

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."