

Enterprise, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of butterfat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of butterfat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 8, 1934, the Enterprise City Creamery, 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$650, conditioned that it be reworked so that it conform to the Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23091. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 18 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked.** (F. & D. no. 33318. Sample no. 11109-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cubes of butter at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 26, 1934, by the Bitter Root Creamery, from Stevensville, Mont., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of butterfat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 8, 1934, the Bitter Root Creamery, 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned that it be reworked under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23092. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 16 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reworked.** (F. & D. no. 33320. Sample no. 10426-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On August 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 tubs of butter at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 8, 1934, by the Elliott Ice Co., Inc., from Charlottesville, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 15, 1934, the Elliott Ice Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the amount of \$400, conditioned that it be reworked under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23093. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Can. More or Less, of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 33328. Sample no. 6547-B.)

Samples of butter taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain mold, larvae, human and rodent hairs, and/or other extraneous matter.

On August 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the