28007. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Crab Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40434. Sample No. 59110-C.)

This product contained arsenic and lead.

On September 16, 1937, 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 15 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1937, by Sam Wark from Fennville, 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 or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it

harmful to health.

On October 26, 1937, the intervenor having consented to the entry of a decree, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28008. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 17 Bushels of Pears. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40602. Sample No. 59487-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 5, 1937, 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 17 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 30, 1937, from Stevensville, Mich., by J. Spagnolo, of Chicago, Ill., consigned to himself, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it

harmful to health.

On October 9, 1937, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28009. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 36 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40625. Sample No. 49783-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 5, 1937, 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 36 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 30, 1937, from Benton Harbor, Mich., by S. Gomberg & Co., of Chicago, Ill., consigned to themselves, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Lincoln Farmers Fruit & Supply Co., Stevensville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful

to health.

On November 4, 1937, no claimant having appeared, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28010. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 9 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40626. Sample No. 59497-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 6, 1937, 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 9 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1937, from Benton Harbor, Mich., by James Pappas, of Chicago, Ill., consigned to himself, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.