not orange filling, cherry filling, or pineapple filling, as the case might be, but were mixtures, artificially colored, largely composed of cornstarch, and which contained no egg or any orange juice, cherry juice, or pineapple juice, and which had no value as orange filling, cherry filling, or pineapple filling, as the case might be, for making pies, cakes, puddings, and desserts, and said articles did not conform to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

On December 2, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $75.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10871. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon pie filling. U. S. v. Wolverine Spice Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 14925. I. S. Nos. 3455–t, 10274–t, 11527–t.)

On October 18, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wolverine Spice Co., a corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 18, 1919, and May 24 and 29, 1920, from the State of Michigan into the States of Colorado, Indiana, and Minnesota, respectively, of quantities of lemon pie filling which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Packages) "The Quality Way Py-E-Ta * * * A Mixture for Making Lemon Pie and Other Desserts Net Weight 8 Ounces * * * Wolverine Spice Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a mixture of cornstarch, citric acid, and corn sugar, flavored with lemon oil. A portion of the packages contained less than the quantity declared on the labels.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a mixture composed in large part of cornstarch, citric acid, and corn sugar, flavored with lemon oil, and which contained no eggs, had been substituted in whole or in part for a mixture for making lemon pie, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "A Mixture for Making Lemon Pie," "Guaranteed to make better pies than can be made from fresh lemons and contains in concentrated form the same ingredients as used by the housewife," borne on the packages containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, and the statement, to wit, "Net Weight 8 Ounces," borne on a portion of the said packages, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was a mixture for making lemon pie, that it was a substitute for fresh lemons in making lemon pies, and that it contained the same ingredients as used by the housewife in making lemon pies, and that a portion of the said packages contained 8 ounces net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a mixture for making lemon pie, that it was a substitute for fresh lemons in making lemon pies, and that it contained the same ingredients as used by the housewife in making lemon pies, and that a portion of the said packages contained 8 ounces net of the said articles, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a mixture for making lemon pies, was not a substitute for fresh lemons in making lemon pies, and did not contain the same ingredients as used by the housewife in making lemon pies, but was a mixture composed in large part of cornstarch, citric acid, and corn sugar, flavored with lemon oil and which contained no eggs and which had no value as a mixture for making lemon pies, and a portion of the said packages did not contain 8 ounces net weight of the article, but did contain a less amount.

On December 22, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10872. Misbranding of Savanol. U. S. v. 7 Dozen Bottles of Savanol. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product disposed of according to law. (F. & D. No. 15217. S. No. W–990.)

On July 19, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen bottles of Savanol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. P.