On November 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

257. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 200 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 876. Sample No. 47057–D.)

On or about October 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 200 bushels of apples at Des Moines, Iowa, that had been hauled by Russell Williams of Des Moines, Iowa, in his own truck from Stevensville, Mich., on or about October 18, 1939, alleging that the article had been transported 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 November 14, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

258. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 28 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 878. Sample No. 47108–D.)

On or about October 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against 28 bushels of apples at Des Moines, Iowa, which had been hauled by the Midwest Produce Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, from Benton Harbor, Mich., on or about October 22, 1939, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by auto truck (Hyman Magidow, driver); 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 November 15, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

259. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 968. Sample No. 79889–D.)

On November 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 40 bushels of apples at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce from Eau Claire, Mich., on or about October 31, 1939, via truck of Harold Cummings; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained lead, a poisonous or deleterious ingredient, 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.

260. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 235 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1376. Sample No. 79468–D.)

On or about October 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa filed a libel against 235 bushels of apples at Mason City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by Delos A. Bartell in his own truck (grower, S. H. Dickinson), from Fennville, Mich., on or about October 12, 1939; 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 November 10, 1939, Delos A. Bartell, 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. The deleterious substance was removed by washing the fruit.

261. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 108 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1086. Sample No. 47169–D.)

On October 31, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 108 bushels of apples at Monroe, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 25, 1939, from Bridgman, Mich., by Mrs. Cecil Wells in her own truck to herself at Monroe, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful and injurious to health.

On November 29, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.