

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 boxes of chubs at Brooklyn, N. Y., shipped by the Canada Fish Distributors, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, on or about August 10, 1936, alleging that the article had been shipped in foreign commerce and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Canada Fish Distributors Limited Windsor, Ont."

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

On September 12, 1936, 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.*

26594. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 45 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38218. Sample no. 11620-C.)

This case involved blueberries that were infested with maggots.

On August 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 crates of blueberries at Boston, Mass., shipped on or about August 13, 1936, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by E. Bahrenberg, from Bangor, Maine, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On September 14, 1936, no claimant appearing, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26595. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Sixty 1-Bushel Crates of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38221. Sample no. 7708-C.)

This case involved apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 20, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 crates of apples at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1936, by Harry T. Silverfarb Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., from Leesburg, Va., 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.

On August 22, 1936, Harry T. Silverfarb, Co. Inc., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of the decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26596. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. v. 21 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38222. Sample no. 5872-C.)

This case involved cherries that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 3, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1936, by Levi McClatchie from Ludington, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 2, 1936, no claimant appearing, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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