

On June 23, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19930. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Kadiak Fisheries Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 27548. I. S. Nos. 22331, 22332, 22335.)

This action involved the interstate shipments of quantities of canned salmon, samples of which were found to be tainted or stale.

On May 4, 1932, 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 the district aforesaid an information against the Kadiak Fisheries Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in part on or about July 24, 1931, and in part on or about August 15, 1931, from Kodiak, in the Territory of Alaska, into the State of Washington, of quantities of canned salmon that was adulterated. A portion of the cans were unlabeled; a portion were labeled in part, "Criterion Brand Pink Alaska Salmon Packed by Kadiak Fisheries Co.," and a portion were labeled in part, "Uncle Sam Brand Pink Alaska Salmon."

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

On June 16, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19931. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. Hunt Bros. Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 27526. I. S. Nos. 11489, 19588, 23993, 24019.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of quantities of canned prunes, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On June 25, 1932, 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 for the district aforesaid an information against Hunt Bros. Packing Co., a corporation, trading at Salem, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company in various consignments on or about October 21, November 12, December 11, 1930, and January 5, 1931, from the State of Oregon into the States of Kansas, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and California, respectively, of quantities of canned prunes that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Premio [or "Feather River" or "Forest"] Brand Italian Prunes * * * Hunt Brothers Packing Company * * * San Francisco, Calif."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 25, 1932, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to all counts of the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19932. Adulteration of bluefins. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Fish (Bluefins). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27762. I. S. No. 50633. S. No. 5853.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of bluefins which were found to be infested with parasitic worms.

On or about February 19, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of fish at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 12, 1932, by the North Shore Fish & Freight Co., from Duluth, Minn., to Memphis, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From North Shore Fish & Freight Co. * * * 1 Bx Bluefins."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and putrid animal substance, which rendered the article unfit for food.

On June 7, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19933. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 30½ Cases of Full Cream American Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27326. I. S. No. 44910. S. No. 5497.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of cheese that was found to be deficient in fat and to contain excessive moisture.

On December 12, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30½ cases of full cream American cheese at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27, 1931, from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to Sioux City, Iowa, by the Pratt Mallory Co., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance deficient in fat and containing excessive moisture had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 4, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19934. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Ledyard Cooperative Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 27514. I. S. No. 37116.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On May 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Ledyard Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Ledyard, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about July 2, 1931, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

On June 14, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19935. Misbranding of cordials. U. S. v. 60 Bottles of Cordials. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27968. I. S. Nos. 19767, 19768, 19769. S. No. 6012.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of certain so-called cordials which were found to contain insufficient fruit juices to justify their description and sale as cordials.

On May 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bottles of the said cordials, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Galveston, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about November 21, 1931, and in part on or about January 30, 1932, by E. A. Zatarain & Sons (Inc.), from New Orleans, La., to Galveston, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Shipping pack-