25345. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. 4 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36381. Sample no. 33853–B.)

The cherries involved in this action were found to be contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 17, 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 four crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1935, by Lyman Bros., from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lyman Bros. South Haven, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added posionous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 1, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25346. Adulteration of cherries. U. S. v. 14 Crates of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36382. Sample no. 33858–B.)

The cherries involved in this action were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 17, 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 14 crates of cherries at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1935, by Fox & Godding, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. L. Willmeng R–2 Watervliet, 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 November 1, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25347. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 24 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36384. Sample no. 30564–B.)

This case involved butter that contained mold.

On August 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1935, by the Davis-Cleaver Produce Co., from Quincy, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed animal substance.

On October 2, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25348. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 20 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36385. Sample no. 30567–B.)

This case involved butter samples of which were found to contain mold.

On August 27, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1935, by the Chesapeake Creameries, Inc., from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.