

**26702. Adulteration of Seckel pears. U. S. v. 8 Bushels of Seckel Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 88456. Sample no. 14047-C.)**

This case involved pears which were contaminated with arsenic and lead. On September 25, 1936, 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 8 bushels of Seckel pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 16, 1936, by Abe Rafelson from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "D. M. Hamilton R-5 Benton Harbor, 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 4, 1936, 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.*

**26703. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 178 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 38457. Sample no. 25202-C.)**

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

On October 10, 1936, 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 178 cases of tomato paste at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1936, by the Brocton Preserving Co., from Fredonia, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hollebs Supreme Italian Style Tomato Paste \* \* \* Distributed by Holleb and Company, Chicago, Illinois."

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

On November 17, 1936, the Brocton Preserving Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the unfit portion be destroyed.

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

**26704. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38478. Sample nos. 15833-C, 15834-C.)**

This case involved canned shrimp that was in part decomposed.

On November 4, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of canned shrimp at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1936, by the Deer Island Fish & Oyster Co., from Bayou LaBatre, Ala., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gulf's Best Brand Fancy Medium Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by Deer Island Fish & Oyster Co. Bayou LaBatre Ala. Biloxi, Miss."

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

On December 31, 1936, 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.*

**26705. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 69 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree entered. Portions of product condemned and destroyed; remainder adjudged not adulterated and delivered to charitable institution. F. & D. no. 38480. Sample nos. 4669-C, 4670-C.)**

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On or about November 9, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 cases

of canned salmon at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1936, by Whitney & Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The salmon had been packed by the Alaska Year Round Canneries, of Seldovia, Alaska. A part was labeled: "Quail Brand Sockeye Red Salmon." The remainder was labeled: "Volunteer Fancy Red Alaska Sockeye Salmon."

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

On December 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered. On January 20, 1937, supplemental judgment was entered finding that a part of the product was not decomposed and was fit for human consumption and ordering that such part be delivered to a charitable organization, and that the decomposed part be destroyed.

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

**26706. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 18 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38488. Sample no. 25161-C.)**

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

On October 10, 1936, 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 18 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1936, by Wilensky & Lash from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wm. Britton Watervliet, Mich. R. 3 Delicious."

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 4, 1936, 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.*

**26707. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 51 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38489. Sample no. 25188-C.)**

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

On October 13, 1936, 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 51 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1936, by the Cherry Hill Transit from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Reuben Wendzel Coloma, 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 4, 1936, 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.*

**26708. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 111 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38491. Sample nos. 14080-C, 14081-C.)**

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

On September 28, 1936, 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 111 crates of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 21, 1936, by Borkon & Co., from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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 4, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be destroyed and the crates turned over to the consignee.

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