

On October 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, 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 20 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1932, by the Hartner Produce Co., from Denver, Colo., to Shreveport, La., 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, to wit, arsenic, which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 7, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property and a jury having found that the allegations of the libel were true and correct, 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.*

20455. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 29296. Sample no. 7725-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On or about November 16, 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 1,000 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 26, 1932, by the Oceanic Sales Co., from Seattle, Wash., to Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Hypatia Brand * * * Oceanic Sales Co. Seattle, U. S. A. Distributors."

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

On November 25, 1932, the Superior Packing Co., a Washington corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

20456. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 34 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29210, 29211. Sample nos. 13319-A, 13322-A.)

These actions involved interstate shipments of cauliflower that was found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On or about October 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 93 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original crates at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rocky Mountain Produce Co., from Denver, Colo., to Houston, Tex., on or about October 2 and October 3, 1932, 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 added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 1, 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.*

20457. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. Ray-Maling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 27524. I. S. nos. 12182, 12209, 13756, 14774, 23998, 24040, 24041.)

This action was based on the interstate shipments of quantities of canned prunes that were found to be partially decomposed.