

Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Coeur d'Alene Brand Fresh Italian Prunes Packed in water Seiter's, Inc. * * * Coeur d'Alene, Idaho."

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

On June 11, 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.*

27311. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 71 Cases of Canned Blackberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39118. Sample no. 32651-C.)

This case involved canned blackberries that were in part moldy.

On February 22, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 71 cases of canned blackberries at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1937, by the National Fruit Canning Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Real Fruit Brand Blackberries * * * Packed by National Fruit Canning Co. Seattle, Wash."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance, namely, moldy blackberries.

On March 18, 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.*

27312. Misbranding of canned peaches. U. S. v. 173 Cases of Canned Peaches. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond subject to relabeling. (F. & D. no. 39162. Sample no. 30290-C.)

This product fell below the standard for canned sliced peaches, since the fruit was not uniformly sliced and was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On March 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 173 cases of canned peaches at Topeka, Kans., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 20, 1936, by Harry Hall & Co., from Lincoln, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tee Pee Brand * * * Water Pack Sliced Y. C. Peaches Distributed by the Theo Poehler Mercantile Co., * * * Topeka, Ks."

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 uniformly sliced peaches and its package or label did not bear a statement indicating that it fell below such standard.

On June 2, 1937, the Theo Poehler Mercantile Co., Topeka, Kans., having appeared as claimant and having admitted that the product was misbranded, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond subject to relabeling.

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

27313. Misbranding of canned peaches and canned apricots. U. S. v. 58 Cases of Canned Peaches, et al. Decree of condemnation. Products released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 39175 to 39178, incl. Sample nos. 30295-C to 30298-C, incl.)

This case involved canned peaches that were not uniform in size and which were excessively trimmed, and canned apricots which consisted of excessively trimmed and broken pieces and the liquid portion of which was deficient in sugar. The products therefore were substandard and were not labeled to indicate that fact.

On March 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 121 cases of canned peaches and 126 cases of canned apricots at McPherson, Kans., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 18, 1936, by the Cava Packing Co., from Salinas, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The cans at the time of shipment were unlabeled and were labeled at destination: "Tee Pee Brand * * *

Water Pack Halves Y. C. Peaches [or "Sliced Y. C. Peaches", "Firm Pie Apricots", or "Solid Pie Apricots"] Distributed by the Theo Poehler Merc. Co., McPherson, Kans."

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that they were canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture in that the peaches were not of uniform size and were excessively trimmed and in that the apricots were excessively trimmed and consisted of broken pieces, and the liquid portion read less than 16° Brix; and the labels on the cans did not bear plain and conspicuous statements prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that they fell below such standard.

On June 2, 1937, the Theo Poehler Mercantile Co., Topeka, Kans., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be released under bond to be relabeled.

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

27314. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 145 Cases of Canned Cherries. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 39180. Sample no. 30293-C.)

This product was substandard because it was water-packed. It was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On March 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 145 cases of canned cherries at Emporia, Kans., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1936, by the Smith Canning Co., from Brigham, Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Tee Pee Brand Pitted Red Cherries Distributed by The Theo Poehler Mercantile Co. Emporia, Ks."

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 the fruit was water-packed, 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 June 2, 1937, the Theo Poehler Mercantile Co., of Topeka, Kans., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be relabeled.

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

27315. Adulteration of dates. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Dates. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39210. Sample no. 30757-C.)

This case involved dates that were insect-infested.

On March 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of dates at El Paso, Tex., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 19, 1935, by the Los Angeles Nut House from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On May 6, 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.*

27316. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 300 Cans of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39232. Sample no. 18936-C.)

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold and also filth resulting from worm infestation.

On March 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of tomato puree at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1937, by the Frazier Packing Corporation from Elwood, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.