cottonseed cake which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Southland's cottonseed cake and meal Prime Quality Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43% * * * Southland Cotton Oil Company Head Office Paris, Texas."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Crude Protein, not less than 43%", borne on the label, was false and misleading and in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the article contained less than 43 percent of crude protein, namely, not more than 40.63 percent of crude protein.

On October 17, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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

26379. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Oscar L. Grimes (Grimes Packing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. no. 38020. Sample nos. 65109–B, 65132–B, 73481–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon which was in part decomposed.

On September 30, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Alaska, third division, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Oscar L. Grimes, trading as the Grimes Packing Co., at Ouzinkie, Alaska, alleging that on or about August 27, 1935, the said defendant had shipped from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington a quantity of canned salmon that was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On October 5, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

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

26380. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Klamath Falls Creamery. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200. (F. & D. no. 38021. Sample nos. 67055–B, 67056–B.)

This case involved interstate shipments of butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On October 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Klamath Falls Creamery, a corporation, Klamath Falls, Oreg., alleging that on or about June 3, 1936, the defendant had shipped from the State of Oregon into the State of California quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crater Lake Butter Manufactured by Klamath Falls Creamery Klamath Falls Oregon."

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 should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter", borne on the label, was false and misleading and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser to believe that it was butter, whereas it was not butter as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, but was a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 20, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $200.

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

26381. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Interstate Associated Creameries. Plea of guilty. Fine, $40. (F. & D. no. 37965. Sample nos. 46543–B, 46950–B.)

This case involved butter that was deficient in milk fat.

On August 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Interstate Associated Creameries, a corporation at Portland, Oreg., alleging that on or about February 29 and March 13, 1936, said defendant had shipped from the State of Oregon into the State of California quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Red Ribbon Pasteur-