

broken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1932, by the Blockton Creamery Co., from Blockton, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill., 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 contained less than 80 percent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as "butter", which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On September 15, 1932, 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 for reworking under the supervision of this Department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession.

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

**20231. Adulteration of butter. U.S. v. 25 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 28842. Sample no. 12021-A.)**

This case involved the shipment of a quantity of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On August 8, 1932, 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 of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce July 21, 1932, by the McIlhaney Creamery, from Lubbock, Tex., to New York, N.Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was 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 provided by law.

Frederick F. Lowenfels & Son, New York, N.Y., interposed a claim for the property as agent for the McIlhaney Creamery Co., Lubbock, Tex., admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree, and agreed that the product be reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 percent of butterfat. On August 26, 1932, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned that it be reworked so that it comply with the law.

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

**20232. Adulteration of butter. U.S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 28845. Sample no. 12262-A.)**

This action involved a shipment of butter, samples of which were found to contain less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress.

On August 13, 1932, 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 of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1932, by the Sunburg Cooperative Creamery, of Sunburg, Minn., through the Northwest Dairy Forwarding Co., Duluth, Minn., to New York, N.Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was 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 provided by law.

Paul R. Dillon interposed a claim for the property as agent for the Sunburg Farmers Creamery Association, Sunburg, Minn., admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree, and agreed that the product be reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 percent of butterfat. On August 29, 1932, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned that it be reworked so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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

**20233. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U.S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 28840. Sample no. 3561-A.)**

This action involved a 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 August 5, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on July 30, 1932, by the Iowa Creamery Co., from Marengo, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill., 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 for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained less than 80 percent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as "butter", which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 18, 1932, the Peter Fox Sons 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 provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

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

**20234. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U.S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. no. 28838. Sample no. 3558-A.)**

This action involved a quantity 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 or about August 9, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on July 25, 1932, by the Bridgewater Creamery Co., from Salem, S.Dak., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration 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 contained less than 80 percent of butterfat.