

On September 24, 1940, the Scotland Creamery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was released under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

**791. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10, 8, 13, and 11 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked.** (F. D. C. No. 1973. Sample No. 7823-E.)

On May 6, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 42 cubes of butter at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1940, by the Segó Milk Products Co. from Preston, Idaho; and charging that it was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

On May 27, 1940, the Segó Milk Products Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

**792. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 68 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be reworked and relabeled.** (F. D. C. No. 2256. Sample No. 33310-E.)

On June 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 68 cartons of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 2, 1940, by the Sorensen Creameries from Big Stone City, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Butter Distributed by J. R. Kramer, Inc., \* \* \* New York, N. Y."

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. It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Butter," which was false and misleading as it contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On June 27, 1940, the Sorensen Creameries, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

**793. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Cases, 15 Cases, and 15 Cases of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. Nos. 2758, 2759. Sample Nos. 16678-E to 16682-E, incl.)

On August 15 and August 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed libels against 43 cases of butter at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9 and August 12, 1940, by the Spring Valley Butter Co. from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Daisy Maid Brand Country Roll Butter [or "Monogram Creamery Butter"] The Cudahy Packing Co. Distributors."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article; and in that a substance containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter.

On August 27, 1940, the Spring Valley Butter Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be destroyed or brought into compliance with the provisions of the law.

**794. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 11 Cubes of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 2963. Sample No. 14519-E.)

On May 24, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 11 cubes of butter at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 14, 1940, by Steele County Cooperative Creamery Association from Medford, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Sunnyfield SE A & P Butter The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter. It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Butter," which statement