

On April 19, 1933, a plea of guilty to all 11 counts of the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 on each of counts 1 and 2, and suspended sentence on the remaining 9 counts.

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

**20983. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cottonseed screenings. U. S. v. Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. no. 29478. I. S. nos. 50952, 50955.)**

This action was based on interstate shipments of cottonseed meal and cottonseed screenings that contained less than 43 percent of protein, the amount declared on the label.

On March 20, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Chickasha, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 4 and March 7, 1932, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal and cottonseed screenings that were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Tag) "Chickasha Prime 43% Protein Cottonseed Cake or Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%, \* \* \* Manufactured by or for Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, Okla."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were misbranded in that the statements, "43% Protein \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 43%", borne on the tags, were false and misleading; and for the further reason that they were labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they contained less than 43 percent of protein.

On April 14, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**20984. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 610 Boxes of Apples. Product washed and released upon payment of costs. (F. & D. no. 30084. Sample no. 31251-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples which were found to bear arsenate of lead in an amount which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On February 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 610 boxes of apples at Helena, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 15, 1933, by the Nash-Corrigan Co., from Zillah, Wash., to Helena, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pheasant Brand \* \* \* Nash-Corrigan Company, Yakima, Washington U. S. A. Packed by R. E. Richardson, Zillah, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, namely, arsenate of lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On March 13, 1933, the Nash-Finch Co., Helena, Mont., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the court having found that the apples had been washed and met the requirements of the law, a decree was entered ordering that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of costs.

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

**20985. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 660 Bushels of Apples. Product released under bond for removal of arsenic. (F. & D. no. 30080. Sample no. 25423-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of apples which bore arsenic in an amount which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On March 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 660 bushel baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 24, 1933, by the J. C. Palumbo Fruit Co., from Payette, Idaho, to St. Louis, Mo., and charging: