

On March 11, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cartons of canned peas at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1935, by C. F. Bonsor, from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mountain Pride Brand Sifted Sweet Wrinkled Peas. Distributed by The Mount Airy Canning Co. Mount Airy, Md."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture because of the presence of an excessive number of hard peas, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulation of this Department indicating that it fell below such standard.

On April 12, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be disposed of in such manner as would not violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

**24492. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35254. Sample no. 27860-B.)**

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

On or about March 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of tomato catsup at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1934, by the Naas Corporation of Indiana, from Sunman, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Mountain Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Plunkett-Jarrell Grocer Co., Distributors, Little Rock, Ark."

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

On April 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.*

**24493. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35258. Sample no. 24158-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On February 19, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushel baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various lots, on or about February 9, February 11, and February 13, 1935, by B. L. Heritage, from Sewell, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rome Beauty B. L. Heritage, Sewell, N. J. Grower."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On March 14, 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.*

**24494. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 852 Boxes of Apples. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35259. Sample no. 360-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 February 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 852 boxes

of Rome Beauty apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6, 1935, by K. Lane Johnson Co., from Buena, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rome Beauty \* \* \* K. Lane Johnson."

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 February 19, 1935, Jacob Greenfield, trading as the Greenfield Fruit & Produce Co., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

**24495. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Barrels of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of as inedible fat. (F. & D. no. 35260. Sample no. 32931-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter that contained filth.

On February 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 barrels of butter at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 12, 1935, by Armour & Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., 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 filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal matter.

On April 20, 1935, Ralph Hurst & Co., Kansas City, Mo., 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 it be disposed of as inedible fat.

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

**24496. Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 421 Boxes of Frozen Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed or denatured. (F. & D. no. 35262. Sample no. 21664-B.)**

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

On February 25, 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 421 boxes of frozen shrimp at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by Ramos Bros., from Charleston, S. C., 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., New York, N. Y., 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 destroyed or denatured.

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

**24497. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 840 Boxes of Apples. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35264. Sample nos. 364-B, 15338-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On February 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 840 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 14, 1935, by C. E. Nathana and H. H. Hanson, from Buena, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.