

On February 11, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19609. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 259 Sacks of Pecans. Product ordered released under bond to be sorted and bad portion destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 27691, 27692. I. S. Nos. 41146 to 41150, incl., 41201. S. No. 5768.)

Samples of pecans from the shipments herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On January 25, 1932, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 259 sacks of pecans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Woodson Pecan Co., from Albany, Ga., in part on or about December 5, 1931, and in part on or about December 16, 1931, 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 in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 24, 1932, the Woodson Pecan Co., Albany, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the court having found that the unfit portion of the product might be separated from the portion suitable for human consumption, a decree was entered ordering release of the product to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act, and all other laws, and further conditioned that the unfit portion be destroyed and that claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19610. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 3 Drums of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27629. I. S. No. 45323. S. No. 5672.)

This action was based on the shipment of three drums of slaughtered rabbits. Samples examined were found to be partially decomposed.

On January 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 the said three drums of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1931, by Mason & Somerfeld, from Brunswick, Mo., and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On February 11, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19611. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27636. I. S. No. 45324. S. No. 5673.)

This action involved the shipment of four barrels of slaughtered rabbits. Samples examined from the shipment were found to be partially decomposed and diseased.

On January 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 the said four barrels of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Baring Produce Co., from Baring, Mo., on or about December 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On February 11, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19612. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27601. I. S. No. 47912. S. No. 5643.)

This action involved the shipment of a barrel of slaughtered rabbits. Samples taken from the shipment were found upon examination to be decomposed and diseased.

On December 28, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 the said barrel of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bethany Ice & Cold Storage Co., from Bethany, Mo., on or about December 8, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On February 11, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19613. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 85 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27693. I. S. No. 48077. S. No. 5781.)

This action involved the shipment of 85 slaughtered rabbits, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On February 1, 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 the said 85 rabbits at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sunflower Poultry Packers Association, from Emporia, Kans., on or about December 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Massachusetts, 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 in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 9, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19614. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 21,500 Pounds of Cabbage. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27737. I. S. No. 52608. S. No. 5826.)

Arsenic having been found on cabbage taken from the shipment involved in this action, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On February 10, 1932, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21,500 pounds of cabbage at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by George A. Arts, from Robstown, Tex., on or about January 27, 1932, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee, 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 injurious to health.