

**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.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat, which the article purported to be.

On December 7, 1936, the Mandan Creamery & Produce Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat.

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

**26632. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 35 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38505. Sample no. 13857-C.)

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

On October 28, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 bushels of apples at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1936, by Angelo Spinato from Republic, Mo., 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, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 27, 1936, no claimant having appeared, decree of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

**26633. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 485 Cartons of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. no. 38529. Sample nos. 29256-C, 29292-C.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On November 10, 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 and condemnation of 485 cartons of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1936, by P. E. Harris from False Pass, 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 25, 1936, P. E. Harris & Co., 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.*

**26634. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 3 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38537. Sample no. 16477-C.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter that contained maggots, human and rodent hairs, insects and fragments of insects, bits of paper, and nondescript dirt.

On October 31, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1936, by W. B. Hunt from Gretna, Va., 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 animal substance.

On December 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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