

November 30, 1923, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Climax Brand Cotton Seed Cake and Meal \* \* \* Analysis Protein 43% \* \* \* Crude Fiber, Not Over 12% \* \* \* Fully Guaranteed By Southland Cotton Oil Company Head Office, Paris Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 39.78 per cent of crude protein and 12.9 per cent of crude fiber.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Cotton Seed Cake And Meal \* \* \* Analysis Protein 43% \* \* \* Crude Fiber, Not Over 12%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the said article contained 43 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained 43 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas it contained less than 43 per cent of protein and more than 12 per cent of crude fiber.

On May 20, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**13419. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Hetta Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19344. I. S. Nos. 4914-v, 19341-v, 19343-v.)**

On March 14, 1925, 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 Hetta Packing Co., a corporation, having a representative at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 15, 1923, from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh Breeze Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Packed By Hetta Packing Co., Sulzer, Alaska."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 144 cans from the consignment showed 24.3 per cent of decomposed fish.

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 March 23, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**13420. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. John H. Stelle (McLeansboro Creamery Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19348. I. S. No. 15414-v.)**

At the May, 1925, term of the United States District Court within and for the Eastern District of Illinois, the United States attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court aforesaid an information against John H. Stelle, trading as McLeansboro Creamery Co., McLeansboro, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 15, 1924, from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Label Fancy Creamery Butter Guaranteed Pure McLeansboro Creamery Co. McLeansboro, Ill."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average milk fat of 11 samples was 79.64 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Gold Label Fancy Creamery Butter," borne on the cartons containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of