

23404. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34325. Sample no. 19208-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 4, 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 15 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 25, 1934, by L. A. Spencer, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by L. A. Spencer, So. Haven, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that 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.*

23405. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34326. Sample no. 13764-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 9, 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 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 3, 1934, by Cherry Hill Transit, from Stevensville, 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."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that 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.*

23406. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34327. Sample no. 19258-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 9, 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 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 2, 1934, by W. E. Frye, from Breedsville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan W. E. Frye Breedsville, 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.*

23407. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 8 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34329. Sample no. 19251-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 8, 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 8 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1934, by Frank Becak, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Frank Becak, Bangor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or 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.*

23408. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 10 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34355. Sample no. 13785-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 19, 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 10 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Herman Epple, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Herman Epple, R-3, Benton Harbor, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that 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.*

23409. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 13 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34359. Sample no. 19224-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 2, 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 13 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1934, by Lloyd Cealka, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "John Molter, R-4, Watervliet, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that 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.*

23410. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 51 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34520. Sample no. 19134-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 30, 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 51 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 22, 1934, by Clyde E. Dohm, from Sodus, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ewald Brenner Watervliet Mich Greening."

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