

the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 960 crates of cauliflower remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about September 23 and in part on or about September 26, 1932, by Western Vegetable Distributors, Denver, Colo., and had been transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 and deleterious ingredient, arsenic, in an amount which might have rendered the article harmful to health.

On October 25, 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.

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

20329. Adulteration of canned salmon. U.S. v. 756 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond; unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 28936, 28971. Sample nos. 25855-A, 25857-A, 26035-A, 26069-A, 26086-A, 26087-A.)

These actions involved shipments of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be partially decomposed.

On September 26 and October 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 756 cases and 113 cartons of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about September 3, 1932, and in part on or about September 7, 1932, by the Skowl Arm Packing Co., from Skowl Arm, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., 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 consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 20, 1932, the Alaska Salmon Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds in the total sum of \$700, conditioned in part that the decomposed portion be separated from the fit portion. It was further ordered that the portion found fit for human consumption be released and that the decomposed portion be destroyed in the process of separation.

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

20330. Adulteration of canned salmon. U.S. v. 1,224 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond; unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. no. 28937. Sample nos. 26036-A, 26103-A, 26108-A.)

This action involved a shipment of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be partially decomposed.

On September 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 1,224 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 25, 1932, by the Bristol Bay Packing Co., from Naknek, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., 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 animal substance.

On October 20, 1932, the Alaska Salmon Co., 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 delivered to the said claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that the decomposed portion be separated from the fit portion. It was further ordered that the portion found fit for human consumption be released and that the decomposed portion be destroyed in the process of separation.

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