

24786. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 99 Boxes and 3 Boxes of Butter. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 35466, 35467. Sample nos. 36283-B, 36286-B.)

These cases involved a shipment of butter that contained mold.

On April 23 and April 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 102 boxes of butter, in part at Fall River, Mass., and in part at New Bedford, Mass., consigned April 15, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Armour Creameries, from Elk City, Okla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Parchment wrapper) "Goldendale Creamery Butter Distributed by Armour Creameries."

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

On May 16, 1935, Armour & Co., having appeared as claimant for the lot seized at Fall River, Mass., and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. On May 27, 1935, no claim having been entered for the remaining lot, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24787. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 32 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35470. Sample no. 24426-B.)

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

On May 7, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 cases of tomato puree at Coatesville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 21, 1934, by W. H. Neal & Sons, Inc., from Hurlock, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Zo-Ray Brand Tomato Puree * * * W. H. Neal & Sons, Inc. Hurlock, Md., Distributors."

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

On May 28, 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.*

24788. Adulteration of canned anchovies sprats. U. S. v. 344 Cans and 40 Cans of Anchovy Sprats. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35480. Sample no. 21983-B.)

This case involved imported anchovies sprats which were undergoing active bacterial spoilage.

On May 10, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 384 cans of anchovies sprats at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by A-B Hugo Hallgrens Konservfabriker, from Gothenburg, Sweden, arriving at the port of New York on or about October 15, 1934, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bravo Swedish Anchovies Sprats A-B Hugo Hallgrens Konservfabriker Gothenburg, Sweden."

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

On May 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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