

Tennessee, of quantities of an article labeled in part "Our Best Quality Sliced Evaporated Apples Packed by Appleby Brothers," which was adulterated in each shipment.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the same contained excessive moisture.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed therewith so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for evaporated apples, which the article purported to be.

On January 13, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7860. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. Wilton H. Gage (W. H. Gage Glue Co.). Plea of guilty to count 1 of information. Fine, \$50 and costs. Count 2 dismissed. (F. & D. No. 9433. I. S. No. 12707-m.)

On March 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in 2 counts against Wilton H. Gage, trading as W. H. Gage Glue Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in the first count of said information, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 10, 1917, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of gelatin which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of excessive amounts of zinc, and that the product, dissolved in water slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, gave a distinct odor of glue.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render it injurious to health.

On September 26, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to count 1 of the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs. The second count of the information was dismissed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7861. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 70 Dozen Bottles of * * * Milks Emulsion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11390. I. S. No. 12762-r. S. No. E-1801.)

On October 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 70 dozen bottles of Milks Emulsion, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.