

24727. Adulteration of tomato pulp and tomato puree. U. S. v. 2,836 Cans of Tomato Pulp, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34430, 34436, 34437. Sample nos. 19756-B, 19757-B, 19758-B, 19759-B.)

These cases involved canned tomato pulp and canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On November 26 and November 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5,674 cans of tomato pulp and 5,664 cans of tomato puree at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of October 22 and November 15, 1934, by the Lapel Canning Co., from Lapel, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

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

24728. Adulteration of canned mackerel. U. S. v. 297 Cases of Canned Mackerel. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 34471. Sample no. 6084-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned mackerel which was in part decomposed.

On December 3, 1934, 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 297 cases of canned mackerel at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1934, by the Seaboard Packing Corporation, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Dixiland Brand Mackerel. * * * Packed by Seaboard Packing Corporation, Long Beach, California."

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

On May 22, 1935, the Seaboard Packing Corporation, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

24729. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 34546, 34547. Sample nos. 20052-B, 20053-B.)

This case involved canned shrimp which was in part decomposed.

On December 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of canned shrimp at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1934, by the J. H. Pelham Co., from Pascagoula, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea-Fresh Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by The J. H. Pelham Co. Pascagoula, Miss."

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

On June 13, 1935, J. H. Pelham Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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