United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

27401-27525

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 3, 1937]

27401. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 76 Cases of Raisins (and 15 other seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39351, 39353, 39354, 89355, 39360, 39397, 39400, 39401, 89417, 39420, 39428, 39435, 39436, 39514, 39518, 39534, 39535, 39541, 39554. Sample nos. 2074-C. 2177-C, 17886-C, 17889-C, 17890-C, 21821-C, 21824-C, 26735-C, 27354-C, 27366-C, 27369-C, 27371-C, 27373-C, 27376-C 27535-C, 27537-C, 34688-C, 34690-C, 42476-C, 42478-C.)

This product contained hydrocyanic acid in amounts which might have ren-

dered it injurious to health.

Between the dates of April 8 and April 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 515 cases of raisins in various lots at Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Syracuse, and Binghamton, N. Y., respectively. During the same period libels were filed against 91 cases of raisins at Tyler, Tex., 314 cases at Houston, Tex., 51 cases at Seguin, Tex., 8½ cases at Rockdale, Tex., and 89 cases at Galveston, Tex. The libels alleged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, certain shipments on or about October 24 and 28, 1936, and the remaining shipments in February 1937, by the Sunland Sales Cooperative Association, in part from Stockton, Calif., and in part from Fresno, Calif., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part variously: "Sun Maid Raisins Seedless Nectars" [or "Puffed Seeded Muscats", "Midget Thompson Seedless", or "Feature Raisin Bread Special"] * * * Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California Fresno California"; "Blue Ribbon Brand Seedless Raisins * * Distributed by Sunland Sales Cooperative Association"; "Amber Beauty Sultana Raisins."

tion"; "Amber Beauty Sultana Raisins."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, hydrocyanic acid, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On June 5, 10, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, and July 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

27402. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 1,000 Cartons and 130 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. nos. 36284, 36436. Samples nos. 16059–B, 16069–B.)

U. S. v. 800 Cases of Tomato Paste. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36287. Sample no. 15557-B.)

Samples of this product were found to contain filth resulting from worm infestation.

On September 8, 9, and 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cartons and 130 cases of tomato paste at New York, N. Y., and 800 cases of tomato paste