

26088. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 776 Cartons of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 37688. Sample nos. 66888-B, 73454-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned pink salmon that was in part decomposed.

On April 27, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 776 cartons of unlabeled cans of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1935, by Uganik Fisheries, Inc., from Uganik, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On May 19, 1936, the Uganik Fisheries, Inc., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26089. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. One Barrel of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37693. Sample no. 52997-B.)

This case involved a shipment of crab meat that was contaminated with fecal *Bacillus coli*.

On April 28, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24, 1936, by Tecol Products Co., from Jacksonville, Fla., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 9, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26090. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 52 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree ordering the release of the product under bond. (F. & D. no. 37710. Sample nos. 73239-B, 73263-B.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On May 6, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52 cases of canned salmon at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1936, by Seufert Bros., Co., from The Dalles, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: "Merrimac Brand Choice Columbia River Salmon."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 17, 1936, the Seufert Bros., Co., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26091. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 8 Barrels and 488 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 37720, 37723. Sample nos. 62763, 62768-B.)

These cases involved canned crab meat that was in whole or in part decomposed.

On May 7, 1936, the United States attorneys for the District of Columbia and the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight barrels of crab meat at Washington, D. C., and 488 pound cans of crab meat at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate com-

merce on or about May 1, 1936, by the Seacoast Fish & Shrimp Co., from Raceland, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 9 and June 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26092. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37722. Sample nos. 73262-B, 73769-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On May 8, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cases of canned salmon at Idaho Falls, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 18, 1936, by the Rogers Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: "Show Boat Brand Fancy Alaska Pink Salmon."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26093. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37736. Sample no. 61881-B.)

This case involved flour that was badly damaged by flood water and that was moldy.

On or about May 19, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of flour at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 10, 1936, by the Cape County Milling Co., from Jackson, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 22, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26094. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 15 Cans of Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37739. Sample no. 45520-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned crab meat that contained fecal *Bacillus coli*.

On May 15, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 1-pound cans of crab meat at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 12, 1936, by A. S. Varn, from Thunderbolt, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On June 9, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26095. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 49 Cartons of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 37744. Sample nos. 73501-B, 73522-B.)

This case involved a shipment of salmon that was in part decomposed.

On May 18, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 cartons of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about