

**24482. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35129. Sample nos. 13830-B, 22554-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned tomatoes that contained maggots.

On February 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of canned tomatoes at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1934, by W. E. Robinson & Co., of Bel Air, Md., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Creek Brand Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed by Kilmarnock Packing Company, Kilmarnock, Virginia."

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

**24483. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 558 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. F. & D. no. 35135. Sample no. 31802-B.)**

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

On February 12, 1935, 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 558 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1935, by the Cicero Canning Co., from Cicero, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White City Brand Tomato Puree \* \* \* Samuel Kunin and Sons Inc., Distributors, Chicago, Ills."

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

On March 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.*

**24484. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 251 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that unfit portions be destroyed or denatured. (F. & D. no. 35144. Sample no. 21663-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of frozen shrimp that was in part decomposed.

On February 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 251 boxes of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1934, from Brunswick, Ga., by the Atlantic Shrimp Co., 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 decomposed animal substance.

On March 13, 1935, Chesebro Bros. & Robbins, Inc., 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 portions be denatured or destroyed.

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

**24485. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 8 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35167. Sample no. 21677-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of tullibeas that were infested with worms.

On February 8, 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 eight boxes of tullibeas at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 2, 1935, by Sam Johnson & Sons,