

emulsion, grape emulsion, strawberry emulsion, or pineapple emulsion, as the case might be, whereas, in truth and in fact, they were not but were imitation emulsions consisting chiefly of citric acid and gum or of citric acid, gum, and glycerin, in the case of the so-called grape emulsion, which had little, if any, odor or flavor of natural fruit. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were products consisting chiefly of citric acid and gum or citric acid, gum, and glycerin, in the case of the so-called grape emulsion, which had little, if any, flavor or odor of natural fruit, prepared in imitation of wild cherry emulsion, grape emulsion, strawberry emulsion, or pineapple emulsion, as the case might be, and were offered for sale and sold under the distinctive names of such other articles.

On March 27, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11436. Adulteration and misbranding of currant jelly, apple jelly, and raspberry jelly. U. S. v. 10 Kits of Currant Jelly, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 17102. I. S. Nos. 7635-v, 7636-v, 7637-v. S. No. W-1267.)

On or about January 27, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 10 kits of currant jelly, 5 kits of apple jelly, and 4 kits of raspberry jelly, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Bliss Syrup Refining Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about November 11, 1922, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Currant" (or "Apple" or "Rasp.") "* * * Bliss Jel Bakers Jelly Composed of Apple Juice and Corn Syrup Vegetable Color—Trace, Added Phosphate—Trace Bliss Syrup Refining Co. Kansas City."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that substances composed of pectin, glucose, and phosphoric acid, which in the case of the currant jelly and raspberry jelly were colored with coal-tar dye, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said articles. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the said currant jelly and the raspberry jelly were colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, "Currant" (or "Apple" or "Rasp.") "* * * Bliss Jel Bakers Jelly Composed of Apple Juice and Corn Syrup Vegetable Color—Trace, Added Phosphate—Trace," borne on the labels of the kits containing the respective products, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 27, 1923, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11437. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 245 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17275. I. S. No. 5848-v. S. No. C-3888.)

On February 9, 1923, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 245 cases of canned salmon at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. Batcheller [Batcheller] Hall Co., Seattle, Wash., on or about October 11, 1922, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Halls Sealect Brand Pink Salmon Made in U. S. A. * * * G. Batcheller Hall Co. Distributor, Seattle, Washington."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was filthy, decomposed, and putrid.

On April 9, 1923, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*