

29303. Adulteration of maple sirup. U. S. v. 60 Drums and 62 Drums of Maple Sirup. Product released under bond to be deleaded. (F. & D. Nos. 42385, 42386. Sample Nos. 12384-D, 12385-D, 14257-D, 14260-D.)

This product contained lead.

On May 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 122 drums of maple sirup at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26, 1938, by T. J. Ford in part from Cincinnati, N. Y., and in part from McGraw, 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 or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On June 24, 1938, T. J. Ford, St. Regis Falls, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgments were entered ordering that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be deleaded and all injurious ingredients removed under the supervision of this Department.

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

29304. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 140 Bushels and 50 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40545. Sample Nos. 64513-C, 64515-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 190 bushels of apples at Dallas, Tex.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by John W. Trammell to himself at Dallas, Tex., on or about October 1, 1937; and charging that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the apples contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 13, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

29305. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. Antonio Corrao. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1,200, which was remitted. Sentence, 30 days in jail. (F. & D. No. 40771. Sample Nos. 36679-B to 36682-B. Incl.)

This product was represented to be pure imported olive oil, but consisted chiefly of cottonseed oil artificially colored and flavored.

On November 8, 1937, 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 an information against Antonio Corrao, trading in the name and guise of F. Sacco, alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about June 19 and July 5 and 9, 1935, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of a product purporting to be olive oil and which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Italia Brand Pure Imported Olive Oil"; "Sublime Olive Oil Acomo Fo Brand"; "Virgin Olive Oil Imported Superfine Brand."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product consisting chiefly of artificially colored and flavored cottonseed oil had been substituted for olive oil, which it purported solely to be; and in that a substance, artificially colored and flavored cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements and designs appearing on the labels of the several brands were false and misleading and by reason thereof the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the statements and designs represented that the article consisted solely of olive oil produced in and imported from a foreign country, Italy; whereas the article was not such a product, but consisted almost wholly of cottonseed oil artificially colored and flavored: (Italia brand) "Italia Brand Pure Imported Olive Oil Liguria Finest Virgin Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Best Results For Medicinal Purposes * * * The Olive Oil Contained In This Can Is Guaranteed To Be Absolutely Pure Under Chemical Analysis," similar statements in Italian, "L'Olio d' Oliva Marca Italia Importato" and "Imported