

part on or about January 27, 1932, from Biloxi, Miss., to Denver, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The libels covered three different lots: A portion was unlabeled; a portion was labeled in part: (Can) "Biloxi Miss Brand Selected Shrimp * * * Packed by the Biloxi Canning & Packing Company, Inc., Biloxi, Miss.;" a portion was labeled in part: (Can) "Blue & White Brand Dry Pack Shrimp * * * Red & White Corpn. Distributors."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed animal substance.

On October 8, 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.

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

20309. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U.S. v. 49 Cases, et al., of Canned Tomatoes. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 28908, 28909. Sample nos. 20348-A, 20349-A.)

These actions involved interstate shipments of quantities of canned tomatoes, samples of which were found to be in a state of active decomposition.

On September 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 95 cases of canned tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1932, by the Victor Preserving Co., from Fruitland, N.Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tomatoes * * * Distributors The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co."

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

On September 30, 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.

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

20310. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 70 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29601. Sample no. 5068-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 70 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce October 30, 1932, by Daniel Reynolds, from Berrien Springs, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., 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 and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 15, 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.

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

20311. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29653. Sample no. 5073-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 60 bushels of apples at Ottawa, Ill., alleging that

the article had been shipped in interstate commerce November 11, 1932, by James Garver, from Fennville, Mich., to Ottawa, Ill., 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 and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 15, 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.

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

20312. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 14 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29574. Sample no. 29975-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 14 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce October 27, 1932, by H. Bonnevier, from Benton Harbor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., 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 and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 14, 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.

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

20313. Adulteration of apples. U.S. v. 64 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29284. Sample no. 29879-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 25, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 64 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce October 19, 1932, by A. S. Hale, from Bangor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., 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 and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 14, 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.

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

20314. Adulteration of canned salmon. U.S. v. 2,027 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 28892, 28916. Sample nos. 1776-A, 1777-A, 1778-A, 1780-A, 1782-A, 1783-A, 1784-A, 1786-A, 1788-A to 1793-A, incl., 14883-A, 14885-A, 14888-A, 14889-A, 14899-A, 14900-A, 15063-A.)

These actions involved the interstate shipment of quantities of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be partially decomposed.

On September 12, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 2,027 cases of canned salmon at Astoria, Oreg. On September 16, 1932, a libel was filed against 819 cases of canned salmon, also located at Astoria, Oreg. Only a part of the goods covered by the libel of September 12, 1932, having been seized by the marshal, the United States attorney, on September 28, 1932, filed a libel against the remaining 1,441 cases. It was