

City, Okla., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by B. B. Stanley by auto truck from Lawrence, Mich., on or about November 1, 1939; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained lead spray residue, an added poisonous ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 4, 1939, B. B. Stanley, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be cleaned under the supervision of this Department.

252. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 135 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. D. C. No. 1072. Sample No. 79996-D.)

On November 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 135 bushels of apples at McRae, Ark., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1939, by H. H. Fuller, 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 13, 1939, H. H. Fuller, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond, to be reconditioned under the supervision of this Department in order to eliminate the lead content.

253. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 20 Bushels and 38 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1087. Sample Nos. 54468-D, 54469-D.)

On November 15, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 58 bushels of apples at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 12, 1939, by Leo Maglio in his own truck from Sodus, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

254. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 84 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1091. Sample No. 79982-D.)

On or about November 9, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 84 bushels of apples at Des Moines, Iowa, that had been hauled by R. M. Spencer in his own truck, from Benton Harbor, Mich., on or about November 6, 1939, alleging that the article had been hauled in interstate commerce; 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 4, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

255. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 52 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 851. Sample No. 79260-D.)

On October 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 52 crates of apples at Elmhurst, Ill., alleging that the article, consigned to Forland Noble at Elmhurst, Ill., had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28, 1939, by Forland Noble, from South Haven, 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 27, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

256. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 23 Crates of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 850. Sample No. 79212-D.)

On October 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 23 crates of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article, consigned to Donald Williams, had been shipped in interstate commerce from Coloma, Mich., on or about September 24, 1939, by Donald Williams, in his own truck; 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.