

14840. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,625 Cases of Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21502. I. S. No. 980-x. S. No. W-2079.)

On December 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 3,625 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, from Katalla, Alaska, August 21, 1923, and had been transported from the Territory of 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 filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 24, 1927, the Buttnick Mfg. 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 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 a bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

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

14841. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 377 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21301. I. S. No. 10538-x. S. No. W-2023.)

On October 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 377 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Northwestern Fisheries Co., from Nushagak, Alaska, August 1, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Imperial Red Brand Red Sockeye Alaska Salmon Packed By Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

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

On or about January 26, 1927, 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.*

14842. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 94 Cans of Ether. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21032. I. S. No. 7411-x. S. No. E-5725.)

On April 29, 1926, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 94 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. R. Squibb & Sons, from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about April 9, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether Squibb For Anesthesia * * * superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P. * * * E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained peroxide and aldehyde.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, and in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, borne on the label, "Ether * * * For Anesthesia" and "superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On July 16, 1926, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was