

Minn., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 27, 1936, by Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., from South Bellingham, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: (Can) "Table Talk Alaska Red Sockeye Salmon \* \* \* Packed For Rust Parker Co. Duluth, Minn."

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

On December 3, 1936, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond subject to segregation and destruction of the decomposed portion and re cooking and resealing the remainder and relabeling it "Reprocessed."

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

**27163. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. Charles Vernon Rosenberger and Edward J. Belgarde (Independence Produce Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37982. Sample nos. 48149-B, 48150-B, 48201-B.)**

This case involved dressed poultry in samples of which were found evidence of disease, discoloration, fractured bones, and other conditions which rendered the product unfit for food.

On April 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles Vernon Rosenberger and Edward J. Belgarde, trading as Independence Produce Co., at Independence, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about December 13, 1935, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of a quantity of dressed poultry that was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From Independence Produce Company \* \* \* Independence, Iowa."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance; and in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On April 28, 1937, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed fines of \$200 and costs.

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

**27164. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. Ross W. Morris. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37999. Sample nos. 55410-B, 55411-B.)**

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On March 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ross W. Morris, of Indianapolis, Ind., at the time of the violation charged in the information, secretary of the Warren Packing Co., Inc., a corporation with its principal place of business at Warren, Ind., alleging shipment by the Warren Packing Co., Inc., on or about September 30, 1935, from Warren, Ind., to Cleveland, Ohio; and thence on or about December 2 and 9, 1935, to Chicago, Ill., of a quantity of tomato puree that was adulterated.

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

On April 23, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

**27165. Adulteration and misbranding of preserves. U. S. v. Goodwin Preserving Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$270 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38000. Sample nos. 29895-B, 29896-B, 49254-B, 49256-B, 49258-B, 49259-B, 56159-B, 56160-B, 56162-B.)**

These products contained less fruit than preserves should contain. All contained added pectin and most of them contained excessive sugar, added acid, and excessive moisture.

On May 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Goodwin Preserving Co., a corporation, Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act between the dates of September 7 and December 3, 1935, from the State of Kentucky into the States of Alabama, Oklahoma, and Ohio of