

butter at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 11, 1935, by Jay Miller, from Louisa, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat, as provided by law.

On January 9, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25798. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 96 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37245. Sample no. 55170-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On December 3, 1935, 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 96 baskets of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 22, 1935, by Lipsitz & Cohen, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "E. C. Edwards Sodus 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 February 1, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25799. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 338 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37247. Sample no. 54804-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On December 11, 1935, 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 338 bushels of apples at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1935, by Harvey Hendricks, from Sodus, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pearl Polind Sodus, Mich."

The apples were alleged to be adulterated in that they contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On January 24, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25800. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 50 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37248. Sample no. 55078-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 14, 1935, 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 50 bushels of apples at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1935, by Paul Pewowar, from Hartford, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The apples were alleged to be adulterated in that they contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On January 20, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*