

On September 3, 1920, the Tenakee Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to the claimant.

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

8584. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 2,680 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11938. I. S. Nos. 3075-r, 3401-r. S. No. W-575.)

On or about February 11, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 2,680 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages, at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tenakee Fisheries Co., from Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, on or about October 12, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part on the case, "48 1 L Talls Bugle Brand Choice Pink Salmon."

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

On September 2, 1920, the Tenakee Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$12,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to the claimant.

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

8585. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. Merchants and Planters Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12000. I. S. No. 5943-r.)

On August 31, 1920, 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 an information against the Merchants & Planters Oil Co., a corporation, Houston, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 12, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed cake which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Texoma Brand Prime Cotton Seed Meal and Cake."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 39.88 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the following statement, to wit, "Protein not less than 43%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for