

26603. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 12,327 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 38252, 38264, 38274, 38306, 38330, 38343, 38384. Sample nos. 2698-C, 2699-C, 11077-C, 11084-C, 11092-C, 11094-C to 11097-C, incl., 22014-C, 22015-C, 22016-C, 22043-C, 22095-C.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On September 3, 8, 10, 16, 22, 24, and October 6, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27,612 cases and 13,515 cartons of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, August 15, and August 23, 1936, by Pioneer Seafoods Co., from Orca, 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 September 8, 14, 19, 24, 30, and October 10, 1936, the Pioneer Seafoods Co. having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it not be disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26604. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 604 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Consolidated consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 38254, 38267, 38275. Sample nos. 10901-C, 10902-C, 10906-C, 10909-C, 10910-C.)

These cases involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On September 3, 1936, and September 10, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4,861 cases of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the product was shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1936, by the Alaska Red Salmon Packers Co., from Carmel, 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 September 9, 1936, the Alaska Red Salmon Packers, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond subject to compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26605. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 10-Gallon Can and One 5-Gallon Can of Cream. Consent decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 38255. Sample no. 7680-C.)

This case involved cream that was in various stages of decomposition.

On July 31, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of cream at Sistersville, W. Va., consigned by Jane Bohlen and Harry Helpman, from Dart, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 28, 1936, by truck of the Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation, 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 putrid, maggoty, and moldy animal substance.

On July 31, 1936, the Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation, Sistersville, W. Va., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed immediately.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26606. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. One 5-Gallon Can, et al., of Cream. Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38256, 38257. Sample nos. 7681-C, 7682-C.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of cream that was in various stages of decomposition.

On July 31 and August 3, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of six cans of cream at New Martinsville, W. Va., alleging that the article had been