

On March 20, 1930, C. A. Fosse and Ogden Fosse, copartners, trading as the Fosse Produce Co., La Porte City, Iowa, having appeared as claimants for the product, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17659. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 17 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24989. I. S. No. 036645. S. No. 3255.)**

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

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel 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 Stroud Cooperative Creamery, Stroud, Okla., May 1, 1930, and transported from the State of Oklahoma 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 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 it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 19, 1930, C. H. Weaver & 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 \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17660. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24991. I. S. No. 6697. S. No. 3335.)**

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

On or about August 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Warren Creamery Co., from Warren, Wis., July 23, 1930, and 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 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 it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 22, 1930, the National Tea 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