It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product containing excessive moisture, namely, more than 39 percent of water, had been substituted for Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Cheese" and "Wisconsin No. 1", borne on the labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the statements represented that the article was Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, i.e., cheese containing not more than 39 percent of moisture; whereas it was not Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, since it contained more than 39 percent of moisture.

On September 26, 1931, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20979. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Minnesota Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $10. (F. & D. no. 29441. I. S. no. 26086.)

This case was based on 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 prescribed by Congress.

On March 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States an information against the Minnesota Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 28, 1931, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of butter that was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product that contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be.

On March 27, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20980. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29533. Sample no. 7774-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon that was found to be in part decomposed.

On November 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of canned salmon at Columbus, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 18, 1932, by C. F. Buelow Co., Inc., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Spot Lite Brand Pink Salmon * * * C. F. Buelow Company, Incorporated, Seattle."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 11, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20981. Adulteration of figs. U. S. v. Minas Koligian, Sarkis Koligian, Hacho Koligian, Mugur Koligian, trading as Koligian Bros., and Charles Kalajian. Pleas of guilty. Fines, $210. Sentences suspended for two years. (F. & D. no. 29524. I. S. no. 22888.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of figs, a large proportion of which were found to be insect-infested, moldy, and sour.

On April 17, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Minas Koligian, Sarkis Koligian, Hacho Koligian, and Mugur Koligian, copartners trading as Koligian Bros., and Charles Kalajian, Fresno, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 31, 1931, from the State of California into the State of Oregon, of a quantity of figs which were adulterated.