

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 16, 1935, the shipper and the consignee having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25466. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 62 Baskets of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38585. Sample no. 37442-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of huckleberries that contained maggots.

On July 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 62 baskets of huckleberries at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25, 1935, by S. M. Huffman, from Shenandoah, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From S. M. Huffman, Shenandoah, Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 24, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25467. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 45½ Bushels and 37 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36587. Sample no. 39141-B.)

These cases involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On or about September 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 82½ bushels of apples at Wichita Falls, Tex., consigned from Bentonville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 11, 1935, by Sam Brettler, from the State of Arkansas, into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 19, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25468. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 14,826 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 36588. Sample nos. 53606-B, 53614-B, 53646-B.)

This case involved canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On October 31, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14,826 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, 1935, by the Western Pacific Packing Co., from Mist Harbor, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 11, 1935, the Western Pacific Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*