

**8067. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. John T. Gibbons. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 9724. I. S. No. 15493-p.)**

On July 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 T. Gibbons, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 18, 1918, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, of a certain quantity of an article labeled in part "Cotton Seed Meal Registered by J. T. Gibbons, New Orleans, La.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained an excessive amount of cottonseed hulls and 2.88 per cent of nitrogen.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that cottonseed hulls had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that cottonseed hulls had been substituted in whole or in part for cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that statements on the labels on the sacks containing the article regarding the article, to wit, "Cotton Seed Meal Prime" and "Nitrogen 6.18 Per Cent," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was cottonseed meal, and that it contained not less than 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article was not cottonseed meal, but was a mixture comprising cottonseed hulls, and contained less than 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, to wit, approximately 2.88 per cent of nitrogen. The article was further misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article was cottonseed meal and contained not less than 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, whereas the article was not cottonseed meal but was a mixture comprising cottonseed hulls, and contained less than 6.18 per cent of nitrogen, to wit, 2.88 per cent of nitrogen.

On June 15, 1920, the defendant pleaded guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

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

**8068. Adulteration and misbranding of canned peas. U. S. \* \* \* v. Fall River Canning Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9735. I. S. Nos. 9471-p, 9473-p.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 Fall River Canning Co., Fall River, Wis., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about March 21, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Minnesota, of certain quantities of an article labeled in part "Fall River Brand Wisconsin Sifted Sweet Peas," "Fifth Ave. Brand Selected Sweet Peas," and "Packed by Fall River Canning Co., Fall River, Wis.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was neither sweet nor selected peas, and that it contained considerable foreign matter and was somewhat decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that various foreign substances and extraneous material had been mixed and packed with the article, so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that various foreign substances and extraneous material had been substituted in part for sifted sweet peas.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the labels on the cans containing the article regarding the article, to wit, "Sifted Sweet Peas," was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was sifted sweet peas, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sifted sweet peas but was a mixture composed in part of various foreign substances and extraneous material. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was sifted sweet peas, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not sifted sweet peas but was a mixture composed in part of various foreign substances and extraneous material.

On September 19, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**8069. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. Clarkson Glue Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, costs. (F. & D. No. 9737. I. S. No. 15526-p.)**

On September 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 Clarkson Glue Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by the defendants, on or about September 27, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, of a certain quantity of an article, invoiced as gelatin, which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained glue and excessive arsenic, copper, and zinc.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that a substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality. Further adulteration was alleged in that glue had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be. Further adulteration was alleged in that the article contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic, copper, and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On March 23, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of costs of the proceedings.

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

**8070. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. Fred J. Wilkinson and John T. Whitted (Wilkinson & Whitted). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9808. I. S. No. 6554-r.)**

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred J. Wilkinson and John T. Whitted, a partnership, trading as Wilkinson & Whitted, Trenton, N. Dak., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 18, 1918, from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, of certain quantities of an article which was adulterated.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed in 3 half cases 81 inedible eggs, or 15 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 17, 1919, the defendant pleaded guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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