

On November 5, 1931, the North Coast Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be sorted under the supervision of this department in order to separate the good portion from the decomposed portion and that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession. The decree further ordered that upon compliance with the conditions of the bond, the unadulterated portion be released and the remainder destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19017. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 613 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 27093, 27219, 27231. I. S. Nos. 12776, 22375, 22501, 22504. S. Nos. 5330, 5391, 5407.)

Samples of canned salmon from the shipments herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 20, November 9, and November 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 19,258 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Libby, McNeil & Libby, from Craig, Alaska, on or about September 15, 1931, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was unlabeled. Of the remainder a portion was labeled, (can) "Happyvale Brand Pink Salmon Packed for Emery Food Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Packed in Alaska," and the balance, (case and can) "Rosedale Brand Medium Red Salmon Libby McNeil & Libby."

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

On October 28 and November 28, 1931, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$6,000, conditioned in part that it be sorted under the supervision of this department in order to separate the good portion from the decomposed portion, and further conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession. The decrees further provided that the bonds be canceled upon proof that the decomposed portion had been destroyed by the claimant in the process of separating the adulterated from the unadulterated salmon.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19018. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 420 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27092. I. S. No. 22374. S. No. 5331.)

Samples of canned salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 20, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure, and condemnation of 420 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fidalgo Island Packing Co., from Ketchikan, Alaska, on or about August 28, 1931, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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 October 29, 1931, the Fidalgo Island Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was