

interstate commerce on or about December 12, 1936, by the J. C. Palumbo Fruit Co., from Payette, Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. C. Palumbo Fruit Co., Payette, Idaho."

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 December 31, 1936, C. A. Glass & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation of the product, judgment was entered ordering that the apples be released under bond conditioned that they would not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

26919. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 63 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38941. Sample nos. 10384-C, 10385-C, 10386-C.)

These apples were contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On December 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 16, 1936, by Adolph Hildebrand, from Dallas, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "A Hildebrand Dallas Ore."

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 January 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26920. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 435, 158, and 194 Boxes of Apples. Consent decrees entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 38942, 38943, 38963. Sample nos. 10387-C, 10388-C, 10389-C, 10391-C, 10392-C.)

A part of these apples were contaminated with lead and arsenic and the remainder with lead only.

On December 23, 28, and 31, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 787 boxes of apples at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 17, 19, and 21, 1936, by the Pacific Distributors from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part, variously: "L. Koutek, Scappoose, Ore."; "Grown by G. H. Goff, Scappoose, Ore."; "Henry Hildebrand Dallas, Ore."

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

On December 28 and 31, 1936, and January 5, 1937, Julius J. Helfend, claimant, having consented to the condemnation of the product, and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments were entered ordering that the apples be released under bond, conditioned that they should not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

26921. Adulteration of ciscoes (fish). U. S. v. 55, 20, 20, and 56 Boxes of Ciscoes. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38964, 38965, 38967, 38968. Sample nos. 17124-C, 17125-C, 26526-C, 26527-C.)

This product was infested with worms.

On January 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 151 boxes of ciscoes at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 4 and January 5, 1937, by H. Meyer from Montreal, Quebec, Canada,