court an information against Edvild L. Dyre, trading as Dixie Creamery at Madison, Fla., alleging that on or about August 9, 1935, the defendant had shipped from the State of Florida, into the State of Georgia, a quantity of butter, and that the article was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Southern Gold Creamery Butter * * * Elgin Butter Company Jacksonville, Fla."

The article was alleged to be 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; and in that said article consisted in part of filthy animal substance due to mold and contaminants.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Butter", borne on said cartons, was false and misleading, and in that the said article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said statement represented that the article was butter, i. e., a product containing not less than 80 percent of milk fat as defined by law; whereas it was not butter as so defined, but was a product containing less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On March 16, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant. Imposition of sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for a period of 5 years.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25717. Adulteration of canned crab meat. U. S. v. Charles A. Loockerman, trading as C. A. Loockerman. Plea of guilty. Fine, $225 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36954. Sample nos. 42100–B, 42102–B, 55355–A.)

This case involved a shipment of crab meat that consisted in part of a filthy animal substance.

On March 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Charles A. Loockerman, trading as C. A. Loockerman, at Crisfield, Md., alleging that on or about July 23, July 24, and August 1, 1935, the defendant had shipped from the State of Maryland into the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, a number of cans of crab meat and charging that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Regular Contents 1 Lb. Net Lift While Turning"; "Lift While Turning Contents 1 Lb. Net M D 191." (Some cans bore the word "regular" and others, the word "special.")

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy animal substance due to pollution by fecal *Bacillus coli.*

On April 24, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant, and the court imposed a fine of $225 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25718. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Al Jones (Kustatan Packing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $15 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36960. Sample nos. 37977–B, 37987–B, 37994–B, 40407–B.)

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

On April 27, 1936, the United States attorney for the third division of the District of Alaska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Al Jones, trading as Kustatan Packing Co. at Anchorage, Alaska, alleging that on or about July 10, 1935, the defendant had shipped from Alaska into the State of Washington, a number of unlabeled cans of salmon, and that the article was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of decomposed animal substance.

On July 22, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $15 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25719. Adulteration of tomato juice. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Tomato Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37127. Sample no. 49263–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomato juice which was found to contain mold and to be in part decomposed.

On January 28, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the