

~~On October 28, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, 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 592 cases of canned salmon, in part at Plattsburg, N.Y., and in part at Schenectady, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by McGovern & McGovern, on or about August 23, 1932, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Washington into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Storm Brand Red Alaska Salmon [or "Norge Top Quality Alaska Red Sockeye Salmon"] * * *~~ Distributed by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, U.S.A."

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 November 22 and November 29, 1932, the Bristol Bay Packing Co., San Francisco, Calif, 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 released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,100. The bonds were conditioned upon claimant's separating the good portion from the decomposed portion, and permitted the shipment of part or all of the goods to San Francisco, Calif., if necessary, to accomplish such purpose; and required that all decomposed salmon be destroyed or denatured.

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

20411. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 15 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29276. Sample no. 21116-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of cauliflower, samples of which were found to contain arsenic in an amount that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 29, 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 15 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 28, 1932, by Frank Korleski, from Cranbury, N. J., 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, 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.*

20412. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 75 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29269. Sample no. 20396-A.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of cauliflower, samples of which were found to contain 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 75 crates of cauliflower, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. Buchak, from Princeton Junction, N. J., on or about October 20, 1932, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey 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 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.*