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

On January 11, 1932, the Manatee County Growers Association, Ruskin, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and 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 laws of the United States or any State, Territory, District, or insular possession.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19644. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Case of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27360. I. S. No. 45313. S. No. 5562.)

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

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one case of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stanley Produce Co., on or about December 7, 1931, from Mendon, 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 January 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.*

19645. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 1,540 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 27650. I. S. No. 44264. S. No. 5599.)

Samples of tomato catsup from the shipment herein described having been found to contain excessive mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On January 11, 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 1,540 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wm. Craig Canning Co., from Five Points, near Ogden, Utah, on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Utah into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Craig's Perfection Brand Tomato Catsup."

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

On March 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19646. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 441 Packages of Cabbage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27376. I. S. No. 42953. S. No. 5577.)

Arsenic having been found on samples of cabbage taken from the shipment herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 441 packages of cabbage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. M. Gibson, from Meggett, S. C., on or about December 7, 1931, and had been trans-