

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

On October 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29995. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 13 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43813. Sample No. 32748-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 22, 1938, 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 13 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1938, by the South Haven Fruit Exchange 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, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29996. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 9 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43812. Sample No. 32746-D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 18, 1938, 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 apples at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1938, from Benton Harbor, Mich., by Kramer Bros., of Chicago, Ill., to themselves at Chicago, Ill.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bryan Wise Watervliet, Mich."

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 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29997. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. Max J. Pinski (Pelican State Candy Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 42513. Sample Nos. 53552-C to 53554-C, inclusive, 53571-C.)

Samples of this product were found to contain larvae, weevils, and insect fragments.

On June 2, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Max J. Pinski, trading as Pelican State Candy Co., New Orleans, La.; alleging shipment by said defendant within the period from on or about September 8 to on or about October 25, 1937, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas of quantities of candy which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Pelican Brand * * * Kandy Kones [or "Pussy Willow" or "Big Boy Peco Squares"]."

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

On January 3, 1939, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

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

29998. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 183 Bags of Flour (and 1 similar seizure action). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43641, 43642, 43736. Sample Nos. 38218-D, 38219-D, 38365-D.)

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