instruction by this department; and that upon compliance with said condition it be delivered to Barger & Golightly, Cairo, Ill.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19441. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 6,000 Pounds of Evaporated Apples. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27404. I. S. No. 41717. S. No. 5596.)

Samples of evaporated apples from the shipment herein described having been found to be wormy, decayed, and dirty, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On December 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6,000 pounds of evaporated apples, remaining in the original and unbroken sacks at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 30, 1931, by R. F. Mustain, Elm Springs, Ark., and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, 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 part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 12, 1932, J. W. Teasdale & Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and the court having found that a certain portion was fit for human consumption and could be separated from the unfit portion, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the food and drugs act or other existing laws, and the portion found unfit for human consumption destroyed. It was further ordered that claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19442. Adulteration of cabbage. U. S. v. 350 Hampers of Cabbage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27409. I. S. No. 42958. S. No. 5611.)

Arsenic having been found on samples of cabbage taken from the shipment herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On December 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 350 hampers of cabbage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Indian River Fruit Growers, from Wabasso, Fla., on or about December 10, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Florida 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, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 12, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19443. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27592. I. S. Nos. 11591, 31331. S. No. 5622.)

Samples of salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On December 22, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 17, 1931, from Seattle, Wash., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.