

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."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and in that it consisted of portions of animals unfit for food.

On October 27, 1932, a decree was entered by the court ordering that, in view of the perishable nature of the fish, it be immediately destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

20418. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 200 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29267. Sample no. 18830-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples, samples of which were found to bear lead and arsenic in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, 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 200 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1932, by D. J. Shrecengost Co. from Roswell, N. Mex., to San Antonio, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Delicious * * * Berrendo Brand L. B. Jones & Son Orchards * * * Roswell New Mexico."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered the article harmful to health.

On November 21, 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.*

20419. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 74 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29302. Sample nos. 29907-A, 29908-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of apples, samples of which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On October 28, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 74 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 21, 1932, by Martin Solomon, from South Haven, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., 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 added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On November 3, 1932, Martin Solomon, Chicago, Ill., 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

20420. Adulteration of bluefins. U. S. v. 4 Boxes of Fresh Fish. Decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 29297. Sample no. 30057-A.)

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

On November 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, 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 four boxes of fish, remaining in the original packages at Covington, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 1, 1932, by L. P. Hogstad, sales agent, from Duluth, Minn., to Covington, Ky., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "North Superior Co-operative Fisheries, Inc., L. P. Hogstad, Sales Agent, Duluth, Minn."