

It was alleged in the information that the catsup was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the canned cherries was alleged for the reason that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by regulations of this Department, indicating that it fell below such standard. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Pitted Cherries", borne on the can label, was false and misleading, since the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of pitted cherries; whereas it consisted in part of unpitted cherries.

On June 1, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$26.

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

22694. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Sugar Creek Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$800 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31477. Sample nos. 30333-A, 40080-A.)

This case was based on two 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 March 30, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Danville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company on or about April 17, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and on or about April 18, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Sugar Creek Butter * * * Full Weight One Pound General Offices Danville, Ills."; (wrapper of portion) "One Pound Net Weight."

It was alleged in the information that one of the shipments of butter was adulterated in that a substance containing 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 required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the butter in the said shipment was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was not butter as defined and required by law, in that it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat. Misbranding of the remaining shipment was alleged for the reason that the statements "Full Weight One Pound", borne on the carton, and the statement "One Pound Net Weight", borne on the wrapper, were false and misleading, since the said cartons and wrappers contained less than 1 pound of butter. Misbranding of this lot was alleged for the further reason that it 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, some of the packages containing not more than 15.41 ounces, and the average net weight for a large number of packages examined being not more than 15.78 ounces.

On June 25, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$800 and costs.

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

22695. Misbranding of peaches. U. S. v. William Ogden Britt (Britt & Son). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31507. Sample no. 39787-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of peaches which contained an excessive number of peaches below the minimum size declared on the label.

On May 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Ogden Britt, trading as Britt & Son, Thomaston, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 17, 1933, from the State of Georgia into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of peaches which were misbranded. A number of baskets of the article were labeled, "Early Rose 1¾ In. Min."; and the remainder were labeled, "Early Rose 1½ In. Min."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "1¾ In. Min." and "1½ In. Min.", borne on the labels, were

false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the baskets labeled "1- $\frac{3}{4}$ In. Min." contained peaches of less than 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches minimum, and the baskets labeled, "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. Min." contained peaches of less than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum.

On June 26, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

22696. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. North American Creameries, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 31508. Sample no. 34523-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On May 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the North American Creameries, Inc., a corporation, trading at Paynesville, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 5, 1933, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Silverbrook A. & P. Butter * * * Packed for Or By New England Butter Whse. Springfield, Massachusetts."

It was alleged in the information that the article 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 was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Butter", was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that it was butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, whereas it was not butter, in that it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On June 25, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

22697. Adulteration of strawberry preserves. U. S. v. Pacific Manufacturing Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250 and costs. (F. & D. no. 31514. Sample no. 22951-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of strawberry preserves which had been made from berries which were in part moldy.

On May 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information (amended June 5, 1934), against the Pacific Manufacturing Co., Inc., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 14, 1933, from the State of Washington into the State of California, of a quantity of strawberry preserves which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sun Blest * * * Strawberry Preserves * * * Jacobson Shealy Co., Inc. San Francisco, Calif."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 14, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs.

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

22698. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 420 Cartons, et al., of Canned Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31534, 31535, 31543, 31580. Sample nos. 55797-A, 55798-A, 55799-A, 64126-A.)

These cases involved various lots of canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On November 3, November 7, and November 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 550 cartons or cases of canned salmon at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article