

and Drugs Act, on or about December 1, 1936, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of dressed poultry which was adulterated.

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

On January 18, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.

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

28488. Adulteration of maple sirup. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Maple Sirup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39596. Sample No. 20803-C.)

This product contained excessive lead.

On May 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one drum of maple sirup at Rutland, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 22, 1937, from Merriam, N. Y., by G. J. Barnaby, 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 or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

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

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

28489. Adulteration of maple sirup. U. S. v. 2 Drums of Maple Sirup. Decree ordering product released under bond for deleading. (F. & D. No. 39645. Sample No. 21110-C.)

This product contained excessive lead.

On May 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two drums of maple sirup at Rutland, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1937, from Cattaraugus, N. Y., by W. H. Lincoln, 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 or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1938, the G. H. Grimm Co., Rutland, Vt., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having petitioned the release of the product, the article was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be deleaded in order to remove the injurious ingredient.

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

28490. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels and 31 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40734. Sample No. 59488-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 6, 1937, 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 56 bushels of apples at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 30, 1937, from Fennville, Mich., by Edmund Ongena, 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 December 13, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

28491. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 600 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. No. 40745. Sample No. 22515-C.)

This product was infested with weevils.

On November 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district