

stroyed and that seized at Newark, N. J., was ordered delivered to a charitable institution after the labels had been removed.

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

**25713. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 1,244 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and confiscation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. no. 36919. Sample no. 49151-B.)

This case involved shipment of tomato catsup that consisted in part of worm and insect debris.

On January 9, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,244 cases, each containing six cans of tomato catsup, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1935, by Parrott & Co., from Elmhurst, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fair Play Brand \* \* \* Tomato Catsup."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance, to wit, worm and insect debris.

On August 21, 1936, the Green Bros. Mercantile Co., having appeared as claimant for the article and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be segregated as to codes and analyzed to determine which codes were in proper condition to be released.

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

**25714. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Lowe Trading Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.** (F. & D. no. 36938. Sample nos. 40533-B, 40540-B, 40543-B to 40547-B, incl., 40553-B, 40555-B to 40560-B, incl., 40563-B, 40564-B, 40565-B, 40570-B, 40906-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned red salmon that consisted in part of decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On March 17, 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 Lowe Trading Co., a corporation, trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging that on or about August 17, 1935, the defendant had shipped to itself from Seward, Alaska, into the State of Washington a number of unlabeled cans of red salmon, and that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On April 27, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

**25715. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Ross & Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.** (F. & D. no. 36949. Sample no. 33334-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of cream that consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On January 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ross & Co., Inc., trading at La Belle, Mo., alleging that on or about August 31, 1935, the defendant had shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois a number of unlabeled 10-gallon cans of cream and that the article was adulterated 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 decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On May 28, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

**25716. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Edvild L. Dyrce (Dixie Creamery). Plea of guilty, imposition of sentence suspended. Defendant placed on probation.** (F. & D. no. 36952. Sample no. 45246-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter that was deficient in milk fat and that contained mold, some rodent hairs, and miscellaneous debris.

On February 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district