

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.

Misbranding of the print butter was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Butter", on the labels, was false and misleading and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that the article was butter, whereas it was not butter, since it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

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

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

21893. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Producers Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 30255. Sample no. 3572-A.)

This case involved 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 December 28, 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 Producers Creamery Co., a corporation, Clinton, Mo., alleging shipment by said company 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 containing 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 January 15, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

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

21894. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Mutual Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 30256. Sample no. 25201-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 August 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Mutual Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Fallon, Nev., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 12, 1932, from the State of Nevada into the State of California, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Pasteurized Creamery Butter Manufactured and Distributed by Mutual Creamery Company."

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that the article was butter, a product containing not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as required by law, whereas it was not butter in that it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On September 12, 1933, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

21895. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Harrow-Taylor Butter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 30258. Sample no. 10075-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.