

240. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 148 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 879. Sample No. 53995-D.)

On October 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 148 bushels of apples at Council Bluffs, Iowa, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 10, 1939, by E. T. Sauer from Troy, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

241. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 20 Boxes and 10 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1173. Sample Nos. 83310-D, 83324-D.)

On November 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 30 boxes of apples at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 8, 1939, by Alex Lystila by truck from Clarkston, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it bore poisonous or deleterious substances, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

242. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 145 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1406. Sample Nos. 79945-D, 79946-D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 145 bushels of apples at Ontarioville, Ill., alleging that the article, consigned to F. H. Miller, had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 3, 1939, by F. H. Miller, in his own truck from Stevensville, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 22, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

243. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 187 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1402. Sample No. 47087-D.)

On October 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 187 bushels of apples at Blue Island, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1939, by Nial J. Anderson in his own truck from Hartford, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 1, 1939, the claimant having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

244. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 30 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1401. Sample No. 55884-D.)

On October 31, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 30 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 23, 1939, by Coloma Fruit Exchange from Coloma, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 12, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

245. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 92 Bushels and 110 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1327. Sample Nos. 79943-D, 79944-D.)

On or about November 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 202 bushels of apples at Cannelton, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from South Haven, Mich., on or about November 3, 1939, by Armond Hawhee; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.