

that the product be released under bond upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law, otherwise that it be forfeited and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26664. Adulteration and misbranding of preserves and jam. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Assorted Preserves and Jam. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 37700. Sample nos. 52783-B to 52788-B, incl.)

This case involved preserves and jam that contained added glucose. The preserves contained less fruit and more sugar than preserves should contain and, in some instances, added acid and excessive moisture.

On or about May 4, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of assorted preserves and jam at Centralia, Ill., alleging that the articles had been transported in interstate commerce by the Goodale Puffer Grocery Co., in their own trucks from the premises of the Salomo Food Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 11, 1936, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled: "Lion Brand Pure Blackberry Preserves [or "Strawberry Preserves", "Raspberry Preserves", "Grape Jam", "Peach Preserves", or "Plum Preserves"] \* \* \* Manufactured by Salomo Food Products Co. St. Louis, Mo."

The preserves were alleged to be adulterated in that sugar and glucose in the case of the blackberry and strawberry preserves; sugar, glucose, and water in the case of the raspberry preserves; and sugar, glucose, acid, and water in the case of the peach and plum preserves, had been mixed and packed with the articles so as to reduce and lower their quality; in that said mixtures, containing less fruit and more sugar than preserves should contain, had been substituted for preserves; and in that the articles had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

The grape jam was alleged to be adulterated in that glucose had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality; in that a mixture of fruit, sugar, and glucose had been substituted for jam; and in that glucose had been mixed with the article in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "Pure Blackberry Preserves", "Pure Strawberry Preserves", "Pure Raspberry Preserves", "Pure Peach Preserves", "Pure Plum Preserves", and "Pure Grape Jam", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to products resembling preserves and jam, but which, in the case of the preserves, contained less fruit than preserves should contain, the deficiency in fruit being concealed by the addition of sugar and glucose and, in some instances, acid and water; and in the case of the jam, which contained added glucose.

On December 18, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26665. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 9,521 Cases of Canned Salmon. Portion of product released unconditionally. Remainder condemned and ordered released under bond.** (F. & D. no. 37731. Sample nos. 73486-B, 73509-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned salmon a portion of which was found to be decomposed.

On or about May 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9,521 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8 and August 21, 1935, by the Alaska-Pacific Salmon Co., from Kake, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 30, 1936, the Alaska-Pacific Salmon Co., having appeared as claimant, judgment was entered finding that a part of the product was in compliance with the law and a part thereof was adulterated. The decree ordered that the part of the product which was not found to be adulterated