court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 612 bottles of tomato catsup at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25 and October 1, 1936, by the American Packing Corporation from Evansville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Foley's Tomato Catsup Packed for Foley Grocery Co., St. Paul, Minn."

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

On June 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

**27422. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 65 Cases of Canned Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38871. Sample no. 26471–C.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On or about January 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 cases of canned tomato paste at Hartford, Conn. (consigned on or about November 12, 1936), alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Marlboro Canning Corporation from Marlboro, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Lola Brand * * * Tomato Paste * * * Packed in U. S. A. by The Marlboro Canning Corp., Marlboro, N. Y."

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

On June 14, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27423. Adulteration and misbranding of thyme leaves. U. S. v. 17 Bags of Thyme Leaves. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38961. Sample no. 14581–C.)

The appearance of this product and the fact that it yielded approximately two-thirds the amount of volatile oil that it should yield, indicated the presence of exhausted leaves.

On January 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 bags of thyme leaves at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1936, by Sokol & Co. from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that thyme leaves from which a portion of the volatile oil content had been removed, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for thyme leaves, which it purported to be; and in that a valuable constituent of the article, namely, volatile oil, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, thyme leaves.

On April 30, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

**27424. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 160 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. no. 39053. Sample nos. 4427–C, 28220–C.)

This canned salmon was in part decomposed.

On February 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 160 cases of canned salmon at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 20, 1936, by the Alaska Salmon Co., from Bristol Bay, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.