

those lots found to be short in weight in 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 January 11, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$600.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26847. Misbranding of cider vinegar. U. S. v. William A. Depner (Washington Food Products). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 38042. Sample nos. 73271-B, 73275-B, 73281-B, 73291-B, 73297-B.)**

This vinegar was short in volume.

On December 30, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William A. Depner, trading as Washington Food Products, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended on or about September 23 and September 24, 1935, and March 11, 1936, from the State of Washington into the State of Montana of quantities of cider vinegar that was misbranded. The bottles were labeled in part: "Empire Brand Cider Vinegar Net-1 Quart [or "Net-1 Pint"] Washington Food Products Spokane, Wash." Certain of the bottles were contained in cases marked "12 Quarts Vinegar" or "24 Pints Vinegar."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Net-1 Quart" and "Net-1 Pint", borne on the bottle labels, and the statements "24 Pints Vinegar" and "12 Quarts Vinegar" borne on certain of the cases, were false and misleading and in that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the bottles and cases contained less than the amount declared.

On January 5, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26848. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Alaska Year Round Canneries Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38056. Sample no. 56346-B.)**

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On December 18, 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 Alaska Year Round Canneries Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company through its broker and agent, on or about August 29, 1935, from the State of Washington into the State of Pennsylvania for transshipment to Akron, Ohio, of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Farbest Cohoe Select Salmon Packed \* \* \* For Farwest Fisheries Inc. Seattle."

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

On January 7, 1937 a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26849. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Point Roberts Packers, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$11 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38062. Sample nos. 50900-B, 55852-B.)**

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On December 18, 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 Point Roberts Packers, Inc., Point Roberts, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant through its broker and agent on or about October 25, 1935, and December 21, 1935, from the State of Washington into the States of Wisconsin and New York, respectively, of quantities of canned salmon that was adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled: "Pink Rose Brand Fancy Salmon Distributed by F. A. Gosse Company Seattle, Wash." The remainder was labeled: "King's Taste Pink Salmon \* \* \* Vacuum Packed For Lighthouse Packing Co., Point Roberts, Washington."

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

On January 7, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$11 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26850. Adulteration of huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38093. Sample no. 9451-C.)

This case involved huckleberries that were infested with maggots.

On July 20, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven crates of huckleberries at New York, N. Y., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 19, 1936, by T. W. Cummings from St. Clair, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 24, 1936, no claimant appearing, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26851. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38249. Sample no. 14741-C.)

These apples were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On August 18, 1936, 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 14 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 12, 1936, by Nemitz Bros., from Bridgman, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "J. L. Willmeng R-2 Watervliet, Mich. Duchess."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 2, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26852. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 14 Cases and 4 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 38278. Sample nos. 13627-C, 13628-C.)

This article was in part decomposed.

On or about October 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of canned shrimp at Centerville, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1936, by the Fraering Brokerage Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Mo-Bil-Bay Brand Fancy Selected Shrimp \* \* \* Distributed by Dubon Company, Inc., New Orleans, La."

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

On November 26, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26853. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Walter Waters and Archie F. McMillan (Lighthouse Packing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$24 and costs.** (F. & D. no. 38004. Sample nos. 34772-B, 61740-B, 62284-B.)

This case involved canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On December 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 Walter Waters and Archie F. McMillan, copartners, trading as the Lighthouse Packing Co., Point Roberts, Wash., alleg-