

On October 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 crates of cauliflower at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1935, by Henry P. Tuthill, from Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 21, 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.*

**25509. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 20 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36774. Sample no. 47412-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of crab apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 1935, 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 20 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1935, by W. B. Bushee, from Bravo, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From W. B. Bushee, Bravo, Michigan."

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

On November 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.*

**25510. Adulteration of quinces. U. S. v. 528 Bushels of Quinces. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 36775. Sample no. 40054-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of quinces which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 528 bushels of quinces at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1935, by the American Fruit Growers, from Lockport, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tip Top Quinces."

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

On October 16, 1935, the American Fruit Growers, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25511. Adulteration and misbranding of canned sardines. U. S. v. 15 Cases and 59 Cases of Canned Sardines. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond to be relabeled; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 36794, 36812. Sample nos. 47188-B, 47189-B, 47190-B, 53882-B.)**

These cases involved canned sardines which were represented to be packed in olive oil. Examination showed that sesame oil had been substituted in part for olive oil.

On December 16 and December 18, 1935, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cases of canned sardines at Philadelphia, Pa., and 59 cases of canned sardines at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29 and October 30, 1935, by the Hovden Food Products Corporation,