

scribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the article was sold and purported to be butter, whereas it was not, since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 2, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered nunc pro tunc as of August 20, 1934, condemning the product and ordering it to be destroyed.

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

23189. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 23 Baskets and 13 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33408, 33409. Sample nos. 5837-B, 5838-B, 5842-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On August 22 and 23, 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 36 bushel baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 20 and August 22, 1934, by Preston T. Roberts, from Moorestown, 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, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On September 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

23190. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Nine 5/8-Bushel Baskets, et al., of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33410, 33411. Sample nos. 5836-B, 5841-B.)

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

On August 22 and August 23, 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 25 5/8-bushel baskets of apples consigned by B. F. Driggers, at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 20 and August 21, 1934, from Glassboro, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 10, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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

23191. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 44 Bushels and 67 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33412, 33565. Sample nos. 5840-B, 5982-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 August 23 and September 6, 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 44 bushels and 67 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Collins Nurseries, Inc., Moorestown, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 22 and September 10, 1934, from Moorestown, 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 September 10 and October 4, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

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