

On January 28 and May 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24264. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 560 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 34226. Sample no. 16333-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 560 cases of canned shrimp at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1934, by the Bay View Packing Co., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "B-V-P Brand Selected Shrimp Packed by Bay View Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss."

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

On January 10, 1935, Bernard Taltavull, trading as the Bay View Packing Co., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

26265. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 334 Cases, et al., of Canned Tomato Puree. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34211, 34228, 34229, 34434. Sample nos. 3297-B, 3556-B, 19616-B, 19646-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned tomato puree which was found to contain excessive mold.

On October 27, October 31, and November 24, 1934, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Missouri and the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the respective district courts, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 334 cases of tomato puree at Kansas City, Mo., 541 cases of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio, and 234 cases at Hamilton, Ohio, consigned in various shipments on or about September 19, 27, and 29, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Dugger-Van Zant Packing Co., from Noblesville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, variously: "Pallas Tomato Puree * * * Ridenour-Baker Grocery Co. Distributors Kansas City, Mo."; "Dinner Club Tomato Puree [or "Van Zant's Tomato Puree"] * * * Packed by Dugger-Van Zant Packing Co. Noblesville, Ind."

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

On December 7, December 18, and December 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

24266. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34231. Sample no. 10767-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of canned shrimp at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1934, by the Deer Island Fish & Oyster Co., of Bayou LaBatre, Ala., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gulf's Best Brand * * * Packed by Deer Island Fish & Oyster Co. Biloxi, Miss."

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

On December 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24267. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 248 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34237. Sample no. 19603-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato puree which was found to contain excessive mold.

On November 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 248 cases of tomato puree at Covington, Ky., consigned in various shipments on or about September 15, October 6, and October 17, 1934, by the Henryville Canning Co., from Henryville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crystal Springs Brand Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Henryville Canning Co. Inc. Henryville, Ind."

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

On March 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24268. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 42 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34255. Sample no. 24598-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 bushels of apples at Marion, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by J. R. Bowman, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On March 20, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24269. Adulteration of canned mackerel. U. S. v. 72 48/96 Cases of Canned Mackerel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34286. Sample nos. 15116-B, 22233-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned mackerel which was found to be in part decomposed.

On or about November 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 48/96 cases of canned mackerel at Albany, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1934, by the Sea Pride Packing Corporation, Ltd., from Terminal Island, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "DeLuxe Brand California Mackerel * * * Linde Packing Corp., Terminal Island."

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

On January 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24270. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 250 Cases and 50 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34295, 34296. Sample nos. 17915-B, 17916-B.)

These cases involved canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed