

the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Cable Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6729. Adulteration of evaporated milk. U. S. * * * v. 75 Cases of Evaporated Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9085. I. S. No. 16188-p. S. No. W-227.)

On June 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of evaporated milk, consigned on or about June 10, 1918, by the Union Meat Co., Portland, Ore., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Marigold Brand Evaporated Milk * * * Manufactured by Western Condensed Milk Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that partially evaporated milk had been substituted for evaporated milk, which the article purported to be.

On September 3, 1918, the said Union Meat Co., a corporation, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6730. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 178 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9086. I. S. No. 9454-p. S. No. C-915.)

On June 24, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 178 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 12, 1917, by the Brooks Tomato Products Co., Collinsville, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "St. Clair Brand Tomato Catsup. Mfg. by Brooks Tomato Products Co., Collinsville, Ill."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 24, 1919, the said Brooks Tomato Products Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*