the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven tubs of butter at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about October 12, 1938, from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in part on or about January 18, 1939, from Chicago, Ill., by Miles Freedman; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained 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 law.

On February 3, 1939, Miles Freedman having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned so that it comply with the law.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30273. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 24½ Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44429. Sample No. 39761.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On November 28, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24½ cases of canned shrimp at Seattle, Wash.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1938, by the J. H. Pelham Co. from Pascagoula, Miss.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea-Fresh Brand Shrimp."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30274. Adulteration and misbranding of Punch-Ade. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Punch-Ade. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39883. Sample Nos. 21001–C to 21007–C, inclusive.)

These products were labeled to convey the impression that they could be used as bases for fruitade. Examination showed that they were artificially colored acid solutions containing little or no fruit juices; that some contained citrus-oil flavor and others, artificial flavor.

On June 21, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cases of Punch-Ade of assorted flavors at White River Junction, Vt.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 26 and 27, 1937, by Snow Crest Beverages, Inc., from Salem, Mass.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: "Beats All Punch-Ade * * * Snow Crest, Salem, Mass."

They were alleged to be adulterated in that artificially colored acid solutions, containing artificial flavor or citrus-oil flavor, and little or no fruit juices, had been substituted wholly or in part for the articles; and in that they had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to articles that contained little or no fruit juices, "Punch-Ade Raspberry [or "Cherry," "Grape," "Strawberry," "Orange," "Lemon," or "Lemon-Lime"] Flavor"; and in that they were imitations of other articles.

On August 29, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30275. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate-flavored malted milk. U. S. v. The Euclid Coffee Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $50. (F. & D. No. 39824. Sample Nos. 46379–C, 48720–C, 56101–C, 56102–C, 56123–C, 56124–C, 56125–C.)

This product was represented to be chocolate-flavored malted milk, whereas it contained little or no malted milk.

On January 22, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district