

district court an information against the Meridean Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Meridean, Wis., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about August 7, 1933, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as prescribed by an act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On November 13, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

23871. Misbranding of meat scrap. U. S. v. Arthur H. Bryant (Herbert Bryant's Son). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 32152. Sample nos. 14129-A, 14131-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of a product sold as meat scrap which was found to consist in part of bone scrap, and to contain less protein, less fat, and more fiber than declared on the label.

On November 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Arthur H. Bryant, trading as Herbert Bryant's Son, Alexandria, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 20 and August 4, 1933, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of quantities of meat scrap which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "50% Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50.00% Fat 10.00% Fibre 2.00% Ingredients Meat Scrap Bone Manufactured by Herbert Bryant's Son Alexandria, Va."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "50% Meat Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50.00% Fat 10.00% Fibre 2.00%", borne on the sacks, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statements represented that the article was meat scrap containing not less than 50 percent of protein, not less than 10 percent of fat, and not more than 2 percent of fiber, whereas it did not consist wholly of meat scrap, but consisted in part of bone scrap and it contained less than 50 percent of protein, less than 10 percent of fat, and more than 2 percent of fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was composed in part of bone scrap and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, namely, meat scrap.

On December 4, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

23872. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. v. Lutz & Schramm Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 32153. Sample no. 33024-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of apple butter which was found to contain mouse hairs.

On May 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Lutz & Schramm Co., a corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 26, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York of a quantity of apple butter which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Apple Butter * * * Lusco Brand Lusco Food Company Distributors Pittsburgh, Pa."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On December 4, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

23873. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Corbett Ice Cream Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$225. (F. & D. no. 32156. Sample nos. 42009-A, 42010-A, 51003-A, 51004-A.)

This case was based on various interstate shipments of butter which was found to be short weight.

On July 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court