

of a quantity of powdered dried skim milk that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "From Brookhaven Creamery Company, Inc., Brookhaven, Mississippi."

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

On November 3, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

26673. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Hood Bay Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37981. Sample no. 66842-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned salmon which was in part decomposed.

On November 16, 1936, 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 Hood Bay Canning Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about August 19, 1935, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated.

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

On December 7, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

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

26674. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 37985. Sample no. 46282-B.)

This case involved a shipment of dried peaches, samples of which were found to be moldy and to contain filth resulting from worm and insect infestation.

On August 18, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Ltd., a corporation, trading at San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about February 27, 1936, from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of dried peaches that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "California Peaches Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Limited San Francisco California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substances, namely, animal excreta, dead worms, cocoons, mold, and dirt.

On November 6, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

26675. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Pioneer Canneries, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$12.50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37988. Sample nos. 65175-B, 65176-B, 66837-B.)

This case involved a shipment of canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On November 16, 1936, 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 Pioneer Canneries, Inc., Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about July 27, 1935, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated.

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

On December 14, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$12.50 and costs.

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