

22247. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32375. Sample no. 59738-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which was found to contain filth.

On January 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1933, by George Freeses' Sons Co., from Fostoria, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From the George Freeses' Sons Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On April 23, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed.

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

22248. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32378. Sample no. 61946-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which was found to contain mold, dirt, dust, and other extraneous matter.

On February 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cases of butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 30, 1934, by the Kent Dairy Products Corporation, from West Plains, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22249. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 20 Barrels of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32379. Sample no. 61947-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which contained ants, parts of insects, human hairs, mold, and other extraneous matter.

On February 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of butter at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 1, 1933, by the Lexington Creamery, from Lexington, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On April 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

22250. Adulteration and misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 360 Sacks of Potatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. no. 32554. Sample no. 64402-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of potatoes represented to be United States grade No. 1, but which were found to contain excessive grade defects.

On April 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 sacks of potatoes at Lafayette, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1934, by Diercks & Son, from Custer, Wis.,