

17890. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 36 Boxes of Greek String Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25449, 25450, 25451. I. S. No. 10841. S. No. 3708.)

The figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to consist in part of wormy or worm-eaten, moldy, or smutty, sour, and dirty fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On December 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 boxes of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. A. Camp Co., New York, N. Y., on or about November 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Selected String Figs Packed and Shipped by Seideman and Seideman, New York."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17891. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 296 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25338. I. S. No. 19667. S. No. 3608.)

Samples of tomato catsup from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

On December 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 296 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original packages at Corsicana, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rush Canning Co., from Bentonville, Ark., on or about September 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Queen's Taste Brand Catsup * * * Rush Canning Company, Washburn, Mo."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 19, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17892. Adulteration of green Anjou pears. U. S. v. 3,295 Boxes of Green Anjou Pears. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25358. I. S. Nos. 11447, 11448, 11449. S. No. 3634.)

Samples of pears from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain lead and arsenic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,295 boxes of green Anjou pears, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. A. Laselle, from Medford, Oreg., in three shipments, on or about September 3, September 5, and September 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, namely, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 6, 1930, the Golden State Produce Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, con-