On December 9, 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.*

26688. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. v. 46 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38283. Sample no. 14787–C.)

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

On August 27, 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 46 crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1936, by the Northern Fruit Co., from Ludington, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled: "C. S. Hamilton Route No. 1 Ludington—Mich."

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, 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.*

26689. Adulteration of pickles. U. S. v. 90 Jars and 54 Jars of Pickles. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38335. Sample nos. 4621–C, 4622–C.)

This case involved pickles that were found to be filthy.

On or about September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 144 jars of pickles at Olathe, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 31, 1936, by the Thies Pickle Co., from Pepin, Wis., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sun Cured Brand * * * Pickles * * * Packed by Thies Pickle Co. Pepin, Wis."

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

On December 28, 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.*

26690. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 14 Bushels of Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38379. Sample no. 14236–C.)

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

On September 11, 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 14 bushels of pears at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1936, by Mrs. H. Greer, from Benton Harbor, 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 November 20, 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.*

26691. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 2,568 Cases and 220 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 38387, 38468. Sample nos. 22088–C, 22104–C, 23618–C, 23723–C.)

These cases involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On October 6 and October 27, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,788 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Western Pacific Salmon Co., in part on or about August 15, 1936, from Ketchikan, Alaska, and in part on or about