

1540. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Temple Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. D. C. No. 2084. Sample No. 6011-D.)

This product contained smaller proportions of protein and fat and a larger proportion of fiber than were declared in the labeling.

On June 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed an information against the Temple Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Little Rock, Ark., alleging shipment on or about December 6, 1939, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Kansas of a quantity of cottonseed meal that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Quanah Brand."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "41% Protein Cottonseed Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein 41.00% Fat 6.00% * * * Fiber, not more than 12.00%," borne on the tag, were false and misleading since it contained not more than 38.25 percent of protein, not more than 5.91 percent of fat, and not less than 14.04 percent of fiber.

On April 14, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$250.

1541. Adulteration and misbranding of wheat gray shorts and screenings. U. S. v. The Crete Mills. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. D. C. No. 2835. Sample No. 13486-E.)

Brown wheat shorts and screenings had been substituted in whole or in part for this product, and it also contained fiber in excess of the amount declared.

On September 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed an information against the Crete Mills, a corporation at Crete, Nebr., alleging shipment on or about February 27, 1940, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Kansas of a quantity of wheat gray shorts and screenings that were adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that brown wheat shorts and screenings had been substituted in whole or in part for gray wheat shorts and screenings, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "Gray Wheat Shorts with Screenings * * * Fiber 6.00% * * * Ingredients: Gray Wheat Shorts, Wheat Screenings," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading since they represented that it consisted of gray wheat shorts and screenings and contained 6 percent of fiber; whereas it consisted of brown wheat shorts and screenings, and contained not less than 6.87 percent of fiber.

On May 3, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER

Nos. 1542 to 1549, inclusive, and No. 1559 report the institution of criminal proceedings and the judgment entered in actions based on shipments of butter which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat. (The act of Congress defining butter and providing a standard therefor, which is made applicable to the provisions of this act, requires that butter shall contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.)

1542. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Alfred Anderson (Anderson Creamery Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 2863. Sample Nos. 14714-E, 14719-E.)

On March 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Alfred Anderson, trading as the Anderson Creamery Co. at Litchfield, Minn., alleging shipment on or about May 7 and 14, 1940, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of butter that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Butter Distributed by C. G. Heyd and Co. Phila. Pa."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been in part omitted therefrom; and in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

On March 4, 1941, a plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100.