27006. Adulteration of pitted dates. U. S. v. 52½ Cases of Pitted Dates. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38827. Sample no. 81103–C.)

This case involved a shipment of pitted dates that were infested with insects.

On December 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52½ cases of pitted dates at Denver, Colo., consigned by the W. H. Marvin Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 22, 1936, from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Marvin Golden Hallowi Dates The W. H. Marvin Co. Urbana, Ohio."

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

On February 15, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27007. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 7 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38834. Sample no. 25158-C.)

These apples were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 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 7 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1936, by E. W. Lindahl from Benton Harbor, 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 product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27008. Adulteration of canned tomato juice. U. S. v. 1,245 Cases and 772 Cartons of Canned Tomato Juice. Decrees of condemnation. One lot destroyed. Remaining lot released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 38533, 38860. Sample nos. 18280–C, 18281–C, 28433–C.)

This product contained excessive mold.

On November 12 and December 21, 1936, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Pennsylvania and the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,245 cases of tomato juice at Pittsburgh, Pa., and 772 cartons of tomato juice at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14 and September 18, 1936, by the Victor Preserving Co., from Ontario, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Star Vitamins A-B-C Tomato Juice * * * Armour and Company Chicago U. S. A. Distributors."

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

On February 10, 1937, no claim having been entered for the goods seized at Youngstown, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the lot be destroyed. On April 19, 1937, F. B. Huxley, Ontario, N. Y., claimant for the goods seized at Pittsburgh, Pa., having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portion be separated therefrom and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27009. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 75 Cases and 189 Cases of Canned Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38874. Sample nos. 4968–C, 4969–C.)

This case involved shipments of canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On December 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the