

with respect to the said Blue Ridge feed, the further statement, "Ingredients: Wheat Shipstuff Low Grade Flour, Mill Run and Recleaned Screenings", with respect to a portion of the said Blue Ridge feed, and the statement, "Protein not less than 15.00%, Fat not less than 4.25%", with respect to the Big C hog and cow feed 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 they contained less protein and less fat than labeled and the said portion of the Blue Ridge feed was not composed wholly of the declared ingredients but was composed in part of a rye product. Misbranding of the flour was alleged for the reason that the statements "Net 12 Lbs. Weight", "24 lbs. when packed", and "48 Lbs. When Packed", borne on the labels, 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 sacks contained less than 12 pounds, 24 pounds, and 48 pounds, respectively. Misbranding of the flour 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 package, since the quantity stated was not correct.

On October 31, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20290. Adulteration of caraway seed. U.S. v. 193 Bags of Caraway Seed. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 23704. Sample nos. 8296-A, 8297-A.)**

This action involved a quantity of imported caraway seed which was found to contain rodent excreta.

On August 17, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 193 bags of caraway seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., which had been entered at the Port of Philadelphia, in part on or about February 13, 1932, and in part on or about April 15, 1932. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped from Rotterdam, Netherlands, by N. V. Gebroeders Catz Handelsvereniging, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Caraway Seed \* \* \* Produce of Holland."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On October 11, 1932, R. T. French Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant for reconditioning under the supervision of this Department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20291. Adulteration of mustard seed. U.S. v. 506 Bags of Mustard Seed. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 28766. Sample no. 8532-A.)**

This action involved a quantity of imported mustard seed which was found to contain rodent excreta.

On August 20, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 506 bags of mustard seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 1, 1932, by Van Lessen, Richardson & Co., from London, England, to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mustard England."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy vegetable substance, due to the presence of rodent excreta.

On October 11, 1932, R. T. French Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reconditioning under the supervision of this Department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20292. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U.S. v. Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 28070. I.S. no. 30561.)**

This action was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On July 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, a corporation, Denver, Colo., alleging shipment by said company, trading under the name of Farmers Equity Creamery, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 11, 1931, from the State of Colorado into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of butter that 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 containing 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.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", borne on the packages, was 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 product contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter prescribed by Congress.

On October 31, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20293. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U.S. v. Rome Oil Mill, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 25704. I.S. nos. 016938, 016939.)**

This action was based on the shipment of quantities of a product labeled as cottonseed meal containing 7 percent of ammonia, 36 percent of crude protein, and 14 percent of crude fiber, but which was in fact a cottonseed feed containing less ammonia and crude protein, and more crude fiber than labeled.

On May 16, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 Rome Oil Mill, Inc., a corporation, Rome, Ga., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 20, and February 13, 1930, from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, of quantities of cottonseed meal that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Etowah Brand Cotton Seed Meal 36 Per Cent Protein Manufactured by Rome Oil Mill, Rome Ga. Guaranteed Analysis: Ammonia 7.00 per cent, Crude Protein 36.00 per cent, \* \* \* Crude Fibre 14.00 per cent."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that cottonseed feed containing less than 7 percent of ammonia and less than 36 percent of crude protein, and more than 14 percent of crude fiber had been substituted for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Cotton Seed Meal 36 Per Cent Protein \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis: Ammonia 7.00 per cent, Crude Protein 36.00 per cent \* \* \* Crude Fibre 14.00 per cent", borne on the tags, 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 article was not cottonseed meal but was cottonseed feed, and it con-