

25195. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,503 Cans of Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 36244. Sample nos. 38040-B, 38046-B, 38051-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon which was found to be in part decomposed.

On August 29, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,503 cans of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 1, 1935, by Wrangell Packing Co., from Wrangell, Alaska, and that it 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 a decomposed animal substance.

On September 17, 1935, the Wrangell Packing Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this Department to conform to the Food and Drugs Act.

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

25196. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36137. Sample no. 38822-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato paste which contained mold.

On August 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases of tomato paste at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 8, 1935, by Houston Macaroni Co., from Houston, Tex., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Naples Style Tomato Paste Polly Brand Tipo Napoli * * * Net Contents Six Ounces Distributed by Uddo-Taormina Corporation."

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

On September 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

25197. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Tomato Puree. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. no. 36125. Sample no. 35795-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato puree which contained mold and worm and insect debris.

On August 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of tomato puree at Sheridan, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23, 1935, by the Currie Canning Co., from Grand Junction, Colo., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jordan Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed for The J. S. Brown Mercantile Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was composed in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, mold and worm and insect debris, and was unfit for food.

On August 30, 1935, the Currie Canning Co., having appeared as claimant and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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