

(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-