

decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for segregation and destruction of the cans containing bad salmon. The decree provided that the product might be shipped to Seattle, Wash., for segregation; and ordered that claimant pay all costs connected therewith, also court costs; and required execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to insure compliance with its terms.

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

20428. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 26 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29226. Sample nos. 13320-A, 13321-A.)

This action involved an interstate shipment of cauliflower that was found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On or about October 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 26 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1932, by the Hartner Produce Co., from Denver, Colo., to Houston, Tex., 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, which ingredients might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 1, 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.*

20429. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 89 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29228, 29229. Sample nos. 21103-A, 21105-A.)

These actions involved interstate shipments of cauliflower that was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 21, 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 139 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1932, by Ross M. Case, from River Head, Long Island, N.Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration 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.

On November 18, 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.*

20430. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 150 Crates of Cauliflower. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29238. Sample no. 16733-A.)

This action involved an interstate shipment of cauliflower that was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 150 crates of cauliflower at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1932, by the Western Vegetable Distributors, from Denver, Colo. to Tampa, Fla., 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 and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might have rendered such product injurious to health.