

24750. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35223. Sample no. 31816-B.)

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

On March 5, 1935, 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 48 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1934, by Charles Anick, from Glenwood, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On May 6, 1935, 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.*

24751. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 105 Cartons of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35225. Sample no. 22377-B.)

This case involved canned huckleberries which were found to contain maggots.

On March 12, 1935, 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 105 cartons of canned huckleberries at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1935, by the National Fruit Canning Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lucky Find Huckleberries * * * Chehalis Packing Co., Chehalis, Wash. Distributors."

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

On April 6, 1935, 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.*

24752. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 34½ Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35227. Sample no. 31814-B.)

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On March 7, 1935, 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 34½ cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1934, by the French & Matlock Brokerage Co., from Mount Summit, Ind., charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Summit Brand Tomato Puree * * * Summit Products Company, Mt. Summit, Ind."

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

On May 6, 1935, 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.*

24753. Adulteration of canned mackerel. U. S. v. 494 Cases of Canned Mackerel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35232. Sample nos. 12785-B, 22376-B.)

This case involved canned mackerel which was found to be in part decomposed.

On March 11, 1935, 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 494 cases of canned mackerel at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1935, by the Certified Sea Foods Corporation, from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Best Ever Brand Prime Catch Fresh Mackerel * * * Certified Sea Foods Corp. San Francisco Distributors."