

**30157. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels and 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44489, 44490. Sample Nos. 33527-D, 33528-D.)**

This product bore arsenic and lead spray residue.

On October 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 bushels of apples at Arlington, Iowa; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1938, from Lawrence, Mich., by Alvin Burrack to himself at Arlington, Iowa; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Cleaned Apples R Manley, Lawrence, Mich."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead spray residue, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30158. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 185 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44544. Sample No. 45945-D.)**

This product bore arsenic and lead spray residue.

On October 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 bushels of apples at Calmar, Iowa; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1938, by Morris J. Cohen 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 or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead spray residue, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30159. Adulteration of cranberry sauce. U. S. v. 529 Cans of Cranberry Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44526. Sample No. 34726-D.)**

This product contained excessive mold.

On December 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 529 cans of cranberry sauce at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1938, by C. & E. Cannors from Folsom, N. J.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bog Glow Brand Cranberry Sauce."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 5, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30160. Adulteration of almonds in shell. U. S. v. 12 Sacks of Almonds. Product released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. No. 44359. Sample No. 31736-D.)**

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages was found at the time of examination to be worm-infested and moldy.

On November 15, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 sacks of almonds at Buffalo, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 20, 1938, by Herman Fisher from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Fisher's Brand \* \* \* California Nonpareils."

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