

represented that the article contained approximately 50 percent of alcohol, whereas it contained not more than 37 percent of alcohol.

On September 7, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

**22678. Adulteration of canned tuna. U. S. v. Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. no. 29530. I. S. no. 43155.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of canned tuna which was found to be in part tainted or stale.

On March 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., a corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 4, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of canned tuna which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Chicken of the Sea Brand Fancy Tuna \* \* \* Packed By Van Camp Sea Food Company, Inc., Main Office Terminal Island, Los Angeles Harbor, Cal."

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

On July 23, 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.*

**22679. Adulteration of canned tuna. U. S. v. Halfhill Packing Corporation, Ltd., and Harry J. Halfhill. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. no. 30136. I. S. no. 43163.)

This case was based on a shipment of canned tuna which was in part decomposed.

On September 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Halfhill Packing Corporation, Ltd., a corporation, and Harry J. Halfhill, of Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 19, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of canned tuna which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Kellogg's Brand Supreme Quality White Meat Tuna Fish \* \* \* H. Kellogg & Sons, Distributors, Philadelphia."

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

On September 7, 1934, the defendant Harry J. Halfhill entered a plea of guilty for himself and on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a joint fine of \$25.

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

**22680. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 63 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 30702, 30733, 30763. Sample nos. 25936-A, 37419-A, 37422-A.)

These cases involved shipments of canned shrimp which were found to be in part decomposed.

On July 8, 14, and 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 245 cases of canned shrimp at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about May 11, 1933, and in part on or about May 15, 1933, by Kuluz Bros. Packing Co., Inc., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Sea Horse Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Kuluz Bros. Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss." The remainder was labeled in part: "High Tide Dry Pack Shrimp."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**22681. Adulteration of evaporated apple chops. U. S. v. 579 Sacks of Evaporated Apple Chops. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for use in the manufacture of distilled liquor.** (F. & D. no. 31057. Sample no. 49527-A.)

This case involved a shipment of apple chops that contained excessive arsenic and lead.

On September 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 579 sacks of evaporated apple chops at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 15, 1933, by the K. & H. Evaporating Co., from North Mountain, W. Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On July 3, 1934, the K. & H. Evaporating Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered condemning the product for the manufacture into food products, but ordering that it might be released to the claimant to be manufactured into distilled liquor, under the supervision of this Department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

**22682. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 250 Cartons of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31115. Sample nos. 46850-A, 46851-A.)

This case involved canned shrimp which was in part decomposed.

On September 20, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 250 cartons of canned shrimp at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1933, by the De Jean Packing Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On September 27, 1934, 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.

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

**22683. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 55 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31251. Sample no. 55792-A.)

This case involved canned salmon which was in part decomposed.

On October 19, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cases of canned salmon at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 29, 1933, by the Arthur Anderson Fish Co. and Salmon Exchange, from Astoria, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Seal Brand Chinook Salmon \* \* \* Distributed by Arthur Anderson Fish Co., Astoria, Ore."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On July 12, 1934, the intervenor having withdrawn its claim and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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