

25478. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 139 Barrels of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36713. Sample no. 34824-B.)

This case involved chestnuts which were in part moldy.

On December 5, 1935, 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 139 barrels of chestnuts at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1935, by Schroeder Bros., Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fancy Marrons Frader Italy New York Product of Italy."

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

On December 28, 1935, 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.*

25479. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 106 Baskets of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 36722. Sample no. 52022-B.)

This case involved a shipment of Brazil nuts which were in part wormy, moldy, and decomposed.

On December 6, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 106 baskets of Brazil nuts at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 31, 1935, by the General Food Sales Co., Inc., from Hoboken, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "King Cole Jumbo Brite Brazil Nuts."

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

On December 17, 1935, the General Foods Sales Co., Inc., 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 unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25480. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 9 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36723. Sample no. 33465-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 8, 1935, 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 9 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1935, by Sam Boukis, from Sodus, 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 December 31, 1935, 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.*

25481. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 48 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36724. Sample no. 34057-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 2, 1935, 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 48 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 28, 1935, by Angelo Scaramuzzi, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fred Warman Coloma, 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 31, 1935, 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.*

25482. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 26 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36725. Sample no. 34150-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 12, 1935, 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 26 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1935, by Leo Zernone, from Berrien Springs, 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 harmful to health.

On December 31, 1935, 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.*

25483. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 16 Bushels, 30 Bushels, and 13 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36726. Sample nos. 34172-B, 34174-B, 34181-B.)

This case involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 59 bushels of apples at Hammond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1935, by the Open Air Market, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled, "A. Cerecky R-3 Watervleit, Mich. Winter Banana"; the remainder was labeled "W. S. Hull & Son, Sodus Mich. Com Jonathan."

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

On December 28, 1935, 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.*

25484. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Bushels of Apples, and other cases. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product destroyed; remainder released under bond, conditioned that the deleterious ingredients be removed before its use. (F. & D. nos. 36727, 36728, 36745, 36746. Sample nos. 39527-B, 39530-B, 49065-B, 49210-B.)

These cases involved apples which were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On October 23, 26, 28, and 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 43 bushels of apples at Stockham, Nebr., and 95 bushels and 5,590 pounds of apples at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of October 18 and October 28, 1935, in part by C. E. Hitz, from Fortescue, Mo., and in part from the orchards of C. E. Hitz, at Fortesque, Forest City, and Mound City, Mo., by Ed. A. Gautier and Sam Greenberg, 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 harmful to health.

On October 30, 31, November 2, and December 4, 1935, no claim having been entered for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered. The product seized at Stockham was ordered destroyed, and the lots seized at Omaha were ordered released to a charitable institution on condition that they be paped to remove the arsenical spray, and the parings destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*