26879. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 180 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond upon condition that deleterious substances be removed. (F. & D. no. 38739. Sample no. 4591–C.)

These apples were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 21, 1936, 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 180 bushels of apples at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1936, from Troy, Kans., that it had been trucked by Triplett & Brown, of Troy, Kans., and that it was adulterated 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 December 2, 1936, Hunt Bros. Fruit Co., St. Joseph, Mo., 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 deleterious substances be removed by washing.

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

26880. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 66 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38743. Sample no. 26024–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 17, 1936, 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 66 bushels of apples at Springfield, Mo., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 12, 1936, by Ed Greener from Coloma, 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 or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 5, 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.*

26881. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 285 Baskets of Cabbage. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38744. Sample no. 23206–C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic.

On November 18, 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 285 baskets of cabbage at Baltimore, Md., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 13, 1936, by the Charleston Produce Distributors, from Yonges Island, S. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Towles Fancy Vegetables Grown & Packed by F. W. Towles Co. Inc., Martins Point, S. C."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic.

On December 30, 1936, 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.*

26882. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 288 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38745. Sample no. 21485–C.)

This product contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On December 3, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 288 cans of tomato pulp at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1936, by the Frazier Packing Corporation, from Elwood, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.