

Distributors, 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 14, 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.*

20472. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 32 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29204, 29205. Sample no. 7612-A.)

These actions involved an interstate shipment of cauliflower which was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 14, 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, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 48 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Western Vegetable Distributors, from Denver, Colo., to Miami, Fla., on or about September 27, 1932, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Crates) "Rosa Del Rancho (Rose of the Ranch) Brand Colorado Cauliflower, Western Vegetable Distributors, Denver, Colo."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, 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.*

20473. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 18 Crates, et al., of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29202, 29203. Sample no. 7611-A.)

These actions involved an interstate shipment of cauliflower which was found to bear arsenic in an amount which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 14, 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 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Z. J. Fort Produce Co., from Denver, Colo., to Miami, Fla., on or about September 29, 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 an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, 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.*

20474. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 500 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29163. Sample no. 20619-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned salmon that was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, 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 500 cases of canned salmon at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 21, 1932, by the