

the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 17, 1930, the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex., 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that the sacks be sorted and those found short weight be repacked in barrels or bags and properly labeled.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17743. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,556 Cases of Pink Salmon. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25152. I. S. No. 1083. S. No. 3411.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,556 cases of pink salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cordova Packing Co., from Cordova, Alaska, on or about July 26, 1930, and had been transported from 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 decomposed animal substance.

On October 17, 1930, McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, Wash., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having paid costs and executed a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, and the portion found fit for food released to the claimants, and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17744. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 19 Boxes, et al., of Cheese. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24638, 24577. I. S. Nos. 033425, 033529. S. Nos. 2892, 2989.)

Samples of cheese from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On March 4 and March 28, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 144 boxes of cheese, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co., from Hubbleton, Wis., in part on January 12, 1930, and in part on February 26, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Phenix Cheese Co. * * * Chicago."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

On October 17, 1930, the Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co., Hubbleton, Wis., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be held under the supervision of this department until the excess moisture had evaporated, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*