

for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

On May 25, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that such portions of the product as were passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to charitable institutions.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18626. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27139. I. S. No. 36101. S. No. 5128.)

Samples of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard provided by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On August 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by John Wuethrich, from Greenwood, Wis., July 20, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that the said article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 26, 1931, Coyne & Nevins Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act and other existing laws.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18627. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 29 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 26768, 26770. I. S. Nos. 24722, 24745. S. Nos. 4754, 4861.)

Samples of butter from the shipments herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard provided by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about May 28 and June 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 142 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy on May 18, 1931, and in part by the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Market Association on May 27, 1931, from Des Moines, Iowa, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On June 5 and June 10, 1931, the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to

the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act and other existing laws.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18628. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 27175, 27177. I. S. Nos. 35037, 37102. S. Nos. 4910, 4975.)

Samples of butter from the shipments herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard provided by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 23 and July 8, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 17 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rewey Creamery Co., from Rewey, Wis., in part on June 12, 1931, and in part on June 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that the said article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On June 25 and July 9, 1931, the H. C. Christians Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,000, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act and other existing laws.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18629. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27165. I. S. No. 36454. S. No. 5046.)

Samples of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard provided by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 25, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Polomas Creamery Co., from Wausaukee, Wis., July 14, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that the said article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On July 28, 1931, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a de-