Durum Wheat * * * The popularity of Prince Superfine Egg Noodles is due to their superior quality. We combine Amber Durum Wheat and egg solids so as to give the user of Prince Noodles a product with a superior gluten content in addition to the eggs"; "Superfine Elbow Macaroni"; "Made from Selected Amber Durum Wheat Semolina"; "Macaroni"; "Prince Macaroni Products are made from pure Durum Wheat Semolina, the hardest part of the wheat. This accounts for its fine wholesome and nutritious flavor."

No claimant appeared for the property. On July 23 and July 26, 1935, judgments of condemnation were entered in the cases instituted in the District of Maine and the court ordered the products destroyed. On July 24, 1935, the products seized in the District of New Hampshire were adjudged to be misbranded and were also ordered condemned and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25015. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 35⅔ Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35720. Sample no. 16467–B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter samples of which were found to contain mold and other extraneous matter.

On May 29, 1935, 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 35⅔ cases of butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1935, by Kadane-Brown, Inc., from Dallas, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Daisy Maid Brand Country Roll Butter The Cudahy Packing Co. General Offices, Chicago."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On June 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25016. Adulteration and misbranding of Italian grated cheese. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Italian Grated Cheese. Default decree of condemnation. (F. & D. no. 35727. Sample no. 27763–B.)

This case involved skim-milk cheese containing added starch, which was represented to be Italian grated cheese. The statement of the quantity of the contents borne on the label was incorrect and inconspicuous.

On July 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of Italian grated cheese at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 18, 1935, by Corticelli & Gaybrant, from Newark, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Original Italian Grated Cheese. Corticelli & Gaybrant, Newark, N. J. Contains 1½ oz. packed. This package contains a blend of genuine Parmesan and other choice Italian cheeses."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that skim-milk cheese containing substantial quantities of starch had been substituted for Italian grated cheese.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Italian grated cheese" and "Contents a blend of genuine Parmesan and other choice Italian cheeses", were false and misleading, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, when applied to a product consisting of skim-milk cheese containing added starch. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Contents 1½ oz. packed", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason 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 statement made was incorrect and was not plain and conspicuous.

On July 23, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*