shipped on or about August 25, 1941, by South Mountain Creamery, Inc., Middletown, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance.

On September 18, 1941, South Mountain Creamery, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into soap stock under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2356. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1,860 Pounds of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5702. Sample No. 29605-E.)

On August 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 1,860 pounds of butter in 60-pound cartons at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 9, 1941, by Steensland Oil & Produce Co. from Beresford, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Sold by Stonehill Cry Cleveland, Ohio."

On September 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2357. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 49 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5403. Sample No. 62245-E.)

On August 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 49 cartons of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1941, by Swift & Co. from Conway, Ark.; 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: "Swift's Cake Butter."

On October 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2358. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6008. Sample No. 75511-E.)

On September 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 12 boxes of butter at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1941, by the Wadley Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; 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: (Wrappers) "Hoosier Gold Brand Creamery Butter."

On October 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2359. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 31 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5719. Sample No. 58407-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs, insect fragments, portions of flies, maggots, mites, and unidentified filth.

On August 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 31 cartons of butter at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1941, by the Daggett Cheese & Creamery Co. from Daggett, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Armour's Cloverbloom Butter Armour Creameries Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance; and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2360. Adulteration of process butter. U. S. v. 16 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4969. Sample No. 46957-E.)

Analysis showed that this product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, feather barbules, and nondescript dirt.

On June 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 16 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June