

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FRESH FRUITS

Nos. 401 to 412 report the seizure and disposition of apples and pears which bore spray residue containing lead or lead and arsenic.

401. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 25 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1403. Sample No. 47177-D.)

On or about November 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 25 bushels of apples at Mattoon, Ill., alleging that the articles had been transported in interstate commerce by C. F. Randolph and Donald Randolph in their own motortruck from Benton Harbor, Mich., to their place of business at Mattoon, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, lead and arsenic, in harmful quantities. The article was labeled in part: "Wm. J. Ellis & Co., Inc., From Chicago, Ill., Chas. Ridley South Haven, Mich."

On December 21, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

402. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 55 Bushels of Jonathan Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1320. Sample No. 45839-D.)

On November 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 55 bushels of Jonathan apples at Evansville, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1939, by Charles Wallace from South Haven, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered its use harmful.

On February 17, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

403. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 335 Bushels of Jonathan Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1174. Sample Nos. 67070-D, 72082-D.)

On or about November 30, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 335 bushels of Jonathan apples at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the apples had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4 and 5, 1939, by the Troy Apple Growers Association from Troy, Kans.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they contained a poisonous or deleterious ingredient, namely, lead, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On January 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and the apples were ordered destroyed.

404. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Hubbardston Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1194. Sample No. 55157-D.)

On November 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against 40 bushels of apples at Bloomington, Ill., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1939, by G. H. Langford from Hartford, Mich., to himself; and charging that they were adulterated in that they contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, namely, lead, which might have rendered them harmful to health.

On March 2, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and the apples were ordered destroyed.

405. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1407. Sample No. 79980-D.)

On November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa filed a libel against 48 bushels of apples at Mason City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1939, by Herb Barland in his own truck, from Benton Harbor, Mich., to himself at Mason City, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 14, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.