

24475. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 244 Cases of Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35124. Sample no. 11964-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato catsup that contained excessive mold and was worm-infested.

On February 9, 1935, 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 of 244 cases of catsup at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Snider Packing Corporation, from Fairmount, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 28, 1934, from the State of Indiana into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Catsup * * * Snider Packing Corporation * * * Rochester, N. Y."

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

On March 21, 1935, the Snider Packing 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 destroyed.

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

24476. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 1 Car (37,600 Pounds) of Oranges. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35102. Sample no. 3716-B.)

This case involved a carload of oranges that were found to be in part decomposed.

On January 19, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one car containing 37,600 pounds of oranges at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 22, 1934, by C. H. Taylor & Co., from Wauchula, Fla., 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 decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 26, 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.*

24477. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 3 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35103. Sample no. 16661-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tullibeas which were infested with worms.

On January 16, 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 three boxes of tullibeas at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 12, 1935, by the Lake Manitoba Fisheries, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Union Fisheries Ltd., * * * Winnipeg, Man."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On February 9, 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.*

24478. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 660 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35100. Sample no. 23624-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 January 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 660 bushels of apples at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1935, by the Growers Service Co., from the