

26628. Adulteration of sausage and meat loaf binder. U. S. v. 44 Barrels of Sausage and Meat Loaf Binder. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be used as hog feed. (F. & D. no. 38452. Sample no. 4746-C.)

This case involved a product that was infested with weevils and worms.

On October 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 barrels of sausage and meat loaf binder at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3 and 18, 1936, by Ettlenger Casing & Supply Co., from Kansas City, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ettlenger Casing and Supply Co. S. F. M. Sausage and Meat Loaf Binder."

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

On October 24, 1936, the Dold Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., having appeared as claimant, consent decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, subject to reprocessing as hog feed.

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

26629. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 10,629 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond conditioned upon compliance with the law. (F. & D. no. 38469. Sample no. 23708-C.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On October 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 of 10,629 cases of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1936, by the Ocean Packing Co., from Klawock, 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 October 30, 1936, the Ocean Packing Co., a corporation, having appeared as claimant, consent decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

26630. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 186 Baskets of Pears. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38456. Sample no. 5141-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of pears that were contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On October 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 186 baskets of pears at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1936, by J. E. Kenney from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients.

On November 19, 1936, upon stipulation, decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26631. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 400 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 38503. Sample no. 11655-C.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On October 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 boxes of butter at Springfield, Mass., consigned about October 10, 1936, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Mandan Creamery & Produce Co., from Mandan, N. Dak., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.