

Drugs Act, on or about December 22, 1931, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Crisfield Oysters \* \* \* Packed at Crisfield, Md. By N. R. Coulbourn."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article.

On May 2, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered, and the court found the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

**22083. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. Iowa Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 29502. I.S. no. 32200. Sample no. 2153-A.)**

This case was based on two shipments of short-weight canned corn.

On April 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Iowa Canning Co., a corporation, Vinton, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 11 and December 8, 1931, from the State of Iowa into the State of Colorado, of quantities of canned corn which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Jonquil Brand Packed for The J. S. Brown Mercantile Co. Denver, Colo., Contents 16 oz. Sweet Corn."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Contents 16 oz.", was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the cans contained less than 16 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason 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, since the statement made was incorrect.

On April 11, 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.*

**22084. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Sardis Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 29504. I.S. no. 42708.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter which contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On December 18, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sardis Creamery Co., a corporation, Sardis, Miss., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 8, 1931, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Illinois (reshipped by the consignee to New York, N.Y., on or about December 14, 1931), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the information that the article, when shipped by the defendant company, was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat, since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as defined and required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On April 17, 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.*

**22085. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Inland Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. no. 29507. Sample nos. 1728-A, 1739-A.)**

This case was based on two interstate shipments of butter, one of which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat and the other of which was short weight.

On April 22, 1933, 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 the Inland Products Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 18, and May 24, 1932, from the

State of Washington into the State of Idaho, of two lots of butter, one of which was adulterated, and the other misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Inland's Clover-Dale Butter \* \* \* Net Weight 16 Ounces Inland Products Co., Spokane."

It was alleged in the information that one lot of butter was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the remaining lot was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Net Weight 16 Ounces", was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the packages contained less than 16 ounces.

On March 27, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

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

**22086. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Wenatchee Produce Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. no. 30137. I.S. nos. 54358, 54359. Sample nos. 8204-A, 11636-A to 11639-A, incl., 12601.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of apples which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On January 29, 1934, 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 the Wenatchee Produce Co., Wenatchee, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 31, April 29, and April 30, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of New York; on or about April 29, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of Pennsylvania; and on or about April 26, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of Texas, of quantities of apples which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Rose Brand Apples Wenatchee Produce Co. Wenatchee-Cashmere-Malaga-Entiat-Monitor, Washington."

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

On April 3, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**22087. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. American Fruit Growers, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. no. 30201. Sample no. 18176-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of celery, which was found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 12, 1934, the United State 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 American Fruit Growers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 17, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of celery which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Goose Brand Celery American Fruit Growers Los Angeles, California."

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

On April 16, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**22088. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. Miles Friedman, Inc., Rothenberg & Schneider Bros., Inc., et al. Pleas of guilty. Total fines, \$350.** (F. & D. no. 30231. Sample nos. 20501-A to 20512-A, incl.)

This case was based on several interstate shipments of frozen eggs, samples of which were found to be decomposed.

On September 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the