

24431. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34848. Sample no. 20449-B.)

This case involved canned prunes that were in part decomposed and moldy. On January 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 200 cases of canned prunes at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1934, by Paulus Bros. Packing Co., of Salem, Oreg., from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Epicure Brand Fresh Purple Prunes * * * Sunglo-Sills Co. Distributors New York."

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

On February 27, 1935, 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.*

24432. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Crates and 30 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34884. Sample nos. 24765-B, 24766-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 5, 1934, 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 130 crates of apples at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce October 31, 1934, by the Berrien County Produce Co., from Saugatuck, 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 March 20, 1935, 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.*

24433. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 49 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34885. Sample no. 18476-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 30, 1934, 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 49 bushels of apples at Gary, Ind., and alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1934, by the National Produce Co., from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "George Kniebes R 2 Coloma Mich Jonathan."

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 March 20, 1935, 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.*

24434. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34905. Sample no. 20575-B.)

This case involved canned tomato puree that contained excessive mold. On January 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the