

part of starch and milk protein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 21, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

**S744. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Boxes, More or Less, of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold.** (F. & D. No. 12092. I. S. No. 7385-r. S. No. C-1747.)

On February 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 10 boxes, more or less, of evaporated apples, consigned January 12, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. W. Teasdale & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, arriving on or about February 14, 1920, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, (box) "Fifty pounds net Banner Brand Product of Evaporated Apples Prepared with Salt and Sulphur Fumes. Are much cheaper and far superior to gallon canned apples. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Adulteration of the apples was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that water had been mixed and packed with them so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and had been substituted wholly and in part for said apples.

On June 25, 1920, 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 sold by the United States marshal after the obliteration of all labeling thereon and the rebranding of the same by placing thereon "Evaporated Apples containing 29% moisture."

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

**S745. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 132 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 12186, 12187, 12188, 12189. I. S. No. 547-r. S. No. E-1970.)

On February 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 132 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Hall's Sealect Brand Pink Salmon 1 Lb. Net Weight \* \* \* G. Batcheller Hall Co., Distributors, Seattle, Wash.;" (shipping package) "4 Doz. 1 Lb. Hall's Pink Salmon Packed by Clark Graham Co., Cordova, Alaska, Distributed by G. Batcheller Hall Co., Seattle, Wash."

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

On October 26, 1920, the G. Batcheller Hall Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having withdrawn its answer theretofore filed and having consented to a decree,