

from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of quantities of apple butter which was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled: "Mt. Vernon Brand Apple Butter National Fruit Product Company, Incorporated, Washington, D. C." The remainder was labeled: "Suntint Apple Butter Cumberland Valley Fruit Products Co., Martinsburg, W. Va."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable and animal substance.

On October 22, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23159. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Cook Inlet Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32219. Sample nos. 55307-A, 55320-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On August 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Cook Inlet Packing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 29, 1933, 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: (Case) "Cook Inlet Packing Co., Seattle."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 3, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23160. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Bartlett H. Claghorn (Salmon Exchange), and Union Fishermen's Cooperative Packing Co. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$400. Sentences suspended. (F. & D. no. 32221. Sample nos. 55797-A, 55798-A, 55799-A, 64126-A, 64128-A.)

Samples of canned salmon taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to be tainted, stale, or putrid.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Bartlett H. Claghorn, trading as the Salmon Exchange at Astoria, Ore., and the Union Fishermen's Cooperative Packing Co., a corporation, Astoria, Ore., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 29, 1933, from the State of Oregon into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled: "Oceanic Brand Columbia River Salmon * * * Packed by Union Fishermen's Co-op, Pkg. Co. Astoria, Ore." The remainder was labeled: "Blue Seal Salmon * * * Distributed by Arthur Anderson Fish Co., Astoria, Ore."

The information charged adulteration of the article in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 16, 1934, the defendants each entered a plea of guilty and were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$200. The fines were ordered suspended.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23161. Adulteration and misbranding of coffee. U. S. v. C. D. Kenny Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 32235. Sample no. 62126-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of coffee that contained chicory.

On July 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against C. D. Kenny Co., a corporation, trading at Richmond and Norfolk, Va., alleging shipment by said company, on or about December 7, 1933, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of coffee which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Old North State Brand Coffee The Old Time Coffee With the Old Time Taste Packed Only for W. A. Davis, Conway, N. C."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that chicory had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality

and strength, and had been substituted in part for coffee, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Coffee The Old Time Coffee With The Old Time Taste", was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it did not consist solely of coffee, but consisted in part of a substantial amount of chicory, and for the further reason that it was a mixture of coffee and chicory and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, coffee.

On October 2, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23162. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 20 Cases and 10 Cases of Jellies. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32391, 32562. Sample nos. 58734-A, 58735-A, 58736-A, 68829-A to 68832-A, incl.)

These cases involved shipments of alleged apple pectin fruit jellies of assorted flavors, which were found to consist of artificially flavored imitation jellies containing little or no juice of the distinguishing fruit, and in most instances containing artificial color.

On March 19 and April 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of assorted jellies at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about November 6, 1933, and in part on or about December 26, 1933, by the Atlantic Food Products Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: (Jars) "Morning Glory Apple Pectin Grape [or "Pineapple", "Raspberry", or "Strawberry"] Jelly * * * Reeves Parvin & Co., Distributors."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that artificially flavored imitation fruit jellies containing little or no juice of grape, strawberry, raspberry, or pineapple, and in the case of the grape, strawberry, and a part of the raspberry, containing artificial color, had been substituted for apple pectin grape (etc.) jellies.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, "Apple Pectin Grape [or "Pineapple", "Raspberry", or "Strawberry"] Jelly", were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that the articles were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On October 16, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23163. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32561. Sample nos. 60449-A, 60487-A.)

This case involved a shipment of walnut meats that were in part wormy, moldy, rancid, and decomposed.

On April 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cases of walnut meats at Walla Walla, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 1, 1934, by Gray, McLean & Percy, from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pennant Brand California Walnuts."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 18, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23164. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32572. Sample no. 47561-A.)

This case involved a shipment of canned cherries that fell below the standard established by this Department, because of the presence of excessive pits, and which were not labeled to show that they were substandard.