12871. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Hidden Inlet Canning Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. No. 18750. I. S. Nos. 911-v, 6216-v, 6570-v.)

On September 27, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., a corporation, trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 28, 1922, from the State of Washington into the State of Arkansas, and on or about October 15, 1923, from the State of Washington into the State of Georgia, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Steamboat Brand Alaska Salmon * * * Packed by Hidden Inlet Canning Co. Main Office: Seattle, Wash., U. S. A."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was partly decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 20, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $200.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12872. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Hidden Inlet Canning Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. & D. No. 18574. I. S. Nos. 8401-v, 20683-v.)

On June 14, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., a corporation, trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, namely, on or about September 19 and October 10, 1923, respectively, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article in the shipment of October 10 was labeled in part: "My—T—Fine Brand Choice Pink Salmon." The article in the shipment of September 19 was labeled in part: "Celebration Brand Cohoe Salmon Packed By Hidden Inlet Canning Co. Main Office: Seattle, Wash., U. S. A."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was partly decomposed.

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 October 14, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $100.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12873. Misbranding of Dobry's positive hog cure. U. S. v. John Dobry Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, $200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 15069. I. S. No. 1461-t.)

On September 27, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Dobry Mfg. Co., a corporation, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about February 24, 1921, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of Dobry's positive hog cure which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of 14.8 per cent of arsenic trioxide, 8.8 per cent of sulfur, with charcoal, and plant material including aloe and ginger.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the packages containing the said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for hog cholera, tuberculosis, and other hog diseases, for cough and scours in hogs and suckling pigs, and effective to destroy lung and intestinal worms,