

On November 15, 1913, the Austin Canning Co., Austin, Ind., claimant, having filed its answer, admitting the facts set forth in the libel, and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that said claimant pay all the costs of the proceeding.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1914.

**3145. Adulteration of peaches. U. S. v. 4 Bags of Peaches. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 5282. S. No. 1872.)

On July 22, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 bags of peaches, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Chesapeake Steamship Co., at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Shipped by Hamlin and Co. P. O. Address Danville Va. R. S. Jackson Produce Co. Produce Commission Merchants Egg Poultry Butter No. 113 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, filthy and decomposed peaches.

On October 17, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1914.

**3146. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1200 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 5284. S. No. 1873.)

On July 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,200 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the V. B. Atkins Grocery and Commission Co., Selma, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 16, 1912, by Philip J. Bradley, Seattle, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A part of the product was labeled: "Tatoosh Brand, (design of salmon) Caught in salt water, Salmon—Tatoosh Brand—Directions—On no account keep salmon in tin after opening—this fish is cooked ready for use; if desired hot place can in boiling water 20 minutes before using. Salmon—empty contents soon as opened." The remainder of the product was labeled: "Tatoosh Brand. (Then follows picture of light-house) Tatoosh Island Light-House; Cape Flattery, Washington—Salmon \* \* \* Empty contents of can as soon as opened. Directions. On no account keep salmon in tin after opening. This fish is cooked ready for use. If desired hot place can in boiling water 20 minutes before using—Tatoosh Brand Salmon—caught in salt water."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was so badly decomposed as to be unfit for human consumption as food.