

strict court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1934, by A. Wakeman, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From S. L. Wakeman and Son, Bangor, 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.*

23418. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 373 Bushels and 38 Bushels of Apples. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 34408, 34409. Sample nos. 15310-B, 15312-B.)

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

On October 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 411 bushels of apples at San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1934, by Sterling H. Nelson Co., of Provo, Utah, from Caryhurst, Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rome Beauty [or "Delicious"] Washed and Packed by Sterling H. Nelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah."

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

On October 29, 1934, the Sterling H. Nelson Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.

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

23419. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 37 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34415. Sample no. 24106-B.)

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

On October 31, 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 37 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1934, by R. E. Zimmerman, from Glassboro, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Smokehouse Del Sea Orchards R. E. Zimmerman, Glassboro, N. J."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 17, 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.*

23420. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 250 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34521. Sample no. 11458-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 29, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 250 bushels of apples at Clarksdale, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1934, by Claypool & Hazel, 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 poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

In November, 1934, F. F. Hazel, Springdale, Ark., having filed claim for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.

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

23421. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 331 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 34542. Sample nos. 19233-B, 19236-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 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 331 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 24, 27, and 28, 1934, by Harry S. Wakeman, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Quality Fruit Farm Harry Wakeman, Proprietor, Bangor, Michigan."

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 October 12, 1934, A. Schwartz & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

23422. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 86 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34543. Sample no. 19285-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 13, 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 86 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1934, by Ival Wade, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ival Wade, Fennville, 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 15, 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.*

23423. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 3,000 Pounds of Apples. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34709. Sample no. 10176-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 November 13, 1934, 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 3,000 pounds of apples at Greenville, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1934, by H. Rouw Co., from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, 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 injurious to health.