

prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On May 8, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27171. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 129 Pounds of Packing Stock Butter. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 38894. Sample nos. 30359-C, 30361-C.)

This product contained filth.

On December 16, 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 129 pounds of packing stock butter at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 4, 1936, by B. F. Stewart from Cameron, Tex., 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, and putrid animal substance.

On April 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, and the court having found the allegations of the libel to be true, judgment was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27172. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. The Sheridan Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 38662. Sample no. 12495-C.)

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On April 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sheridan Packing Co., a corporation, Sheridan, Ind., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about September 14, 1936, from Sheridan, Ind., into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of tomato puree that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sheridan Brand * * * Packed By Sheridan Packing Company Sheridan, Indiana, Tomato Puree."

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

On April 16, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27173. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 63 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38910. Sample no. 15936-C.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On January 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 cases of canned shrimp at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1936, by Camejo Trading Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Petit Rose Brand * * * Dry Pack Shrimp Packed for Camejo Trading Co., New Orleans, La., Lockport Packing Co., Lockport, La."

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

On May 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27174. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 147 Cases and 14 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 38911. Sample nos. 26360-C, 26491-C.)

This product was labeled to give the impression that it was an Italian product, when it was of domestic origin. A portion was short in weight.

On January 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in