

19970. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 3 Tons of Cabbage. Default decree of destruction. (No. 2587-A. F. & D. No. 28334.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of cabbage found to bear arsenic in an amount that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On May 10, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 tons of cabbage at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1932, by the Louisiana Farm Bureau Selling Exchange, from Lockport, La., to Minneapolis, Minn., 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 other added deleterious ingredient, namely, arsenic, which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On June 7, 1932, the United States attorney petitioned the court for an order permitting destruction of the goods by the health authorities of Minneapolis, in view of the fact that it had become decomposed and constituted a nuisance. On the same date the order prayed for was granted by the court.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19971. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 27938. I. S. No. 32264. S. No. 5986.)

This action involved a shipment of canned shrimp, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On March 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 27, 1932, by Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corporation, from Biloxi, Miss., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Alabama Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corp., Mobile, Ala."

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

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

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19972. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 756 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (No. 8204-A. F. & D. No. 28353.)

Apples taken from the shipment involved in this action were found to bear arsenic in an amount that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On May 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 756 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1932, by Wenatchee Produce Co., from Wenatchee, Wash., to Philadelphia, Pa., 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, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On June 7, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*