It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On September 26, 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.*

20223. Adulteration of Fruiti-Chews and Fruit Chews. U.S. v. 1,357 Dozen Packages of Fruiti-Chews and Fruit Chews. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28811. Sample no. 9483-A.)

This action involved quantities of chewing gum, known as Fruiti-Chews or Fruit Chews, that contained phenolphthalein, a drug which might be harmful.

On August 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 1,357 dozen packages of Fruiti-Chews or Fruit Chews, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1932, by S. S. Epstein, from New York, N.Y., to Boston, Mass., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Chewing Sweet Five Cents National Fruiti-Chews"; or "National Chewing Sweet Fruit Chews."

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

On September 23, 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.*

20224. Adulteration of dill pickles. U.S. v. 36 Cases of Dill Pickles. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28808. Sample no. 7373-A.)

This action involved a quantity of dill pickles samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On August 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 36 cases of dill pickles, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pensacola, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 12, 1931, by the Southern Manufacturing Co., from St. Louis, Mo., to Pensacola, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Our Favorite Brand Dill Pickles, * * *. Packed and Guaranteed by Southern Manufacturing Company, St. Louis."

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

On September 17, 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.*

20225. Adulteration of caraway seed. U.S. v. 1 Bag of Caraway Seed. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28731. Sample no. 8674-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of caraway seed which was found to contain rodent excreta.

On August 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western 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 one bag of caraway seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 19, 1932, by Bear Stewart Co., from Chicago, Ill., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.