It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28131. Alleged adulteration of canned salmon. Association, Inc. Tried to the court. D. No. 39474. Sample Nos. 11298-C, 11294-C, 21832-C, 21833-C.)

On May 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., Astoria, Oreg., alleging shipment by the defendant on or about August 18, 1936, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Oregon of quantities of canned salmon that was alleged to be adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

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

On December 15, 1937, the case came on for trial to the court without a jury. On December 20, 1937, the defendant was adjudged not guilty.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28132. Adulteration of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 360 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39720. Sample No. 33776–C.)

This article was canned tuna fish a part of which was decomposed.

On or about June 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 cases of canned tuna fish at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 10, 1937, by the Van Camp Sea Food Co. (from San Diego, Calif.), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Van Camps Chicken of the Sea Select Tuna."

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

On December 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the article was ordered.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28133. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 117 Baskets and 43 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40440, 40507. Sample Nos. 58686–C, 62535–C, 62662–C.)

This product was contaminated with lead.

On September 29 and October 8, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 160 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 28 and October 7, 1937, from Beverley, N. J., by Harry J. Chant and H. J. Chant, respectively, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 18 and November 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. Brown, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28134. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 41 Baskets and 8 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 40497, 40502. Sample Nos. 62523–C, 62566–C.)

This product was contaminated with lead.

On October 6 and 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 49 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5 and 6, 1937, from Moorestown, N. J.,