28379. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 197 Cases of Spencer Brand Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40414. Sample No. 47421–C.)

This product contained filth resulting from worm infestation and excessive mold.

On October 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 197 cases of Spencer brand tomato catsup at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3, 1937, by W. M. Spencer & Sons Co. from Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Spencer Brand Tomato Catsup."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part

of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28380. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 158 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40972. Sample No. 59538—C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 3, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 158 bushels of apples at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1937, from Paw Paw, Mich., by the Florida Fruit Market to itself at South Bend, Ind., 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 February 16, 1938, no claimant having appeared, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28381. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 35 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41518. Sample No. 361-D.)

This product was contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On January 7, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 30, 1937, by S. Mukai from Provo, Utah, 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

injurious to health.

On January 31, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. Brown, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28382. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 542 Boxes of Apples. Product released under bond for reconditioning. (F. & D. No. 41244. Sample Nos. 52403-C, 52316-C, 52317-C.)

A portion of this product was contaminated with arsenic and lead, and the remainder was contaminated with lead.

On December 10, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 542 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1937, by the Associated Growers of British Columbia, from Kelowna, British Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed and Shipped by Kelowna Growers' Exchange, Kelowna British Columbia, Canada Selling Agents Associated Growers of British Columbia."