

On October 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce September 28, 1932, by Will Nicolson, from Hartford, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 17, 1932, 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.

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

20272. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29148. Sample no. 24896-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce September 20, 1932, by Gust Baldaccini, from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 17, 1932, 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.

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

20273. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 44 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29143, 29157. Sample nos. 24878-A, 24885-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of quantities of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 139 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on September 28 and in part on September 29, 1932, by Hill & Son, from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 17, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

20274. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 56 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29147. Sample no. 24894-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging

that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce September 30, 1932, by August Stoerk, Inc., from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 17, 1932, 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.

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

20275. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 28 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29086, 29141, 29149, 29161. Sample nos. 24719-A, 24834-A, 24835-A, 24918-A, 24947-A.)

These actions involved the interstate shipment of quantities of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On September 28, October 1, October 8, and October 11, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 130 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various consignments on September 17, September 21, September 24, October 3, and October 7, 1932, by W. H. Wark, from South Haven, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 16 and 17, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

20276. Adulteration of canned tomato catsup. U.S. v. 153 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 27581. I.S. nos. 31670, 31671. S. no. 5533.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of tomato catsup, samples of which were found to contain excessive mold.

On December 21, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 153 cases of tomato catsup at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1931, by William Craig Canning Co., from Pleasant Grove, Utah, to El Paso, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously in part: (Cans) "Alta Club Brand Tomato Catsup * * * [or "Royal Brand Tomato Catsup"] Wm. Craig Canning Co., * * * Ogden, Utah."

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

On October 25, 1932, claim and answer of Franklin & Goodman, El Paso, Tex., having been withdrawn and no other intervenor appearing of record, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

20277. Adulteration of walnut meats. U.S. v. Leon Mayer. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$250. Payment of fines suspended. F. & D. nos. 28066, 28201. I.S. nos. 31511, 32623. Sample nos. 2047-A, 2048-A, 2049-A.)

These cases were based on several interstate shipments of walnut meats, samples of which were found to be wormy, moldy, or rancid.

On August 17 and October 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid two informations against Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., charging