29960. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 80 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44608. Sample No. 54016–D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 crates of apples at East Peoria, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1938, from Fennville, Mich., by Joe H. Ritschel to himself at East Peoria, Ill.; 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 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.*

29961. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 58 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44375. Sample No. 45989–D.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 3, 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 58 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1938, by Gregory Frezados from St. Joseph, Mich., to the Gregory Frezados Fruit Stand, Chicago, Ill.; 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 November 14, 1938, the shipper having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29962. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 164 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. No. 43849. Sample No. 38132–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.

On September 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 164 bags of flour at Mobile, Ala.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 28, 1938, by the Hungarian Flour Mills from Denver, Colo.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crescent Flour Mills * * * Belle of Denver High Patent."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 1, 1938, Meador & Barnett, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of as animal feed or for some purpose other than human consumption.

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

29963. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 40 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43558. Sample No. 23719–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.

On September 8, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bags of flour at New Iberia, La.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 1, 1938, by the Morten Milling Co. from Dallas, Tex.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.