

24431. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34848. Sample no. 20449-B.)

This case involved canned prunes that were in part decomposed and moldy. On January 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of canned prunes at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1934, by Paulus Bros. Packing Co., of Salem, Oreg., from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Epicure Brand Fresh Purple Prunes * * * Sunglo-Sills Co. Distributors New York."

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

On February 27, 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.*

24432. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Crates and 30 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34884. Sample nos. 24765-B, 24766-B.)

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

On November 5, 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 130 crates of apples at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce October 31, 1934, by the Berrien County Produce Co., from Saugatuck, 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.*

24433. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 49 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34885. Sample no. 18476-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 30, 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 49 bushels of apples at Gary, Ind., and alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1934, by the National Produce Co., from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "George Kniebes R 2 Coloma Mich Jonathan."

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.*

24434. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34905. Sample no. 20575-B.)

This case involved canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold. On January 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of tomato puree at Greensburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1934, by the Brocton Preserving Co., Inc., from Brocton, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fairview Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Brocton Preserving Co. Brocton, N. Y."

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

On March 30, 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.*

24435. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 800 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 34938. Sample no. 7393-B.)

This case involved frozen whole eggs which were in part decomposed.

On January 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 800 cans of frozen whole eggs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1934, by the Emulsol Corporation, from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Emulsol M (Frozen Whole Egg)."

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

On February 20, 1935, the Emulsol Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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 the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

24436. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34940. Sample no. 20798-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato paste that contained excessive mold.

On January 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cases of canned tomato paste at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1934, by the Gervas Canning Co., from Forestville, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tasty Brand Tomato Paste * * * packed by Stanley Packing Company, Inc., Forestville, N. Y."

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

On February 27, 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.*

24437. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 17 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34962. Sample no. 25155-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained filth.

On December 21, 1934, 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 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1934, by John Morrell, from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On February 16, 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.*