

not less than 40 per cent of protein, not less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article contained less than 8 per cent of ammonia, less than 41 per cent of protein, less than 6½ per cent of nitrogen, and more than 10 per cent of fiber.

On June 26, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

8172. Adulteration and misbranding of Eggoe. U. S. * * * * v. Victor E. Soderquist and Alvin T. Soderquist (The Eggoe Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11341. I. S. Nos. 15713-p, 15714-p.)

On February 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Victor E. Soderquist and Alvin T. Soderquist, trading as The Eggoe Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 2, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of South Dakota, of a certain quantity of an article of food, labeled in part "Eggoe," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was a mixture of cornstarch, wheat flour, and egg albumen, colored with tartrazine and orange I.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that the article was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was an egg substitute and was composed of substances and ingredients essentially the same as those of eggs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an egg substitute, nor was it composed of substances and ingredients essentially the same as those of eggs. The article was further misbranded in that the said statements were false and misleading in that they represented the article to be an egg substitute and as composed of substances and ingredients essentially the same as those of eggs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an egg substitute, and was not composed of substances and ingredients essentially the same as those of eggs.

On May 6, 1920, the defendants pleaded guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

8173. Adulteration of clams. U. S. * * * * v. Harris B. Snow. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11344. I. S. No. 13004-r.)

On December 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Harris B. Snow, Pine Point, Me., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 2, 1919, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, of a certain quantity of a certain article of food which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product had been soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that water had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and in-