

an information against the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co., Lamar, Colo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 23, 1936, from the State of Colorado into the State of Kansas of a quantity of alfalfa leaf meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Alfalfa Leaf Meal * * * The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company Lamar, Colorado."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 20.0 Per Cent, Fat not less than 2.5 Per Cent, Fibre not more than 20.0 Per Cent Nitrogen Free Extract, not less than 40.0 Per cent," borne on the tag, were false and misleading and were borne on the tag so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the article contained less than 20 percent, namely, not more than 17.56 percent of protein; less than 2.5 percent, namely, not more than 2.2 percent of fat; more than 20 percent, namely, not less than 21.88 percent of fiber; and less than 40 percent, namely, not more than 38.12 percent of nitrogen-free extract.

On July 16, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

27673. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Armour & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. & D. No. 39484. Sample Nos. 29348-C, 29388-C.)

This product was short weight.

On May 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Armour & Co., a corporation having a place of business at Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company on or about December 11, 1936, and January 29, 1937, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington of quantities of butter that was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrappers) "Goldendale Creamery Butter Distributed by Armour Creameries * * * 1 lb. net weight."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "1 lb. net weight" was false and misleading and was borne on the wrapper so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the wrappers contained less than 1 pound net weight; and in 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.

On June 16, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

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

27674. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39519. Sample No. 14588-C.)

This product was insect-infested.

On April 30, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of prunes at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 14, 1937, by the McLain Grocery Co. from Massillon, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Richmond Brand Santa Clara Prunes. L. Redblatt * * * Chicago, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On June 7, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

27675. Adulteration of frozen herring. U. S. v. 1,701 Cartons of Frozen Herring. Product released under bond to be denatured. (F. & D. No. 39561. Sample No. 41809-C.)

This product was infested with parasitic worms.

On April 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,701 cartons of frozen herring at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 1, 1936, by Lake Superior Fisheries from Hancock, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.