

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in fat had been substituted for Swiss cheese, which the article purported to be.

On December 13, 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.*

**20495. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 3 Boxes Containing 23 Chickens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29053. Sample no. 17253-A.)**

This action involved the interstate shipment of dressed chickens which were diseased and decomposed.

On October 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 three boxes containing 23 dressed chickens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1932, by the Jerome Cooperative Creamery, from Jerome, Idaho, to Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The boxes were labeled in part: "No. 2 Col Fowls"; "No. 2 Fryers."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, and was the product of diseased animals.

On November 18, 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.*

**20496. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 865 Cases of Canned Salmon. Portion of product released unconditionally. Consent decree condemning 70 27/48 cases. Order of release under bond for separation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. & D. no. 28739. Sample no. 1478-A.)**

This action involved a shipment of canned salmon, consisting of various coded lots. One of the coded lots, which was intermingled with the entire shipment, was found to be in part decomposed.

On August 20, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 865 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kodiak Fisheries Co., from Kodiak, Alaska, on or about July 9, 1932, to Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cases were labeled "Kodiak Fish Kodiak", and coded variously "K045, etc."

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

On November 14, 1932, the Kodiak Fisheries Co., Kodiak, Alaska, having appeared as claimant for the property, the court entered an order releasing all salmon with the exception of the lot coded "K045", consisting of 70 cases and 27 cans. On December 1, 1932, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel with respect to the said lot and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The court having found that a portion of the condemned goods might be unadulterated, ordered that it be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond, conditioned that the unfit salmon be segregated and destroyed.

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

**20497. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 496 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28368. Sample no. 11058-A.)**

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On June 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District