

Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about June 9, 1934, from the State of Iowa 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 May 7, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**24719. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Hans Larson (Saratoga Creamery Co.).** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 33938. Sample no. 6456-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On March 11, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Hans Larson, trading as the Saratoga Creamery Co., Saratoga, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 30, 1934, from the State of Iowa 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 should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On May 7, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**24720. Adulteration of frozen fish. U. S. v. Vita Food Products, Inc. Plea of guilty.** Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 34084. Sample nos. 14840-B, 14841-B.)

This case involved interstate shipments of frozen fish which was infested with worms.

On July 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Vita Food Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 3 and October 9, 1934, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of frozen fish which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted largely of a filthy animal substance, namely, triaenophorous worms and cysts, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of portions of animals unfit for food.

On July 22, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

**24721. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 170 Cases, et al., of Canned Sardines.** Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be exported. (F. & D. no. 34190. Sample nos. 7065-B, 7453-B to 7456-B, incl.)

This case involved imported sardines which contained lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 379 cases of canned sardines at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lisbon, Portugal, by Uniao Industrial, arriving at the port of New York on or about December 27, 1933, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Maria Lisette Brand \* \* \* Sardines \* \* \* Uniao Industrial, Lad. Lisbon (Portugal) Packed in Portugal."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 30, 1935, the Knickerbocker Mills Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry