

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

On February 19, 1934, the Orchard Farm Pie Co., Detroit, Mich., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed by peeling under the supervision of this Department.

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

24315. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 107 Barrels of Poultry. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 35026. Sample no. 24078-B.)

Examination of the dressed poultry involved in this case showed that it was in part decomposed and diseased.

On January 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 107 barrels of poultry at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1935, by Harry Smith, from Indianapolis, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and that it was in part a product of diseased animals.

On January 31, 1935, G. N. Savage & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the decomposed and diseased fowls be separated therefrom and destroyed.

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

24316. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 221 Bushels, et al., of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 35077 to 35081, incl. Sample nos. 25416-B, 25440-B, 25441-B, 29233-B, 29236-B, 29240-B, 29241-B, 29242-B, 29243-B, 29244-B, 29248-B, 29249-B, 29255-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 or about December 14, 1934, and January 3, 1935, 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 1,186 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 7 and October 12, 1934, by Schemenauer & Sons, from Bangor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Schemenauer & Sons, Bangor, Mich."

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

On January 15, 1935, Troen, Yanes, Steinberg & Wagner, Inc., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed by washing.

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

24317. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 43 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35105. Sample no. 11997-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which was found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On January 10, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 tubs of butter at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1934, by the Oregon Savinar Co., from Seattle, Wash., 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 February 21, 1935, the Oregon-Savinar Produce Exchange, Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of this Department.

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

24318. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 176 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. no. 35119. Sample no. 25405-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 or about December 13, 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 176 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by the Coloma Orchards, from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, 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 7, 1935, the Strube Celery & Vegetable Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed by washing.

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

24319. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 796 Boxes of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 35115. Sample nos. 16009-B, 16010-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On January 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 796 boxes of apples at Vernon, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1935, by the Lombard-Horsley Investment Co., from Buena, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Rome Beauty, B. P. & S. Company, Buena, Wash."

The article 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 January 29, 1935, the Lombard-Horsley Investment Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released, conditioned that it would not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

24320. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 122 Bushels and 100 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious substances. (F. & D. nos. 35117, 35181. Sample nos. 29215-B, 29216-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 or about December 27, 1934, and January 3, 1935, 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 222 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article