

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

On March 28, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20780. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 142 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of decomposed portions. (F. & D. no. 29797. Sample no. 28085-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon that was found to be in part decomposed.

On February 13, 1933, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 142 cases of canned salmon at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by Libby, McNeill & Libby, Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1932, from Seattle, Wash., to Pueblo, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Happy-Vale Brand * * * Pink Salmon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 20, 1933, the Copper River Packing Co., 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the decomposed portion be segregated and destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20781. Adulteration of noodles. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Noodles. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29813. Sample no. 27946-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of noodles that contained no egg and were artificially colored to simulate egg noodles.

On February 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of noodles at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1933, by the Republic Noodle Factory, from San Francisco, Calif., to Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Red Triangle Brand Chinese Noodles * * * Plain Republic Noodle Factory, San Francisco, California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

On March 27, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20782. Misbranding of lemon flavor and vanilla extract. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Lemon Flavor and 20 Cases of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29786, 29787. Sample nos. 30843-A, 30844-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of imitation lemon flavor and imitation vanilla extract, sample bottles of which were found to contain less than the declared volume.

On February 3, 1933, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of lemon flavor and 20 cases of vanilla extract at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 21, 1933, by the General Sales Co., from San Francisco, Calif., to Seattle, Wash., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and