

demnation were entered and it was ordered that the apples be released under bond, conditioned that they be washed and cleansed so as to remove the poisonous substances.

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

24379. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 159 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 34156. Sample no. 11592-B.)

This case involved canned shrimp that was in part decomposed.

On October 23, 1934, 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 159 cases of canned shrimp at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 5, 1934, by the Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Bird Brand Barataria Shrimp * * * packed by Southern Shell Fish Co. Inc., distributors, Harve, La."

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

On February 27, 1935, the Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., claimant, 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 in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

24380. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 40½ Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34157. Sample no. 3365-B.)

This case involved canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On October 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40½ cases of tomato puree at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1934, 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 in part: "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 wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 28, 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.*

24381. Adulteration of tomato catsup and tomato puree. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Tomato Puree, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34214, 34738, 34986, 35025. Sample nos. 27958-B, 27973-B, 29115-B, 3375-B.)

These cases involved tomato catsup and tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On October 31 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of tomato puree at Omaha, Nebr. On January 8, and January 25, 1935, libels were filed in the Eastern District of Missouri against 1,096 cases of tomato catsup at St. Louis, Mo., and on January 25, 1935, a libel was filed in the Eastern District of Michigan against 317 cases of tomato puree at Detroit, Mich. The libels charged that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce in various lots between the dates of September 6 and October 23, 1934, by the Shirley Canning Co., from Shirley, Ind., and that they were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled respectively: "Marco * * * Tomato Puree H. A. Marr Grocery Co. Distributors * * * Omaha Nebr."; "Highland Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Packed by the G. S. Suppiger Co., Belleville, Ill."; and "Lafer Brothers Jersey Brand Tomato Puree Packed Especially for Lafer Brothers Incorporated Detroit, Michigan."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.