

at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 29, 1934, by the Dexter Creamery Co., from Dexter, Minn., 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 the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On September 26, 1934, the Dexter Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

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

23203. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 24 Baskets and 44 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33566, 33574. Sample nos. 5986-B, 17761-B, 17762-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 September 12 and September 13, 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 68 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by A. L. Richie, Riverton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 10 and September 12, 1934, from Riverton, 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 or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On October 4, 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.*

23204. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 245 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 33567. Sample no. 5977-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 10, 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 245 bushel baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Indian Swan Orchard Co., Selbyville, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 9, 1934, from Selbyville, Del., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Swan Fruits Grown by Indian Swan Orchard Co., Selbyville, Del."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On September 18, 1934, Brant & Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimants for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond to be reconditioned. The apples were pared to remove the deleterious substances.

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

23205. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 53 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33568. Sample no. 5980-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 12, 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 53 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 1934, by Locust Grove Farm, from Westville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On October 4, 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.*

23206. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 128 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33570. Sample no. 4461-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 13, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 128 baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1934, by F. H. Simpson Co. of Flora, Ill., from Vincennes, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment and condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

23207. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 42 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33571. Sample nos. 17759-B, 17760-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain lead.

On September 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 42 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1934, by H. B. Cox, from Marlton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 8, 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.*

23208. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 528 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 33572. Sample no. 14443-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 528 baskets of apples at Boston, Mass., consigned about September 4, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by Abe Cohen & Co., from Brockport, N. Y., 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 September 22, 1934, the Abe Cohen Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant and having submitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be released under cash bond, conditioned that the deleterious ingredients be removed by paring or washing.

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

23209. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14 Baskets and 55 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33573, 33734. Sample nos. 5997-B, 17706-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead on one lot and lead on the other lot.

On September 12, and September 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of