Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 8, 1934, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat in that it contained less than 80 percent 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 April 1, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant

company and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24373. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Frank E. Clark (Clark's Creamery).
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33929. Sample no. 70757-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained

less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On February 15, 1935, 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 Frank E. Clark, trading as Clark's Creamery, Albion, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about June 20, 1934, from the State of Nebraska into the State of New York, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be 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 March 7, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24374. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Alma Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33941. Sample no. 7987-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of butter that contained less

than 80 percent of milk fat.

On March 14, 1935, 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 Alma Creamery Co., a corporation, Alma, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about June 16, 1934, from the State of Missouri into the State of New York of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less

The article was alleged to be 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 March 16, 1935, a plea of guilty 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.

24375. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 54 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34106. Sample no. 14560-B.)

This case involved canned shrimp that was in part decomposed.

On October 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 cases of canned shrimp at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1934, by the St. Marys Canning Co., from St. Marys, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Taylor Brand Shrimp * * * Packed by St. Marys Canning Co. St. Marys, Georgia U. S. A."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in

part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.