Salmon Packed for A. B. Field & Co., Inc., Agents—San Francisco;" (on cans) "Archer Brand (Design of Indian with bow and arrow) Alaska Salmon Red (Design of Fish) A. B. Field & Co. Inc., Distributors—San Francisco."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was putrid and decomposed, and had a pronounced and offensive bad odor, and said fish were known as "do-overs," and the same consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal product and substance, and were wholly unfit for use as food.

On June 5, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1914.*

3105. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Christo Brandy. Plea of guilty Fine, $10. (F. & D. No. 195-c.)

On November 24, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of the District aforesaid against Christo Brandy, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 16, 1913, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarine, had been substituted for the butter in whole and in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and was sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On November 24, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of $10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1914.*

3106. Adulteration and misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5223. S. No. 1810.)

On May 14, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 24 cans of peas, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Nixon Grocery Co., Augusta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 1, 1913, by S. H. Levin's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 dozen No. 2 cans—Celtic Brand peas—Packed from Dried green peas—by Alonzo Jones, Leipsic." (On cases) "Celtic brand peas—Packed from Dried green peas. Contents: Peas, salt, sugar and water—Celtic Brand—Alonzo Jones, Packer, Leipsic, Del." Labels also bore pictures of green peas in a number of pods.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that each of the cans of peas contained peas sour in both taste and odor, and said peas consisted wholly or in part of decomposed vegetable matter known to the trade as "Sour Flat," and said peas were not fit for use as a food product.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the cans, with the pictures of fresh peas in pods, conveyed the impression that the cans contained fresh peas, and there was nothing appearing plainly and conspicuously on the labels to show that the peas were not fresh or to show that the same were sour.