

24403. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 501 Cans of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34426. Sample no. 19751-B.)

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

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five hundred and one 5-gallon cans of tomato puree at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1934, by the Vienna Canning Co., from Vienna, Ind., 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 vegetable substance.

On February 19, 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.*

24404. Adulteration of canned tomato pulp. U. S. v. 350 Cans and 350 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34427. Sample nos. 19752-B, 19753-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of tomato pulp that contained excessive mold.

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of seven hundred 5-gallon cans of tomato pulp at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about September 21, 1934, and in part on a date unknown, by the Vallonia Canning Co., from Vallonia, Ind., 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 vegetable substance.

On April 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24405. Adulteration of canned mackerel. U. S. v. 193 Cases of Canned Mackerel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34442. Sample no. 24115-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned mackerel which was in part decomposed.

On November 27, 1934, 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 193 cases of canned mackerel at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1934, by the Coast Fishing Co., from Wilmington, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Eatwell Brand California Mackerel * * * Packed by French Sardine Co., Inc. Terminal Island California."

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

On February 13, 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.*

24406. Adulteration of ripe olives. U. S. v. 15 Half Barrels, et al., of Ripe Olives. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34444, 34445. Sample no. 17630-B.)

These cases involved an interstate shipment of ripe olives which were in part decomposed.

On November 28, 1934, 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 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 35 half-barrels and 10 quarter-barrels of olives at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1934, by Alexander