

unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 23, 1932, by Junction City Creamery, from Junction City, Oreg., to Seattle, Wash., 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 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by the act of March 4, 1923.

On June 2, 1932, the Bradner Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The court having found that the product might be reconditioned so that it would conform with the law, ordered that it be released to the claimant 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19915. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (No. 4904-A. F. & D. No. 28435.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of butter, contained in packages which failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On June 8, 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 9 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce May 28, 1932, by Downie & Dinan, from Elkader, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 21, 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 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 otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act and all other laws.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19916. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked. (Nos. 4165-A, 4168-A. F. & D. No. 28422.)

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

On or about June 2, 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 14 cases of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on May 18, 1932, by the Upper Dells Creamery, from Lyndon Station, Wis., 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 had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article 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, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On June 13, 1932, Armour & 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