

22522. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. 55 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32535. Sample no. 60828-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apple butter that contained arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On or about April 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cases, each containing six cans of apple butter, at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 1, 1934, by the Pacific Northwest Canning Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Paul's Skookum Apple Butter Distributories, Pacific Northwest Canning Co."

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

On May 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22523. Adulteration of olives. U. S. v. 13 Cases and 10 Cases of Olives. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32437. Sample nos. 61925-A, 62026-A.)

Samples of olives taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to be wormy.

On March 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of olives at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 20, 1933, by Leverton & Co., from Houston, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "World Over Brand Olives * * * Imported and Packed by Leverton and Company, Houston, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On May 11, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered condemning the property and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22524. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32446. Sample no. 67389-A.)

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

On March 29, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cases of tomato puree at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3, 1932, by Marysville Packing Co., from Marysville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "B. & O. Brand Puree of Tomatoes * * * Packed by Marysville Packing Co., Marysville, Indiana."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22525. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 198 Cases and 94 Cases of Canned Prunes. Decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32324, 32464. Sample nos. 41307-A, 54778-A, 56443-A, 67270-A.)

These cases involved shipments of canned prunes that were found to be in part decomposed.

On March 19 and March 29, 1934, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of New York and the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the