

21679. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. William Madsen and Ralph B. Young (Cole Camp Creamery). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$20. (F. & D. no. 30198. Sample no. 3566-A.)

This case was based on an interstate 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 June 5, 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 William Madsen and Ralph B. Young, copartners trading as the Cole Camp Creamery, Cole Camp, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 29, 1932, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On October 13, 1933, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines totaling \$20.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

21680. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Alaska Year Round Canneries Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 30196. Sample no. 14780-A.)

This case was based on a shipment of canned salmon that was in part decomposed.

On September 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Alaska Year Round Canneries Co., a corporation, trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 6, 1932, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, of a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Tall Cans Red Ayrco."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 11, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

21681. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Jersey Butter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. no. 30193. Sample nos. 8156-A, 8210-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments 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 October 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Jersey Butter Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 27, 1932, and May 9, 1932, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On October 12, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

21682. Adulteration of dried grapes. U. S. v. Melville B. Levi (Rosemead Fruit Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 30128. I.S. no. 22890.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of dried grapes that were in part insect-infested and dirty.

On August 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the