

labeled in part: "Ohio State Brand Creamery Butter \* \* \* distributed by West and Company \* \* \* Chicago."

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

On December 2, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered. On December 23, 1935, the decree was modified to permit the United States marshal to sell the product to be denatured under the supervision of this Department.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25631. Adulteration of chubs (fish). U. S. v. 3 Boxes of Chubs, and other actions. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 36776 to 36782, incl. Sample nos. 30161-B, 42611-B, 42612-B, 42795-B to 42798-B, incl.)

These cases involved fish that were infested with worms.

On November 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of chubs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Dorion, Ontario, Canada, by the Dorion Fish Co., between the dates of October 29 and November 5, 1935, into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Dorion Fish Co. Dorion Ontario."

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

On December 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25632. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 224 Boxes of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond, conditioned that deleterious substances be removed.** (F. & D. no. 36818. Sample no. 45946-B.)

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

On November 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 224 boxes of apples at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1935, by the Ashland Fruit & Produce Co., from Ashland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Siskiyou Brand \* \* \* Ashland Fruit & Produce Co. Packers and Shippers."

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

On December 11, 1935, Jacobs, Malcolm & Burt, claimants, 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 it be washed in order to remove the deleterious substances.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25633. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 516 Baskets of Apples. Product released under bond conditioned that the deleterious substances be removed.** (F. & D. no. 36828. Sample no. 48988-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples that were contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On November 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 516 baskets of apples at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 6, 1935, by Triplett & Brown, from Troy, Kans., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 14, 1935, Triplett & Brown, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered for the