26702. Adulteration of Seckel pears. U. S. v. 8 Bushels of Seckel Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38456. 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