

On November 1, 1935, 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.*

25452. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 86501. Sample no. 47154-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 16, 1935, 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 25 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 13, 1935, by Charles Passiglia, from Golden Eagle, Ill., 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 and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 25, 1935, 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.*

25453. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 133 Bushels, 9 Bushels, and 14 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 86502, 86503. Sample nos. 47258-B, 47262-B, 47263-B.)

These cases involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 20 and September 24, 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 156 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about September 6, September 9, and September 15, 1935, by B. J. Kable, Bert Cable, and Burton Cabell, from Berrien Springs, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Burton J. Cable R. F. D. Berrien Springs, 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 November 27 and December 2, 1935, 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.*

25454. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 7 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 86504. Sample no. 47277-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 24, 1935, 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 7 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 16, 1935, by Carl Weidlich, from Covert, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Carl Weidlich R 2 Covert 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 November 29, 1935, 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.*

25455. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 86505. Sample no. 47083-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 28, 1935, 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 43 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1935, by C. F. Kinder, from Golden Eagle, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "C. F. Kinder Golden Eagle Ill."

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

On November 25, 1935, 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.*

25456. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 81 Cartons of Butter. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. no. 36509. Sample nos. 32662-B, 32663-B.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat and that contained mold and other extraneous matter.

On September 6, 1935, 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 81 cartons of butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1935, by the Paul A. Schulze Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "Clover Springs Creamery Butter [or Jersey Belle Select Cream Butter] Paul A. Schulze Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason 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 act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 29, 1935, the Paul A. Schulze Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond conditioned that it be denatured and rendered into commercial grease.

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

25457. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 41 Baskets of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36512. Sample no. 41580-B.)

This case involved pears which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 20, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 baskets of pears at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 2, 1935, by B. A. Peters, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Andrew Menchinger, R-1, Benton Harbor, Mich., Bartlett."

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

On October 25, 1935, 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.*

25458. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36515. Sample no. 34446-B.)

This case involved pears which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On September 14, 1935, 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 12 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1935, by Pete Lores, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Irving L. Martin, Coloma, Mich. Bartlett Pears."

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.