

24438. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 8 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34963. Sample no. 1971-B.)

Examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 21, 1934, 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 eight crates of cauliflower at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30, 1934, by P. Ehrlich, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sylvia Brand P. Ehrlich Los Angeles, Calif."

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 February 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.*

24439. Adulteration of spinach. U. S. v. 864 Baskets of Spinach. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34990. Sample no. 11187-B.)

This case involved a shipment of spinach that was worm-infested and decomposed.

On January 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 864 baskets of spinach at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 7, 1935, by Ritchie Bros., from Eagle Pass, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ritchie Volume One Bushel."

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

24440. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 183 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34991. Sample no. 19775-B.)

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

On January 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 183 cases of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio, shipped on or about August 11, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Morgan Packing Co., from Austin, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Scott Brand Tomato Puree * * * Morgan Packing Co. Austin, Indiana."

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

On February 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.*

24441. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 17 Cans, et al., of Salad Oil. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product destroyed. Remainder released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. nos. 35004, 35005, 35006. Sample nos. 4530-B, 4531-B, 4532-B.)

These cases involved a product consisting principally of cottonseed oil which was labeled to convey the impression that it was Italian olive oil. The label failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents.

On January 25, 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, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 108 gallon cans of salad oil at Washington, D. C. The