

from Columbus, Ohio, to Charleroi Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "Bleached 24½ Lbs. Net Superlative Silver Leaf Flour Manufactured by the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that rye flour had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted partly for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the labels, "Flour," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 7, 1932, the Fox Grocery Co. entered an appearance and claim for the 892 bags of flour that had been seized and admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture. On March 12, 1932, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, and further conditioned that it be repacked and sold as animal feed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19596. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Lange Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 27466. I. S. Nos. 35054, 35055.)

This action was based on the interstate shipment of quantities of butter, samples of which were found to be short of the declared weight.

On February 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Lange Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Salina, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about June 8, 1931, from the State of Kansas into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of butter that was misbranded. A portion of the article was contained in packages labeled in part: "Pet Butter * * * One Pound Net." The remainder of the said article was inclosed in wrappers, labeled in part: "1 Lb. Net Weight."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "One Pound Net" and "1 Lb. Net Weight," borne on the packages and wrappers, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the packages and wrappers contained less than 1 pound net of butter. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statements made were incorrect.

On March 9, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19597. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 186 Crates of Celery. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27738. I. S. No. 43882. S. No. 5831.)

Arsenic having been found on samples of celery taken from the shipment involved in this action, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On February 10, 1932, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 186 crates of the said celery at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1932, by the Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association, from Sarasota, Fla., to New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On March 2, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*