

variously labeled in part: (Cans) "Town Club Brand Catsup"; "Full Value Brand Tomato Catsup"; "Ruby Brand Tomato Catsup"; "Good Year Brand Fancy Catsup."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On August 14, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the article be destroyed.

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

25162. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 9½ Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35799. Sample no. 33936-B.)

Excessive water was found in puree taken from the shipment herein described.

On July 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine and one-half cases of tomato puree at Racine, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 28, 1934, by the Henryville Canning Co., from Pekin, Ind., into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Crystal Springs Brand Tomato Puree Contents Ten and One Half Ozs. Avoir."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On September 5, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

25163. Adulteration of canned spinach. U. S. v. 637 Cases of Canned Spinach. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35823. Sample no. 19572-B.)

This action involved a quantity of canned spinach which was found to contain worms, insects, and extraneous filthy material.

On July 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 637 cases of canned spinach at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 9, 1935, by the Robinson Canning Co., from Robinson, Ark., to Columbus, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "King of Ozarks Brand Spinach Contents Six Lb Two Oz."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of extraneous filthy material, worms, and insects.

On September 26, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

25164. Adulteration of canned mushrooms. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Canned Mushrooms. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36318. Sample no. 44403-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned mushrooms which were decomposed, underprocessed, and in a state of active spoilage.

On September 11, 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 eight cases, each containing 12 cans of mushrooms, at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1935, by the Michigan Mushroom Co., from Niles, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Our Lady's Fancy Mushrooms Sliced Michigan Mushroom Company Niles, Mich."

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

On September 23, 1935, the Michigan Mushroom Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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