

N.C., and on October 18, 1932, a libel was filed against 25 crates of the same product at Raleigh, N.C., in the Eastern District of North Carolina; on October 17, 1932, a libel also was filed in the Eastern District of Texas against 6 crates of the product at Henderson, Tex. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped by the Western Vegetable Distributors from Denver, Colo., in various lots between the dates of September 27, 1932 and October 12, 1932, that it had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Colorado into the States of North Carolina and Texas, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

No appearance or claim was entered in the cases. On November 21, November 25, and December 2, 1932, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered in the cases instituted against the lots at Greensboro, Charlotte, and Asheville, N.C., and the court ordered that the product be destroyed. The cauliflower seized at Raleigh, N.C., having been destroyed by the marshal because it had become a menace to health, a decree was entered on December 10, 1932, condemning the goods and approving the destruction. On February 17, 1932, default was noted in the case instituted in the Eastern District of Texas, and the product was also ordered condemned, forfeited, and destroyed.

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

20416. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 47 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. nos. 29256, 29293. Sample no. 16736-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of canned salmon which was found to be in part decomposed.

On or about November 15, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 97 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 25, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Tampa, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Sea Lad Brand Pink 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 part of a decomposed animal substance.

The Standard Packing Co., a Washington corporation, entered an appearance as claimant, consented to the entry of a decree, and admitted the allegations of the libel. On November 21, 1932, the two libels having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the claimant be permitted to take possession of the goods, to be shipped to Seattle, Wash., and the cans containing bad salmon segregated and destroyed, under the supervision of this Department. It was further ordered that claimant pay costs, including costs of supervision, and execute a bond in the sum of \$500 to insure compliance with the terms of the decree.

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

20417. Adulteration of dressed bluefins. U. S. v. Two 100-Pound Boxes of Fresh Fish. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 29283. Sample no. 26752-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of dressed bluefins which were found to be infested with worms.

On October 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 two 100-pound boxes of fish, remaining in the original packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1932, by Sam Johnson & Son's Fisheries, Inc., from Duluth, Minn., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fr. Dr. Bluefins."