

PRODUCT: 152 unlabeled 1-gallon cans of sirup and 152 loose labels at Gates, Tenn.

LABEL, IN PART: "Newton County, Mississippi Honey Drip Sorghum Molasses."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of sorghum, corn sirup, and sugar had been substituted in whole or in part for sorghum molasses.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Sorghum Molasses" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: May 5, 1952. W. H. Critchfield, Gates, Tenn., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be labeled in compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

18918. Misbranding of sorghum sirup. U. S. v. 20 Cans, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32882. Sample No. 34241-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 17, 1952, Western District of Tennessee.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 1, 1951, by M. Dawson, from Springdale, Ark.

PRODUCT: Sorghum sirup. 20 1-gallon cans and 13 ½-gallon cans at Covington, Tenn.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dawson's Sorghum Syrup Made from Sorghum Cane Enriched with Cane Sugar and Glucose."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Sorghum Syrup" was false and misleading since the article consisted of a mixture of sorghum, corn sirup, and sugar sirup.

DISPOSITION: April 24, 1952. The sole intervener having withdrawn his claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be donated to a public institution.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER

18919. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Lyle O. Weist (Granville Creamery). Plea of guilty. Fine of \$50 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 32719. Sample Nos. 18980-L, 18981-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 15, 1952, District of North Dakota, against Lyle O. Weist, trading as the Granville Creamery, Granville, N. Dak.

ALLEGED VIOLATION: On or about April 25, 1951, the defendant gave to a firm engaged in the business of shipping butter in interstate commerce a guaranty to the effect that products delivered by the defendant under the guaranty would be neither adulterated nor misbranded. On or about June 20 and 28, 1951, the defendant caused to be shipped to the holder of the guaranty, at Fargo, N. Dak., a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect fragments, manure, rodent hairs, and seta, and was made from filth-contaminated cream; Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared and packed under insanitary

conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth; and, Section 402 (b) (2), a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

DISPOSITION: September 30, 1952. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$50 and costs.

CHEESE

18920. Adulteration and misbranding of pasteurized process cheese. U. S. v. 6 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32961. Sample No. 27680-L.)

LABEL FILED: March 24, 1952, District of Nevada.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 13, 1952, by Safeway Stores, Inc., from Sacramento, Calif.

PRODUCT: 6 boxes, each containing 9 ½-pound packages, of pasteurized process cheese at Reno, Nev.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dutch Mill Pasteurized Process American [or "Swiss Blended with American" or "Pimento"] Cheese."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (2), the products contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, dehydroacetic acid, which is unsafe within the meaning of the law since it is a substance not required in the production of the foods and can be avoided by good manufacturing practice.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the products purported to be and were represented as "Pasteurized Process American Cheese," "Pasteurized Process Pimento Cheese," and "Pasteurized Process Swiss Blended with American Cheese," and they failed to conform to the respective definitions and standards since they contained dehydroacetic acid, which is not permitted as an ingredient of these cheeses in the definitions and standards.

DISPOSITION: June 6, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

EGGS

18921. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. C. A. Swanson & Sons. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$300 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 31576. Sample No. 9650-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: July 30, 1952, District of Nebraska, against C. A. Swanson & Sons, a corporation, Omaha, Nebr.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 12 and 19, 1951, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed eggs.

DISPOSITION: October 30, 1952. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$300 and costs.

18922. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 370 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32499. Sample No. 38010-L.)

LABEL FILED: February 7, 1952, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 31, 1951, by Frank J. Pilley & Sons, Inc., from Everett, Mass.