

"Frazier's Tomato Catsup Prepared by Frazier Packing Corp., Elwood, Indiana." The remainder was labeled: "Glendale Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Clover Farm Stores Distributors * * * Cleveland, Ohio."

A portion of the article was charged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, a portion was charged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and a portion was charged to be adulterated in that it contained mold making it unfit for consumption.

On December 3, 1935, January 13, and February 20, 1936, the cases having been called for final disposition and no claimant appearing, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

25562. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 48½ Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35128. Sample no. 27982-B.)

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On February 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48½ cases of tomato puree at Mount Vernon, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1934, by the Owensboro Preserve & Canning Co., Inc., from Owensboro, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Green River Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Owensboro Preserve and Canning Co. Inc. Owensboro Kentucky."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained mold and was unfit for consumption as food.

On January 13, 1936, 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.*

25563. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 393 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35372. Sample no. 32986-B.)

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

On April 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 393 cases of tomato puree at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 25, 1935, by the Rockfield Canning Co., of Rockfield, Wis., from Granville, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pallas Tomato Puree * * * Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co. Distributors, Kansas City."

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

On January 28, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed.

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

25564. Adulteration and misbranding of egg noodles. U. S. v. 278 Cartons of Egg Noodles. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture, providing for delivery of the product to a charitable institution. (F. & D. no. 35444. Sample nos. 30183-B to 30187-B, incl.)

This case was based upon shipments of egg noodles that contained soybean flour and turmeric, a yellow coloring matter.

On April 29, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 278 cartons of egg noodles at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1935, by the Kentucky Macaroni Co., Louisville, Ky., to New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Some of the cartons) "Pure Egg Noodles"; (on the remainder "Egg Noodle."

Adulteration of the product was charged (a) under the allegation that an article containing soybean flour and an added color, namely, turmeric, had been substituted for what the product purported to be, namely, pure egg