ber 5, 1939, by the C. C. Winkler Co. from Vincennes, Ind.; 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. The article was labeled in part: "From N. Y. Yates Decker, Indiana."

On September 21, October 10, October 27, and November 2, 1939, judgments of condemnation were entered by consent of the claimant in certain cases and by default in the others.

85. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 12 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 621. Sample No. 46431-D.)

On September 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 12 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Nathan Tobias from Benton Harbor, Mich., on or about August 27, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health. It was labeled in part: "Irving Arent Coloma, Mich."

On November 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

86. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 42 Bushels of Jonathan Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 623. Sample No. 63950-D.)

On September 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 42 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1939, by Steve Fortschneider from Golden Eagle, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

87. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 110 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 845. Sample No. 53425-D.)

On September 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 110 bushels of apples at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1939, by David May from Hardin, Ill.; 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 September 14, 1939, the shipper having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

88. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 29 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 624. Sample No. 63951-D.)

On September 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 29 bushels of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1939, by George Lorsbach from Hardin, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 30, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

89. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 61 Bushel and 8 Half-Bushel Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 807. Sample No. 53488-D.)

On or about September 12, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against the above quantities of apples at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce by Ed Wright of Oklahoma City, Okla., from Lincoln, Ark., on or about September 6, 1939; and that they were adulterated in that they contained lead spray residue, an added poisonous ingredient, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 18, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.