

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 November 9, 1934, the Fennville Fruit Exchange, Inc., Fennville, Mich., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the apples be released under bond, conditioned that they should not be sold or disposed of until they had been washed to remove the deleterious substances.

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

24010. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 39 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35147. Sample no. 24753-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 39 crates of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1934, by L. Smith, from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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.*

24011. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 210 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35157. Sample no. 13547-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 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 210 bushels of apples at Evansville, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1934, by Paul Ramey, from Alpine, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On January 8, 1935, Paul Ramey having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24012. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 218 Bushels of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33746. Sample no. 18329-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 September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 218 bushels of apples at Carroll, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19, 1934, from Bentonville, Ark., in two trucks, one driven by Jess Pitman and the other by a party unknown, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libel alleged that the apples were adulterated in that they contained harmful, poisonous, and deleterious ingredients, examination having shown the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 29, 1934, Frank Becker, Carroll, Iowa, having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was