

**23213. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 111 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33606. Sample no. 17782-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of excessive lead.

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 111 bushel baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1934, by R. E. Zimmerman, from Glassboro, N. J., 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 harmful to health.

On September 20, 1934, R. E. Zimmerman, having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law. The apples were washed under supervision of this Department, re-tested for lead, found to be in compliance with the law, and were released.

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

**23214. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 36 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33607. Sample nos. 4463-B, 4464-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about September 10, and in part on or about September 16, 1934, by Hilton Sales Co., from Cobden, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 16, 1934, 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.*

**23215. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33668. Sample no. 18213-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead and arsenic.

On September 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1934, by Louis Cotton, from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 25, 1934, no claim having been entered and Louis Cotton having waived his right to appear and answer and having consented that the product be disposed of without further notice to him, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

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

**23216. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 87 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33731. Sample no. 17843-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain excessive amounts of lead.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 baskets