On April 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Idaho Egg Producers, a corporation, Caldwell, Idaho, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 27, 1932, from the State of Idaho into the State of California, of a quantity of dressed poultry which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances; and in that it was a product of diseased animals.

On April 27, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20989. Misbranding of clam nectar. U. S. v. Paul Shelley Guilford (Guilford Packing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $5 and costs. (F. & D. no. 29464. I. S. no. 22494.)

This case was based on a shipment of clam nectar in which the cans were found to contain less than the declared volume. The declaration "110 Fl. Oz." was not a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents as required by law, since it was not correct and was not made in terms of the largest unit, and therefore not informative.

On April 10, 1933, 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 Paul Shelley Guilford, trading as Guilford Packing Co., Port Townsend, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 29, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of California, of a quantity of clam nectar that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Breeze Clam Nectar Net Contents 110 Fl. Oz. Packed by Guilford Packing Co., Port Townsend, Wn."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Net Contents 110 Fl. Oz.", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans contained less than 110 fluid ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 18, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $5 and costs.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20990. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Ketchikan Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 29446. I. S. no. 12790.)

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

On April 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the first division of the District of Alaska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Ketchikan Packing Co., a corporation, Ketchikan, Alaska, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 25, 1931, from Alaska into the State of Washington of a quantity of salmon that was adulterated.

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

On April 20, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20991. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 610 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for separation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. nos. 29097, 29112, 29250. Sample nos. 9296–A, 22539–A to 22550–A, incl., 25257–A, 25258–A, 25259–A, 25261–A.)

These cases involved several interstate shipments of canned salmon. Sample cans taken from each of the shipments were found to contain decomposed salmon.