

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.

On June 21, 1939, Seward Creamery 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 be reworked so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30719. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 15 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 45463, 45464, 45502. Sample Nos. 64616-D, 64617-D, 64619-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat, and the containers failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On May 26 and 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cubes of butter at Seattle, Wash.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 19, 23, and 24, 1939, from Lewiston, Idaho, by Clearwater Creamery Co.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

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.

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

On June 1, 1939, the cases having been consolidated and the Clearwater Creamery Co., Lewiston, Idaho, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be condemned. It was ordered further that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30720. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 61 Bags of Flour (and 2 similar seizure actions). Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into hog feed.** (F. & D. Nos. 44388, 44435, 44602. Sample Nos. 36090-D, 36127-D, 43341-D, 43344-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages. At the time of examination it was found to be insect-infested.

On November 21 and 29, and December 29, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 118 bags of flour at San Francisco, Calif., and 100 sacks of flour at Oakland, Calif.; alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about December 23, 1937, to on or about May 21, 1938, by Houser & Son, in part from Portland, Oreg., and in part from Pomeroy, Wash.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously in part: "Tisgood Bakers Patent Flour"; "Titanian Strictly Hard Wheat Patent Flour Bleached"; and "The Master Baker Bleached Bakers Flour."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On June 2, 1939, A. Hillebrandt having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be converted into hog feed under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30721. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 144 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 45448. Sample No. 51755-D.)

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On May 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in