

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 15, 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.*

20611. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. v. 57 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29174. Sample no. 7841-A.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of eggs, examination of which showed the presence of decomposed eggs.

On November 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, 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 57 cases of eggs, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1932, from Galveston, Tex., to San Juan, P. R., by J. H. McLeaish & Co., 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 10, 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.*

20612. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 385 Cases, and 150 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation of and denaturing the decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 29122. Sample nos. 22553-A to 22558-A, incl.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of quantities of canned salmon that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 535 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 9, 1932, by C. F. Buelow Co., Inc., from Seattle, Wash., to Richmond, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Spot Lite Brand Pink Salmon * * * C. F. Buelow Company, Incorporated, Seattle, U. S. A."; "Home Spun Brand Pink Alaska Salmon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 8, 1932, Robert M. Smith & Co., Richmond, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The court having found that a portion of the salmon was not adulterated, ordered that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and denatured so that it could not be used for food purposes.

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

20613. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 398 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29287, 29288. Sample nos. 16176-A, 16177-A, 16249-A, 16250-A.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of quantities of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On November 11, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 398 cases of canned salmon at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1932, by C. F. Buelow Co., Inc., from Seattle, Wash., to Omaha, Nebr., and charging