

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 264 cases of canned tomato puree at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the product was shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 24 and November 29, 1936, by the Frazier Packing Corporation from Elwood, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ward Rose Brand Tomato Puree Packed for C. E. Ward & Sons Decatur, Ill."

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

On February 2, 1937, 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.*

27010. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 1,000, 441, 83, and 50 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that decomposed eggs be segregated and destroyed, and remainder relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 38879, 38880. Sample nos. 8843-C to 8846-C, incl.)

These frozen eggs contained added water and were in part decomposed.

On December 29, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,574 cans of frozen eggs at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about September 26, October 23, and October 26, 1936, by the Producers' Produce Co., Inc., from Springfield, Mo.; and in part on or about December 7, 1936, from Chicago, Ill., by the Fulton Market Cold Storage Co., for the Producers' Produce Co., Inc., of Springfield, Mo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed or putrid animal substance.

On February 1, 1937, T. A. Ritter, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the cases having been consolidated, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portions be segregated therefrom and destroyed or denatured, and the good portion properly labeled,

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

27011. Adulteration of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38885. Sample no. 28653-C.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato paste that contained excessive mold.

On December 30, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of canned tomato paste at Bradford, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 18, 1936, by the Lawtons Canning Co., from Lawtons, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Royal Kitchen * * * Tomato Paste * * * Distributed by The Miles Companies Bradford, Kane & DuBois, Pa."

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

On March 9, 1937, 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.*

27012. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 16 Boxes and 25 Boxes of Common Poultry. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for salvaging. (F. & D. no. 38906. Sample nos. 26163-C, 26164-C.)

This case involved dressed poultry a part of which was decomposed and diseased.

On January 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 boxes of dressed poultry

at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 20, 1936, by the Litchfield Produce Co., from Litchfield, Minn., 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 decomposed or putrid animal substance and was the product of diseased animals.

On February 3, 1937, Litchfield Produce Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for salvaging the portion fit for human consumption.

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

27013. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 848 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 38921. Sample no. 5235-C.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato catsup that contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On January 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 848 cases, more or less, of tomato catsup at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1936, by the Lippincott Co., from Boonville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Serv-Well Brand Tomato Catsup distributed by Twin City Wholesale Grocer Co. St. Paul Minneapolis Minn."

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

On or about March 4, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

27014. Adulteration of dill pickles. U. S. v. 25 Dozen Bottles of Dill Pickles. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38922. Sample no. 10300-C.)

This case involved a shipment of dill pickles that were decomposed.

On January 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 dozen bottles of dill pickles at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 12, 1935, by Mrs. Schlorers, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mrs. Schlorers Processed Dill Pickles Mrs. Schlorers, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa."

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

On February 11, 1937, 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.*

27015. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 35 Cartons of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38923. Sample no. 24112-C.)

This case involved a shipment of canned cherries that contained worms.

On January 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 cartons of canned cherries at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25 and October 13, 1936, by the Starr Fruit Products Co., from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Red Sour Pitted Cherries Packed for Mason Ehrman and Co. Main Office Portland Oregon."

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

On February 6, 1937, 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.*