posed salmon. Examination by said bureau of 864 cans from the unlabeled portion showed that 180 cans, or 20.8 per cent, contained decomposed salmon.

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

On April 6, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13262. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. P. E. Harris & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 19249. I. S. No. 15054–v.)

On December 18, 1924, 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 an information against P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about October 29, 1923, from the State of Washington into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Blanchard Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 96 cans from the consignment showed that 25 cans, or 26 per cent, contained decomposed salmon.

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

On April 6, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13263. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Alaska Consolidated Canneries. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 18746. I. S. Nos. 7748–v, 7780–v.)

On October 17, 1924, 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 an information against the Alaska Consolidated Canneries, a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 22, 1922, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Tryet Brand Pink Salmon."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of two lots from the consignment, consisting of 95 cans and 96 cans, respectively, showed 17 cans in the first lot and 12 cans in the second lot with evidences of decomposition.

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

On April 6, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13264. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Mutual Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $125. (F. & D. No. 18765. I. S. Nos. 20029–v, 20032–v.)

On November 10, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, 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 Mutual Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, namely, on or about February 6 and February 15, 1924, respectively, from the State of Idaho into the State of Washington, of quantities of butter which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Mutual Creamery Co. Seattle, Wash."

Analyses by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of four samples from the consignment of February 6, 1924, and five samples from the consignment of February 15, 1924, showed that the said samples averaged 79.52 per cent and 78.86 per cent of butterfat and 16.29 per cent and 16.77 per cent of moisture, respectively.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce