17998. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 20 Cases, et al., of Pimientos. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25479. I. S. No. 18327. S. No. 3760.)

Samples of pimientos in jars from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed material, the Secretary of Agriculture, reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky.

On December 11, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases each containing 48 jars, and 161 cases each containing 24 jars of pimientos, remaining in the original packages at Louisville, Ky., shipped September 5, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga., and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Sunshine Brand * * * First Quality Pimientos Pomona Products Co. Griffin, Ga."

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

On January 17, 1931, Pickrell, Craig & Co., Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation 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 $301.50, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17999. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 16 Standard Boxes of Grapefruit. Product released under bond for salvaging. (F. & D. No. 24670. I. S. No. 037493. S. No. 2903.)

Samples of grapefruit from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

On or about February 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original packages at Springfield, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. C. Bauer, Alamo, Tex., on or about February 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas 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 whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that decomposed grapefruit had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On February 28, 1930, Frank Gillarde, trading as the Springfield Produce Co., Springfield, Ill., having petitioned for release of the property, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to be examined and salvaged, and that the portion found fit for consumption might be sold upon giving a good and sufficient bond to the effect that it would not be disposed of contrary to the law and the regulations of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18000. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 602 Boxes of Rome Beauty Apples, et al. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25382, 25389, 25425. I. S. Nos. 11296, 11957, 11958. S. Nos. 3659, 3690, 3693.)

Examination of apples from the herein-described shipments having shown the presence of arsenic trioxide thereon, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On or about December 2, 4, and 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,820 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by the Fruit Exchange, Provo, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about November 7, 1930, from Provo, Utah, and in part on or about November 10, 1930, from Provo and Lake View, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: