14504. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 250 Cases and 245 Cases of Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 18140, 18256, 18257, 18258. I. S. Nos. 11240-v, 18118-v, 18119-v, 18120-v. S. Nos. C-4216, C-4251.)

On or about December 6, 1923, and January 3, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 495 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F. C. Barnes Co. (or F. C. Barnes & Co.), Seattle, Wash., in part on or about October 27, 1923, and in part on or about November 9, 1923, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case and can) "Defender Brand Red Cohoe" (on cases "Alaska") "Salmon." The said cases were further labeled, "Packed by F. C. Barnes, Portland, Oregon at Lake Bay, Alaska," or "Packed by F. C. Barnes & Co. Portland or Lake Bay, Alaska." The cans were further labeled, "Packed for F. C. Barnes Co. of Portland, Oregon" or "Packed For F. C. Barnes & Co. Portland, Ore."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On March 18, 1926, F. C. Barnes & Co., Portland, Oreg., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate amount of $1,250, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. The decrees further provided that the claimant might ship the product to Portland, Oreg., to be examined, sorted and reconditioned, and make use of the portion fit for human consumption, and that if it could not be so reconditioned it might be disposed of for chick or fox feed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14505. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 106 Cases of Canned Cherries. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20766. I. S. No. 5755-x. S. No. E-5611.)

On January 14, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 106 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Warren, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fredonia Salsina Canning Co., from Fredonia, N. Y., on or about September 1, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Glendora Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries Packed For Smith & Horton Co. Limited, Warren, Pa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it contained excessive decomposed, spotted cherries, and worms, also excessive pits, and further that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substance.

On June 24, 1926, the Fredonia Salsina Canning Co., Fredonia, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, an order of the court was entered, providing that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled and reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14506. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20416. I. S. No. 6938-x. S. No. E-5490.)

On September 8, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cases of sardines, at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that