

20405. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 925 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29131. Sample no. 22380-A.)

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

On October 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 925 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "McGovern's Best Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

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

On November 10, 1932, the Standard Packing 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 released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned that it be made to conform to the Federal Food and Drugs Act, under the supervision of this Department, and that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of said act, and all other laws. It was further ordered that the product might be shipped to Seattle, Wash., for disposition in accordance with the terms of the decree.

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

20406. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 188 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29227. Sample nos. 21001-A, 21003-A, 21005-A.)

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

On October 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 188 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1932, by James DiGiacomo, from Riverhead, L.I., N.Y. to Philadelphia, Pa., 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.

On November 18, 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.*

20407. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 750 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 29182. Sample nos. 22566-A, 22567-A.)

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

On November 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 750 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Norfolk, Va., on or about September 22, 1932, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "McGovern's Best Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

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

On November 16, 1932, the Standard Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry