

On November 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 77 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1934, by C. Latschaw, from Pullman, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "C. Latschaw Pullman 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 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.*

23990. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34818. Sample no. 25304-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 43 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1934, by Ludington Fruit Exchange, from Ludington, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grimes Golden * * * Blue Band Fruit Ludington Fruit Exchange Ludington 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 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.*

23991. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 100 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34883. Sample no. 13552-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 December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bushels of apples at Ridge Farm, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1934, by Russell McBride, from Holland, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 21, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23992. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34886. Sample no. 18621-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 25, 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 30 bushels of apples at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1934, by Cash Wholesale Gro. Co., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Alford R. Butzbach Watervliet Mich. Jonathan."

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.*

23993. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 41 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34889. Sample no. 25759-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 41 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1934, by Morris Fine, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Irving Arent Coloma Mich * * * Jonathan."

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 14, 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.*

23994. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 34 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34813, 34890, 34954, 34959, 35089. Sample nos. 19120-B, 24861-B, 24881-B, 24886-B, 25725-B, 25727-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 24, 25, November 3 and 6, 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 204 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of October 18 and 30, 1934, by Peter Lores, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, variously: "R. G. Miller Breedsville Mich. Jonathan"; "C. E. Breidenstein & Son Jonathan"; "Peter Grenowatski Benton Harbor Mich Stark"; "Coloma Orchard Co Coloma Mich Roman Beauty"; "William Foster St. Joseph Mich Jonathan"; "Nathan * * * Mich. Standard A."

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 14, 17, and 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.*

23995. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 380 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34951. Sample no. 18671-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 or about November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 380 bushels of apples at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1934, by W. B. Mosher, from Berrien Center, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "W B Mosher Berrien Center, Mich. Staymen."