

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

shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 28 and 29, 1936, in part by Clara R. Fritsche, from Lowell, Ohio, and in part by the Bowser Sales & Trading Corporation from Sardis, Antioch, and Clarington, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a yeasty and decomposed animal substance.

On July 31 and August 31, 1936, the parties in interest having waived service and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

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

26607. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 10 Crates, et al., of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38279, 38315, 38316, 88317, 88324. Sample nos. 7457-C, 9094-C, 9191-C to 9194-C, incl.)

These cases involved blueberries which were infested with maggots.

On August 29 and September 8, 1936, the United States attorneys for the Western and the Southern Districts of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 10 crates of blueberries at Buffalo, N. Y., and 45 crates of blueberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25 and September 8, 1936, by W. C. Robinson, from Harrington, Maine., 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 filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 28 and November 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26608. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. 1 Barrel, et al., of Crab Meat. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 88244, 38245, 38281. Sample nos. 7806-C, 7969-C, 7973-C.)

These cases involved crab meat that contained filth.

On August 26, 27, and 28, 1936, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey and the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 pounds of crab meat at Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 pounds of crab meat at Ocean City, N. J.; and 1 barrel of crab meat at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 25, and 26, 1936, by the J. M. Clayton Co., from Cambridge, Md., 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 filthy animal substance.

On September 25 and 29, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26609. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,818 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 88296, 38307, 38551. Sample nos. 3631-C, 3760-C, 3774-C, 3775-C, 4253-C, 4257-C.)

These cases involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On September 12, September 16, and November 13, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12,808 cases of red salmon at Alameda, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9, 1936, by the Alaska Packers Association from Bristol Bay, 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 November 18, 1936, the Alaska Packers Association having appeared as claimant, decree 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.*