

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bushels of apples at Cicero, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 24, 1934, by H. Goltz, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Manuel Abbate R-3 Benton Harbor, Mich * * * Stark."

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.

On December 20, 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.*

23977. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34660. Sample no. 25779-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 10, 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 November 5, 1934, by W. M. Nicholson, from Hartford, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "L. Latschaw, Pullman, Michigan Greenings."

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.

On December 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.*

23978. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34661. Sample no. 25796-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 14, 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 Melrose Park, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1934, by Marvin L. Rhine, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "R. T. Butzbach R-2 Watervliet, Mich Hubbardson."

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.

On December 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.*

23979. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 17 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34513, 34515, 34662. Sample nos. 19313-B, 19315-B, 25611-B, 25678-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 16, 19, and 29, 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 89 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about October 11, 14, and 23, 1934, by A. N. Spear, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Charles H. Dutrow Stevensville Mich." The remainder was labeled: "From R. Stelter St. Joseph Mich."

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.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23980. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 39 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34663. Sample no. 25348-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 26, 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 39 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1934, and November 17, 1934, by David Flagg, from Ganges, Mich., and Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "A. W. Barnett & Co., Inc. Chicago D. H. Flagg, Fennville, Mich. * * * Hubbardston."

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.

On January 21, 1935, 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.*

23981. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34704. Sample nos. 25735-B, 25745-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 6, 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 40 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1934, by Lyman Bros., from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Greening * * * Lyman Bros Kibbie Mich."

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.

On December 20, 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.*

23982. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels and 209 Crates of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34514, 34708. Sample nos. 19135-B, 25772-B, 25773-B, 25774-B, 25776-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 November 2 and 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bushels and 209 crates of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 26, November 3, and November 6, 1934, in various shipments by J. E. Humphreys [one shipment in the name of J. E. Humphreys & Son], from Casnovia, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. E. Humphreys" or ["J. E. Humphreys & Son"] Casnovia, Mich."

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.