

to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act. The decree further ordered that the product not be sold or otherwise disposed of until resorted and the good portion relabeled, and that the unfit portion be destroyed.

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

14824. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 98 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17382. I. S. No. 6650-v. S. No. C-3950.)

On March 21 and 22, 1923, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 398 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Marion, Harrisburg, and Mount Vernon, Ill., respectively, consigned by the Griffith-Durney Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Seattle, Wash., into the State of Illinois, on or about October 10, 1922, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Klawack * * * Alaska Pink Salmon North Pacific Trading And Packing Company, San Francisco, Calif."

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

On September 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14825. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 24 Cases and 21 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 17502, 17503. I. S. No. 6655-v. S. No. C-3953.)

On March 29, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, 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 45 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Marion, Ill., and in part at Harrisburg, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from St. Louis, Mo., into the State of Illinois, on or about March 25, 1923, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Aviation Brand Fresh Alaska Chum Salmon Packed By North Pacific Trading And Packing Company Klawack Alaska San Francisco, Cal."

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

On September 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14826. Misbranding of Moorite mineral powder. U. S. v. 61 Packages, et al., of Moorite Mineral Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21055. I. S. No. 798-x. S. No. W-1960.)

On May 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 126 packages of Moorite mineral powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburg, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Moorite Products Co., from Seattle, Wash., September 26, 1925, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of clay.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements borne on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed: (Carton) "Contains wonderful Healing Properties, and when prop-