

ment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 28, 1918, February 1, 1918, and January 22, 1918, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of scallops which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the scallops in each shipment had been soaked.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for scallops, which the article purported to be.

On February 7, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8337. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. * * * v. John M. Lewis. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9250. I. S. Nos. 2670-p, 2674-p.)

On November 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, 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 M. Lewis, Beaufort, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 22, 1918, and February 7, 1918, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of scallops which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the scallops in each shipment had been soaked.

Adulteration of the article in both shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, added water, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for scallops, which the article purported to be.

On February 7, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8338. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. * * * v. Lewis Kerby Piner and Martin Luther Piner (Piner Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10862. I. S. Nos. 12676-r, 12571-r, 13750-r.)

On September 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Lewis Kerby Piner and Martin Luther Piner, trading as Piner Bros., Morehead City, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 24, 1919, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Massachusetts (2 shipments), and into the State of New York (1 shipment), of quantities of scallops which were adulterated.

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the scallops in each shipment had been soaked.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for scallops, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that certain