

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

On December 31, 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.*

24388. Adulteration of sesame seed. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Sesame Seed. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34334. Sample no. 47-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of sesame seed that contained excreta, dirt, and small stones.

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bags of sesame seed at Denver, Colo., consigned by Sokol & Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 18, 1934, from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On January 10, 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.*

24389. Adulteration of canned mackerel. U. S. v. 1,020 Cartons of Canned Mackerel. Portion of product condemned and destroyed. Remainder released. (F. & D. no. 34341. Sample no. 16366-B.)

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

On November 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,020 cartons of canned mackerel at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by the Seaboard Packing Corporation, from Long Beach, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Dixiland Brand Mackerel."

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

On March 18, 1935, the Seaboard Packing Corporation having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel with respect to a portion of the product, judgment was entered ordering that the decomposed portion be condemned and destroyed and that the remainder be released.

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

24390. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 478 Bushels of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond, conditioned that deleterious substances be removed. (F. & D. no. 34356. Sample no. 3576-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 23, 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 478 bushels of apples at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26 and September 27, 1934, by Meck Brazelton, from Troy, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan Grown and Packed by Meck Brazelton Troy Kansas."

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

On November 1, 1934, the Jerpe Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned