

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: (Can) "Far-North Ocean Clams (Minced) 10 Oz. Net Contents Packed by Polar Fisheries Co. Alaska Main Office: Seattle, Wash."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive brine or liquor, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On May 14, 1925, the Small & Hall Corp., Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel and paid the costs of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned and relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond or filing a certified check in the sum of \$150, to insure compliance with the law.

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

13617. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Hetta Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 18743. I. S. No. 12069-v.)

On April 9, 1925, 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 Hetta Packing Co., a corporation, trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 28, 1923, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of 288 cans showed that 105 cans, or 36.4 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 and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On June 1, 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.*

13618. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. John F. Tennyson. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 19586. I. S. No. 20232-v.)

On April 9, 1925, 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 John F. Tennyson, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 21, 1924, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 96 cans of the article showed that 6 cans contained tainted fish and 24 cans contained stale fish.

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

On June 1, 1925, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

13619. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Alaska Consolidated Canneries. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. No. 19274. I. S. Nos. 5861-v, 6118-v, 6120-v, 6252-v, 9780-v.)

On May 28, 1925, 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, under the name of the Kelley-Clarke Co., Seattle, Wash., in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, namely, on or about October 12 and 14 and November 9, 1922, respectively, from the State of Washington into the State of Texas, and on or about December 8, 1922, from the State of Washington into the State of Alabama, of quantities of salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part, variously:

(Can) "Sambo Brand Chum Salmon * * * Packed In Alaska By Southern Alaska Canning Co., Seattle, Wash."; "Action Brand Pink Salmon"; "Hobby Brand Pink Salmon Packed In Alaska By Southern Alaska Canning Co."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples from the different consignments showed from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of 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 and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On June 15, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

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

13620. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Armour & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 19321. I. S. Nos. 12283-v, 12278-v.)

On April 27, 1925, 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 Armour & Co., trading at Pocatello, Idaho, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about July 12, 1924, from the State of Idaho into the State of Utah, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Goldendale Creamery Butter" (and "Royal Butter") "Armour And Company General Offices Chicago Distributors."

Analyses by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of two samples of the article from each shipment showed an average of 79.31 per cent and 79.18 per cent, respectively, of fat.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as defined and described by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

On July 8, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

13621. Adulteration of canned soup. U. S. v. 595 Cases of Soup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20074. I. S. Nos. 21551-v, 23772-v, 23775-v. S. No. C-4732.)

On May 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 595 cases of canned soup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wilson-Butt Co., Paducah, Ky., on or about May 11, 1925, and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

On July 23, 1925, 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. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13622. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 46 Cases of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20022. I. S. No. 14089-v. S. No. E-5298.)

On April 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 46 cases of cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., which had theretofore been consigned in interstate commerce from Westfield, N. Y., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and reshipped to Philadelphia, alleging that the article had been shipped from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about March 18, 1925, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Pride Of West-