

27038. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37858. Sample no. 71062-B.)

This product was filthy and decomposed.

On June 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one 10-gallon can of cream at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 10, 1936, by Joe Morris from Reedsport, Oreg., 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, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On June 16, 1936, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27039. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. Ralph W. Gold and Sam Gendel (Los Angeles Nut House). Tried to the court. Judgment of guilty. Fines, \$100. (F. & D. no. 37920. Sample no. 53715-B.)

This case involved nut meats that were in part moldy, wormy, rancid, or decomposed.

On July 9, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ralph W. Gold and Sam Gendel, trading as the Los Angeles Nut House, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 24, 1935, from the State of California into the State of Washington of a quantity of walnut meats that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Amber Walnut Meats * * * L. A. Nut House * * * Los Angeles."

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

On March 30, 1937, the case having come on for trial before the court without a jury, the defendants were adjudged guilty and were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

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

27040. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Ocean Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$24 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37949. Sample nos. 65108-B, 65134-B.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Ocean Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 26, 1935, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated.

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

On January 4, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$24 and costs.

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

27041. Misbranding of bread. U. S. v. Royal Baking Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$32. (F. & D. no. 37958. Sample nos. 67947-B, 67948-B, 73780-B, 73863-B.)

This bread was misbranded because the loaves weighed less than declared on the label. A part was misbranded further because it was labeled to convey the impression that it was made with more milk than is used in making milk bread; whereas it contained less milk solids than milk bread contains.

On February 27, 1937, 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 Royal Baking Co., a corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 21, April 16, and May 22, 1936, from Salt Lake City, Utah, into the States of Wyoming and Nevada of quantities of bread that was misbranded. A part of the article was labeled: "Royal Sandwich Bread Weight 1½ Lbs. Made by Royal Baking Co. Salt-Lake-Ogden Made with More Milk." The remainder was labeled: "Royal Long Royal

Bread 1 Lb. [or "1 Lb. 2 Ozs." or "One Pound"] Royal Baking Co. Salt Lake-Ogden."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Made with more milk" and "Weight 1½ lbs." with respect to a portion, and "1 Lb.", "1 Lb. 2 Ozs.", and "One Pound" with respect to the remainder, borne on the labels, were false and misleading and were borne on the packages so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that they represented that each of the packages contained the weight declared on the label, and that the portion labeled "Sandwich Bread" contained more milk solids than milk bread; whereas the packages contained less than the amount declared on the label and the sandwich bread contained less milk solids than milk bread contains. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it 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 quantity stated was not correct.

On March 6, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$32.

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

27042. Adulteration and misbranding of coffee and of coffee and chicory. U. S. v. Dannemiller Coffee Co. of Louisiana, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 37960. Sample nos. 62259-B, 62452-B, 62457-B, 62458-B, 62459-B.)

This case involved two shipments of coffee, also three shipments of mixed coffee and chicory, all of which contained added coffee chaff.

On September 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Dannemiller Coffee Co. of Louisiana, Inc., at New Orleans, La., alleging interstate shipments by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 3, 16, and 30, and February 3, 1936, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi of quantities of coffee and coffee and chicory that were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Coffee & Chicory, from Dannemiller Coffee Co. of La., New Orleans, La."; "Big Hit Coffee & Chicory Dannemiller Coffee Co. * * * Southern Who. Gro. Co. Brookhaven, Miss."; "Big Hit Brand * * * 100% Pure Fresh Roasted Coffee"; "Extra 100% Pure Ground Coffee P. P. Williams Co. Vicksburg, Miss."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that coffee chaff had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect their quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for coffee and for coffee and chicory, which the articles purported to be.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "100% Pure Fresh Roasted Coffee", "100% Pure Ground Coffee", and "Coffee & Chicory", borne on the bags, were false and misleading and were applied to them so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since they represented that the articles consisted of coffee and of coffee and chicory, respectively; whereas they consisted in part of coffee chaff. The articles were alleged to be misbranded further in that they were offered for sale and sold under the distinctive names of other articles, "Coffee" and "Coffee & Chicory."

On March 4, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

27043. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. Italian Importing Corporation and Anthony Cipolla. Pleas of guilty. Italian Importing Corporation fined \$100, \$75 remitted; Anthony Cipolla fined \$400, \$300 remitted. (F. & D. no. 38003. Sample nos. 61035-B, 68825-B.)

This case involved olive oil that was adulterated with tea-seed oil.

On August 26, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Italian Importing Corporation, New York, N. Y., and Anthony Cipolla, president and treasurer of said corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 4, 1936, from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana; and on or about March 12, 1936, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "L'Italia Redenta Brand Pure Olive Oil * * * L'Italia Redenta Olive Oil Co. N. Y."