

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it harmful to health, namely, arsenic.

On January 11, 1932, the Manatee County Growers Association, Ruskin, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States or any State, Territory, District, or insular possession.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19644. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Case of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27360. I. S. No. 45313. S. No. 5562.)

Samples of rabbits from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one case of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stanley Produce Co., on or about December 7, 1931, from Mendon, Mo., and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 consisted in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On January 11, 1932, 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.*

19645. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 1,540 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 27650. I. S. No. 44264. S. No. 5599.)

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

On January 11, 1932, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,540 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wm. Craig Canning Co., from Five Points, near Ogden, Utah, on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Utah into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Craig's Perfection Brand Tomato Catsup."

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

On March 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19646. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 441 Packages of Cabbage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27376. I. S. No. 42953. S. No. 5577.)

Arsenic having been found on samples of cabbage taken from the shipment herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 441 packages of cabbage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. M. Gibson, from Meggett, S. C., on or about December 7, 1931, and had been trans-

ported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic.

On January 4, 1932, 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.*

19647. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 423 Hampers, et al., of Cabbage. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 27377, 27384. I. S. Nos. 43656, 43659. S. Nos. 5576, 5586.)

Arsenic having been found on samples of cabbage taken from the shipments herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On December 14 and December 15, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 858 hampers of cabbage, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 8 and December 9, 1931, by C. E. Gibson, from Normans (Meggett), S. C., consigned to New York, N. Y., that it remained unsold in possession of the carrier at Jersey City, N. J., and that it was adulterated in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 19, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19648. Adulteration of pecans in shell. U. S. v. 13 Sacks of Pecans in Shell. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27389. I. S. No. 45826. S. No. 5584.)

Samples of pecans in shell from the shipment herein described having been found to be partially moldy, rancid, and shriveled, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about December 17, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 sacks of pecans in shell, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La. On December 18, 1931, the libel was amended. It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article had been shipped by Angelo St. Angelo and Joseph Grego, New Orleans, La., from Mobile, Ala., on or about December 7, 1931, that it had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Alabama into the State of Louisiana, and that it was adulterated in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 19, 1932, 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.*

19649. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 70 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27378. I. S. No. 45314. S. No. 5570.)

The rabbits in the interstate shipment herein described having been found to be partially decomposed and diseased, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70, more or less, rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Lyle Bloom, from Quinn, S. Dak., on or about December 7, 1931, and had been transported from the State of South Dakota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.