On October 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 8, 1932, from the State of Missouri into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

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 of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On February 12, 1934, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

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

21896. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Kemp Ross and Paul McKercher. Plea of nolo contendere by Paul McKercher. Fine, $15. Plea of guilty by Kemp Ross. Fine, $15. (F. & D. no. 30270. I.S. nos. 52972, 52974, 53478.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of apples that were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On August 19, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Kemp Ross and Paul McKercher, Wenatchee, Wash., theretofore President and Secretary-Treasurer of McKercher & Ross, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 22, March 24, and March 26, 1932, from the State of Washington into the State of Minnesota, of quantities of apples that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Bull's-Eye Brand Fruit Scobel & Day Distributors * * * Apples Grown by N. E. Derry, Wenatchee, Wash."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 1, 1933, defendant Paul McKercher entered a plea of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of $15. On October 25, 1933, defendant Kemp Ross entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $15.

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

21897. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 30274. Sample no. 27861–A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard for butter established by Congress.

On November 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co., a corporation, Fremont, Nebr., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 1, 1932, from the State of Nebraska into the State of California, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

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 of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On January 4, 1934, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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

21898. Adulteration and misbranding of peaches. U. S. v. 500 Baskets of Fresh Peaches. Default decree of forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. no. 30661. Sample no. 39787–A.)

This case involved a shipment of peaches that were below the grades indicated on the baskets.

On June 23, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the dis-