

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

district court an information against Melville B. Levi, trading as the Rosemel Fruit Co., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about January 6, 1932, from the State of California into the State of Washington, of a quantity of dried grapes that were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable and animal substance, owing to dirt and insect infestation.

On October 24, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

21683. Adulteration and misbranding of apple butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30050. Sample nos. 4622-A, 33972-A.)

On April 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cases of apple butter at Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. On May 22, 1933, an amended libel was filed charging that the article was also adulterated. The libels charged that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by Preserves & Honey, Inc., on or about February 2, 1933, from St. Louis, Mo., into the State of Michigan. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Shady Dell Brand Pure Apple Butter, Net Weight 2 lb. 6 oz."

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy vegetable and animal substances.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Net Weight 2 lb. 6 oz.", borne on the jar label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the jars contained less than so declared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 21, 1933, the claimant, Preserves & Honey, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., having withdrawn its claim and answer, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21684. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 567 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31014. Sample no. 40859-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes that were found to contain maggots.

On August 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 567 cases of canned tomatoes at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 23, 1933, by the Seaside Canning Co., from Ocean City, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Turkey Red Brand Tomatoes, * * * Packed by Seaside Canning Co., Ocean City, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21685. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 140 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30951, 30957, 31040. Sample nos. 41004-A, 41005-A, 41012-A, 41013-A, 42381-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On August 17, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 140 cases of canned shrimp at Cincinnati, Ohio. On August 17 and September 1, 1933, the United States