23395. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 23 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34307, 34308, 34310, 34311. Sample nos. 17900–B, 17902–B, 17904–B, 17905–B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic, or arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 16 and 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 97 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15 and 16, 1934, by Henry Mara, from Trenton, N. J., 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 in three of the lots, and arsenic and lead in the remaining lot, in amounts which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 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.*

23396. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 45 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34309. Sample no. 17892–B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1934, by C. S. Danzer, from Mount Holly, N. J., 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 November 5, 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.*

23397. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 516 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34313. Sample no. 23484–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 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 516 bushels of apples at Creston, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 12, 1934, by L. Cohen, from Grafton, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Cohen's Best Cohen's Orchard, Grafton, Ill."

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 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.*

23398. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 212 Bushels of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated and released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 34316. Sample no. 3374–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.