

On October 6, 1941, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant for the portion of the product seized at Chicago, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for conversion into inedible fat under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Between September 3 and October 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the remaining lots, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2331. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Butter. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5395. Sample No. 67124-E.)

This product was found to contain mold; and, in addition, one case was also deficient in milk fat.

On August 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 6 cases, each containing approximately 30 pounds, of butter at East St. Louis, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4, 1941, by Aro Creamery Co. from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Sale Packing Co. Brand Butter * * * Packed for Sale Packing Co. E. St. Louis, Ill.;" or "Nation-Wide * * * Butter Packed for Nation-Wide Stores Co., St. Louis, Mo."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. One case of the article was alleged to be adulterated further in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; and in that an article containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter.

On September 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2332. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 35 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6090. Sample No. 75433-E.)

On October 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island filed a libel against 35 cartons, each containing 30 pounds, of butter at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 11, 1941, by Beatrice Creamery Co. from Galesburg, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Jersey Maid Brand Roll Butter."

On December 2, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2333. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 30 Cases and 10 Cases of Butter. Default decree of forfeiture. Product ordered sold for soap making. (F. D. C. No. 5394. Sample No. 67038-E.)

On August 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 30 cases each containing 10 pounds, and 10 cases each containing 30 pounds of butter at East St. Louis, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 1, 1941, from Blue Valley (Beatrice Creamery Co.), St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Hunter Creamery Butter * * * Hunter Packing Co. East St. Louis, Ill. Distributor."

On September 23, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed as food, but that it might be sold for soap making purposes.

2334. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 63 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for disposal as inedible matter. (F. D. C. No. 6007. Sample No. 72023-E.)

On September 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 63 cubes, each containing 68 pounds, of butter at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been introduced in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1941, by Sam Behringer Cash & Carry Grocery from Ballinger, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance. The article was labeled in part: "Dairygold Creamery Ballinger, Texas."

On October 15, 1941, Dairygold Creamery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product

was ordered released under bond for disposal, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, as inedible matter.

2335. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 16 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6077. Sample No. 87101-E.)

On October 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 16 cartons, containing a total of 478 pounds, of butter at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 17, 1941, by Blue Ridge Creamery, Inc., from Luray, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Shenandoah Brand Creamery Butter."

On November 14, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2336. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 18 Boxes, 16 Boxes, 14 Boxes, 16 Boxes, and 15 Boxes of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered released under bond to be reworked; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 5722. Sample No. 62331-E.)

A portion of this product contained mold; and the remainder was deficient in milk fat.

On August 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 79 boxes, each containing 62 pounds, of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 31, 1941, by Blue River Creamery Co. from Hastings, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated.

A portion of the article (64 boxes) was alleged to be adulterated in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; and in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter. The remainder (15 boxes) was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

On September 22, 1941, Blue River Creamery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered with respect to the 64 boxes of the product that was deficient in milk fat, and that portion was ordered released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On October 16, 1941, judgment of condemnation was entered with respect to the portion of the product contained in the 15 boxes and it was ordered destroyed.

2337. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6004. Sample No. 59632-E.)

On September 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia filed a libel against 5 cases of butter at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1941, by the Blue Valley Creamery from Columbus, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance. The article was labeled in part: "Country Style Roll Pasteurized * * * Butter Distributed by Hampton Brothers W. Va. Piggly Wiggly Stores."

On October 20, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2338. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Cases and 12 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5393. Sample Nos. 37351-E, 37352-E.)

On August 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 14 cases each containing 30 pounds of butter at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4, 1941, by the Borden Co. from Nashville, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter" or "Morning Glory Creamery Butter."

On September 10, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.