

**21696. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31109. Sample no. 46682-A.)**

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

On August 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cases of cauliflower at Monro, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1933, by Z. J. Fort Produce Co., from Denver, Colo., 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 arsenic, an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 6, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21697. Adulteration and misbranding of canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Canned Turnip Greens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31095. Sample no. 49526-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned turnip greens that were found to be insect-infested. Sample cans taken from the lot were found to contain less than the labeled weight.

On September 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of canned turnip greens at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 28, 1933, by Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corporation, from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "American Lady Brand Turnip Greens Contents One Lb. Four. Oz."

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Contents One Lb. Four Oz", was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 13, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21698. Adulteration of apple pomace. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Apple Pomace. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31080. Sample no. 45965-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of apple pomace that contained lead and arsenic in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 bags of apple pomace at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 20, and 26, 1933, by S. R. Deyo Co., from Kingston, N.Y., 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, lead and arsenic, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On December 22, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*