28279. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 57 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41795. Sample No. 1619–D.)

This product was contaminated with lead.

On February 5, 1938, 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 57 bushels of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1938, by E. E. Miller from Aura, 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 February 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering the product destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28280. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 29 Bushels and 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40881, 41148. Sample Nos. 59778–C, 67788–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 29 and November 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 77 bushels of apples at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27 and November 15, 1937, from Sodus and Benton Harbor, Mich., respectively, by the Broadway Produce Co. to itself at Milwaukee, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One lot was labeled: "Ben Rosenberg Sodus, Mich."

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 30 and December 23, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28281. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 291 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41238. Sample No. 46113–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 291 bushels of apples at Marshfield, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1937, by L. G. Jebavy from Ludington, Mich., 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, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 18, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering the product destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28282. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 32 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41512. Sample No. 59629–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 6, 1937, 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 32 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1937, from Benton Harbor, Mich., by Max Berman to himself at Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "L. C. Harris R. 1 Benton Harbor, Mich."

It 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 October 21, 1937, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28283. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 71 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40935. Sample No. 68012–C.)

This product was contaminated with lead.

On November 15, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 71 bushels of apples at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 11, 1937, by C. F. Lawrence from Benton Harbor, Mich., to himself at Atlanta, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Grown by A. W. Varnau, Coloma, Mich."

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

On November 20, 1937, C. F. Lawrence having consented to the entry of a decree, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28284. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 50 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41143. Sample No. 47528–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On or about October 28, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, 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 Holden, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1937, from Proctorville, Ohio, by the Island Creek Coal Co., to itself at Holden, W. Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On November 5, 1937, no claimant having appeared, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28285. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27,114 Pounds of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Apples to be peeled and turned over to various public institutions. (F. & D. No. 40942. Sample Nos. 41602–C, 41603–C.)

This product was contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On October 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27,114 pounds of apples at Hastings, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1937, by Hunt Bros. Fruit Co. from Wathena, Kans., 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, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 29, 1937, Hunt Bros. Fruit Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to public institutions on condition that the apples be peeled before being used and the peelings destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28286. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 23 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41364. Sample No. 59626–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 1937, 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 23 bushels of apples at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been hauled in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1937, by G. G. Squier from Benton Harbor, Mich., and