

On January 11, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

20720. Adulteration of hams. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Hams. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29696. Sample no. 7849-A.)

This case involved a quantity of hams that were found to be decomposed.

On December 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, 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 five barrels of hams at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 3, 1932, by the Memphis Packing Corporation, from Memphis, Tenn., to San Juan, P. R., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Tennessee Brand Smoked Meat * * * Memphis Packing Corp. Memphis, Tenn."

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

On February 8, 1933, 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.*

20721. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 7 Cubes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable organization. (F. & D. no. 29668. Sample no. 17387-A.)

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

On December 5, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 26, 1932, by Swift & Co., from Durango, Colo., to Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent of milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter.

On January 13, 1933, 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 delivered to a charitable organization.

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

20722. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 100 Cases and 50 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29315, 29316. Sample nos. 15722-A, 15723-A, 26263-A.)

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

On November 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 150 cases of canned salmon, which originally had been shipped September 11, 1932, by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., to New Orleans, La. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Seattle, Wash., to New Orleans, La., that it had been reshipped to Cairo, Ill., on or about October 15, 1932, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "McGovern's Best Brand Pink Alaska Salmon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 15, 1933, the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, and no appearance having been entered, judgment of 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.*