

On September 27, 1934, 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 60 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by George Kerr, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich. \* \* \* Delicious."

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

On November 13, 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.*

**23367. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 118 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34128. Sample no. 19184-B.)**

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

On September 27, 1934, 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 118 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by E. H. House, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Edwin H. House, Saugatuck, Mich., Wealthy."

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

On November 8, 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.*

**23368. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 47 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34129. Sample no. 13411-B.)**

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

On September 22, 1934, 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 47 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by Thomas S. Smith's Highland Orchard, from Walkerville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wealthy Grown and Packed at Smith's Highland Orchard, Walkerville, Mich."

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

On November 13, 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.*

**23369. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated. Released under bond conditioned that deleterious ingredients be removed. (F. & D. no. 34132. Sample no. 18309-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bushels of apples at Pomona, Kans., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by A. D. Johnson, of Pomona, Kans., from Gravette, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 24, 1934, A. D. Johnson, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having filed a cash bond, conditioned that the apples be washed in an acid solution under the supervision of this Department, a decree was entered adjudging the product to be adulterated, and the apples having been washed in accordance with the terms of the bond and brought into compliance with the law, the bond was ordered exonerated.

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

**23370. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 576 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 34133. Sample no. 4287-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 5, 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 576 bushels of apples at Hannibal, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 23, 1934, by the Williams Orchard Co., from Barry, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grimes Golden Williams Orchard Barry, Ill. Washed Apples."

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

Clarence Thomas, proprietor of the Williams Orchard Co., Barry, Ill., filed a claim and answer admitting the allegations of the libel and consenting to the entry of a decree of condemnation. On October 18, 1934, judgment was entered ordering the product released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it would not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws. The deleterious ingredients were removed by washing.

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

**23371. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 147 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34134. Sample no. 23433-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 6, 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 147 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about October 5, 1934, in part from the Ringhausen Packing Shed, Jerseyville, Ill., and in part from Roy Schil's Packing Shed, Hardin, 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 2, 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.*

**23372. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 108 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 34135. Sample nos. 23469-B, 23470-B.)**

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

On October 2, 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 108 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 1, 1934, in part by Margaret Ringhausen, from Hardin, Ill., and in part by Chas. Ringhausen, from Jerseyville, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was