

New England Fish Co., from Seattle, Wash., to Syracuse, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Old Salt Brand Choice Alaska Pink Salmon Nefco Fishery Product."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of decomposed animal matter.

On November 11, 1932, the Standard Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws. On January 4, 1933, a supplemental decree was entered modifying the decree to permit release of 207 cases identified by certain codes, which were found to be fit for human consumption; ordering the immediate destruction of 24½ cases; and authorizing shipment of the remainder to Seattle, Wash., there to be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of this Department.

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

**20475. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 209 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 29166 to 29173, incl. Sample no. 16735-A.)**

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

On or about November 4, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 524 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Waycross, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 7, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to Waycross, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "McGovern's Best Brand Alaska Pink Salmon \* \* \* Distributed by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, U.S.A."

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

The Standard Packing Co., a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Washington, appeared and filed a claim and answer admitting the material allegations of the libels. On November 18, 1932, the cases were consolidated into one cause of action and judgment was entered condemning and forfeiting the property. The claimant having represented that no facilities were available locally for bringing the product into compliance with the law, the decree provided that it might be released for shipment to Seattle, Wash., upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned that it should not be disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and that it be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of this Department.

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

**20476. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Farmers Cooperative Butter & Cheese Association. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 28122. I. S. no. 4645.)**

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On November 1, 1932, 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 the district aforesaid an information against the Farmers Cooperative Butter & Cheese Association, a corporation, Zumbrota, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 22, 1931, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 percent by