court a libel against 265 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6 and October 27, 1934, by Aug. Franke, from Batchtown, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Aug. Franke. Batchtown, Ill."

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

On November 28, 1934, Aug. Franke, Batchtown, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered condemning and forfeiting the product, a decree was entered ordering that the apples be released under bond, conditioned that they be rewashed to remove the deleterious substances.

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

24158. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34656, 35085, 35088. Sample nos. 25327–B, 25328–B, 25330–B, 25696–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 30 and November 17, 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 210 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25 and November 14, 1934, by Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., from Shelby, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "* * * Packed by Great Lakes Fruit Ind. Inc., Shelby, 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 January 21, 1935, 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.*

24159. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 35 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34664. Sample no. 20767–B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 baskets of apples at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1934, by A. J. Todkill, from Barker, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 8, 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.*

24160. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 83 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34668. Sample nos. 4345–B, 13472–B to 13475–B, incl.)

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 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 470 bushels of apples at Jacksonville, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 25, October 26, and October 27, 1934, by Mrs. Bailey, of Jacksonville, Ill., from Louisiana, Mo., 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 harmful to health.

On November 15, 1934, Eva Bailey, Jacksonville, Ill., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed or that that they be peeled and the peelings destroyed.

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

24161. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 165 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34703. Sample no. 24925–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 21, 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 165 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by John S. Nagelirk, from Zeeland, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "* * * Wolfriver * * * Grown and Packed by Umlor Bros. Conklin, 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 January 16, 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.*

24162. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 229 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 34789. Sample no. 19426–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tomato puree which was found to contain excessive mold.

On or about December 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the State Department of Health of the State of Kentucky, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 229 cases of tomato puree at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1934, by the Henryville Canning Co., Inc., from Henryville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crystal Springs Tomato Puree."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 21, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

24163. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 144 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34806. Sample no. 18272–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 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel against 144 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1934, by William Ringhausen, from Fieldon, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown and Packed William Ringhausen Fieldon Ill."

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

On December 4, 1934, Louis Keller, St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered condemning and forfeiting the product, a decree was entered ordering that the apples be released under bond conditioned that they be rewashed to remove the deleterious substances.

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