

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42½ cases of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio. On October 21, 1935, libels were filed against 74½ cases of canned tomato puree at Covington, Ky., and 33¾ cases of the product at Newport, Ky. The products were shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about September 6, October 3, and October 8, 1935, by the Preston Rider Packing Co., Campbellsburg, Ind. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Campbellsburg, Ind., in part, into the State of Ohio and in part, into the State of Kentucky, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rider's Best Tomato Puree Preston Rider Packing Company Campbellsburg, Indiana."

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

On November 21 and December 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25369. Misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 149 Cases of Tomato Paste. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 36528. Sample no. 43751-B.)

This case involved tomato paste of domestic origin which was labeled to convey the impression that it was of Italian origin.

On October 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 149 cases of tomato paste at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1935, by the Flotill Products Co., from Stockton, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Boston I Stores Brand Pure Tomato Paste With Basil Packed for Boston I Stores Boston, Mass."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the design of the map of Italy appearing on the main panels of the label, coupled with the statement in Italian, "Pura Salsa di Pomodoro Con Basilico" was misleading and tended to mislead the purchaser when applied to a product which was not made in Italy.

On November 22, 1935, the Boston Italian Grocery Co., Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25370. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 5,462 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 36538. Sample nos. 26569-B, 37892-B.)

This case involved canned salmon which was in part decomposed.

On October 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5,462 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9, 1935, by the Independent Salmon Canneries, Inc., from Ketchikan, Alaska, 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 animal substance.

On October 29, 1935, the Independent Salmon Canneries, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of 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 should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25371. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36576. Sample no. 47411-B.)

This case involved apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 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 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1935, by Anton Yancich, from Watervliet, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Anton Yancich, R 1, Watervliet, Mich."

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

On December 2, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was rendered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25372. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 10 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36579. Sample no. 47445-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 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 10 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1935, by John Warsko, from Watervliet, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "John Warsko, R-2, Watervliet, Michigan, Delicious."

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

On November 27, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25373. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36580. Sample no. 48002-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bushels of apples at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1935, by L. C. Abot, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Delicious, L. C. Abot, Coloma, Mich."

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 November 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25374. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 62 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36581. Sample no. 48007-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 62 bushels of apples at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 7, 1935, by Cohen & Gordon, Murphysboro, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "James M. Etherton, Carbondale, Ills."

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 November 15, 1935, no claimant had appeared and judgment of condemnation was entered. It was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*