

24450. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 149 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34741. Sample no. 18273-B.)

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

On January 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 149 cases of tomato puree at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8, 1934, by the [Wabash] Valley Canning Co., Inc., from Attica, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chic Brand Tomato Puree * * * Hensgen-Peters-Smith Co. Distributors, St. Louis, Mo."

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

On February 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24451. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 380 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond, conditioned that decomposed portion be denatured or destroyed. (F. & D. no. 35058. Sample no. 20684-B.)

This case involved a shipment of frozen whole eggs which were in part decomposed.

On February 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 380 cans of frozen whole eggs at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Litchfield Produce Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 1934, from Litchfield, Mo., 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 animal substance.

On February 27, 1935, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and denatured or destroyed.

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

24452. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 399 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35059. Sample no. 27980-D.)

This case involved canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On February 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 399 cases of tomato puree at Cape Girardeau, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1934, by the G. S. Suppiger Co., from Collinsville, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crystal Springs Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Henryville Canning Co., Inc. Henryville, Ind."

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

On March 23, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24453. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 99 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35063. Sample no. 23935-B.)

This case involved canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On February 7, 1935, 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 99 cases of tomato puree at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1935, by the Minster Canneries,