon juice at Seattle, Wash.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16 and 19, 1935, by Snow Crest, Inc., from Salem, Mass.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Snow Crest DeLuxe Lime [or "Lemon"] Juice." The designations "Lime Juice" and "Lemon Juice" were prominently displayed. The labels also bore the statements in smaller and less conspicuous type, "Pure Lime [or "Lemon"] Juice Blended with Oil of Lime [or "Lemon"] & Fruit Acid."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that an imitation lime (or lemon) juice, consisting of water, lime (or lemon) juice, added acid, and added citrus oils, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower their quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the articles; and in that they had been mixed in a manner whereby their inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "DeLuxe Lime [or "Lemon"] Juice Pure Lime [or "Lemon"] Juice Blended with oil of Lime [or "Lemon"] and Fruit Acid," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to the articles. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that they were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On October 3, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29540. Misbranding of bread. U. S. v. Safeway Stores, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$28. (F. & D. No. 42568. Sample Nos. 11623-D, 11652-D.)

Samples of this bread were found to be short weight.

On October 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Safeway Stores, Inc., trading at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 13 and April 29, 1938, from the State of Utah into the States of Wyoming and Nevada, respectively, of quantities of bread which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Twisted White Bread American Youth."

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "20 Oz.," borne on the wrapper of the article, was false and misleading and was borne on the said wrapper so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the said statement represented that the article enclosed in said wrappers weighed 20 ounces; whereas the bread enclosed in the said wrapper was of considerably less weight than 20 ounces. Misbranding was alleged further in that the article 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 not correct.

On October 1, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$28.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29541. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 3 Barrels and 5 Barrels of Flour. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43350, 43351. Sample Nos. 38006-D, 38007-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was at the time of examination found to be insect-infested.

On August 18, 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 libels praying seizure and condemnation of a total of three barrels