

On April 4, 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.

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

20692. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 340 Crates of Celery. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29714. Sample no. 26548-A.)

This case involved a quantity of celery that was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 340 crates of celery, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. P. Garin Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about December 19, 1932, and had been transported from the State of California into the District of Columbia, 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, arsenic, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On June 6, 1933, the H. P. Garin Co., Los Angeles, Calif., 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 \$850, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The portion of the article that was found unfit for human consumption was segregated and destroyed.

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

20693. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 147 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29727. Sample no. 26771-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples that were found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about December 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 147 bushels of apples at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1932, by George W. Haxton & Son, Inc., from Model City, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio, 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, arsenic, which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On January 25, 1933, George T. Giha, Toledo, Ohio, 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 claimant for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that the article should not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

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

20694. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 300 Boxes and Crates of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated and ordered released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29677. Sample no. 18038-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples that bore arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about November 23, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 boxes and crates of apples at Conrad, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 12, 1932, by E. H. Pfaff, from Wenatchee, Wash., into the State of Montana 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, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 11, 1933, the Riggs Grocery Co., Conrad, Mont., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

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

20695. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29712. Sample no. 27104-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of dried figs that were found to contain insect excreta and dead insects.

On December 31, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 25 boxes of dried figs at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the California Dried Fruit & Nut Co., Lawrence, Calif., November 30, 1932, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Santa Clara, Calif., to Cincinnati, Ohio, 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 consisted of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 1, 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.

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

20696. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 800 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 29699, 29710. Sample nos. 21137-A, 21138-A, 21140-A, 21141-A, 21142-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned shrimp that was in part decomposed.

On December 29 and December 31, 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 1,703 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 8 and October 6, 1932, by the Grand Caillou Packing Co., Inc., from New Orleans, La., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Lou-Z-Ana Brand Selected Shrimp Grand Caillou Packing Co., Inc., Houma, La."; "Smack Brand"; "Lap Brand."

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

On February 7, 1933, the Grand Caillou Packing Co., Inc., Houma, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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 \$5,000, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

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

20697. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 29768. Sample no. 20575-A.)

This case involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter prescribed by Congress.

On December 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the