

## TULLIBEES

**80. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 105 Boxes of Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 334. Sample No. 60556-D.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On July 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 105 boxes of tullibeas at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 10, 1939, by Abe Sechter from St. Paul, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance and in that it was a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On August 22, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nos. 81 to 110, inclusive, of this publication report the seizure and disposition of fruits and vegetables which bore spray residue containing lead or arsenic or both lead and arsenic in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

**81. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 13 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 496. Sample No. 55680-D.)

On August 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 13 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 20, 1939, by R. A. Buyce from Bangor, 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 August 18, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**82. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 20 Baskets of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 503. Sample No. 66053-D.)

On August 17, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 20 baskets of apples at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1939, by R. B. Dasher of Miami, Fla., from West End, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article had been transported from the Pinehurst Peach Co., Inc. It was labeled in part: "Packed by Pinehurst Peach Co., West End, N. C."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On August 18, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**83. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 53 Baskets of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 584. Sample No. 65949-D.)

On September 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina filed a libel against 53 baskets of apples at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1939, by P. P. Leventis & Co., Inc., from Gastonia, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 5, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**84. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 180 Bushels and 10 Bushels of Apples (and 3 other seizure actions against apples). Decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 622, 681, 694, 695. Sample Nos. 46290-D, 46433-D, 46434-D, 46455-D, 46456-D, 46464-D.)

Between September 8 and 16, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed four libels against a total of 352 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 23 to on or about Septem-

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.