

24130. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 65 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33750. Sample no. 4229-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them harmful to health.

On September 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 bushels of apples at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by Otto Wright, 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 and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

24131. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 84 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33582. Sample no. 18194-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 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 84 bushels of apples at Joplin, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1934, by B. E. Keith, from Hiwasse, 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, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

24132. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 76 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33751. Sample no. 4230-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 Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 76 bushels of apples at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by Carl Wright, 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, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

24133. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato paste. U. S. v. Harbor City Food Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400. (F. & D. no. 33770. Sample nos. 37369-A, 54743-A, 54977-A, 60518-A, 60621-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of tomato puree and tomato paste. The tomato puree was found to be in part decomposed and filthy, and the paste was found to contain various forms of filth and metal objects.

On November 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Harbor City Food Corporation, Harbor City, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 28 and October 11, 1933, from