

101. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 227 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released to be reconditioned by washing. (F. D. C. No. 781. Sample No. 57846-D.)

On October 7, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 227 bushels of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1939, by Max Perkins from Farmington, N. Mex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a poisonous or deleterious substance.

On October 7, 1939, Max Perkins, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released, upon deposit of costs, to be reconditioned by washing under the supervision of this Department.

102. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 965. Sample No. 47033-D.)

On October 20, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 160 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Larman & Schwartz from Bridgman, Mich., on or about October 16, 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.

On November 1, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

103. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 14 Bushels and 7 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 640, 696. Sample Nos. 46449-D, 46468-D.)

On September 12 and 15, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 21 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Saugatuck Fruit Exchange from Saugatuck, Mich., on or about August 30, 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.

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

CABBAGE

104. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 5 Tons of Cabbage. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 819. Sample No. 76857-D.)

On October 23, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 5 tons of cabbage at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Weeksville, N. C., on or about October 20, 1939, in truck owned by Louis Spinnato of Baltimore, Md., and driven by Louis Spinnato and Leroy Ruark; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic.

On October 24, 1939, Louis Spinnato having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CAULIFLOWER

105. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 49 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 809. Sample No. 70202-D.)

On October 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 49 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Joseph W. Visinski from Dayton, N. J., on or about October 17, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it bore an added poisonous or deleterious substance, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 6, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

106. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 30 Crates of Cauliflower (and 2 other seizure actions against cauliflower). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 808, 818, 847. Sample Nos. 70100-D, 70217-D, 70227-D.)

On October 18, 21, and 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 3 lots of cauliflower, totaling 44

crates, at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Frank Korleski from Jamesburg, N. J., on or about October 17, 20, and 25, 1939; and that it was adulterated in that it bore an added poisonous or deleterious substance, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 6 and 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CURRENTS

107. Adulteration of currants. U. S. v. 9 Crates of Currants. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 481. Sample No. 55662-D.)

On August 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against nine crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 26, 1939, by M. E. Gray from Manistee, 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 3, 1939, the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

108. Adulteration of currants. U. S. v. 5 Crates and 6 Crates of Currants. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 533, 535. Sample Nos. 55669-D, 55693-D.)

On August 10, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 11 crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 30 and August 3, 1939, by Elmer Morse from Shelby, 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 September 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

109. Adulteration of currants. U. S. v. 2 Crates of Currants. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 397. Sample No. 55278-D.)

On July 26, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against two crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 17, 1939, by Lloyd Broder from Ludington, 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 September 7, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

QUINCES

110. Adulteration of quinces. U. S. v. 35 Bushels of Quinces. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 784. Sample No. 80936-D.)

On October 11, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 35 bushels of quinces at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1939, by American Fruit Growers, Inc., from Lockport, N. Y.; 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. It was labeled in part: "Tip Top Brand Quince."

On October 16, 1939, the consignee having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FRESH BLUEBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

Nos. 111 to 119, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of blueberries and huckleberries which contained maggots.

111. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 5 Crates of Blueberries (and 4 other seizure actions against same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 490, 491, 492, 502, 620. Sample Nos. 46259-D, 46260-D, 46261-D, 46270-D, 46417-D.)

On August 23 and September 8, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 22 crates of blueberries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 14 to on or about August 18, 1939, by various