

from Oxford, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On August 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24981. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 104 Cases, et al., of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35724, 35725, 35728. Sample nos. 16473-B, 16474-B, 36877-B, 37264-B.)**

These cases involved interstate shipments of butter which was adulterated because of the presence of mold and other extraneous matter and a portion of which was also misbranded because of failure to declare the quantity of the contents on the package or label.

On June 4 and June 24, 1935, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Louisiana and the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 147 cases of butter at New Orleans, La., and 184 cases of butter at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of May 23, 1935, and June 14, 1935, by the Armour Creameries, in part from Fort Worth, Tex., and in part from Dublin, Ga., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Armour's Star Quality Cloverbloom Full Cream Butter \* \* \* Armour Creameries." A portion was labeled in part: "Springbrook Parchment [or "Springbrook Country Rolls"]." The remainder was unlabeled.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged in respect to a portion of the article for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 2 and August 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24982. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35746. Sample no. 26837-B.)**

This case involved a product which contained filth resulting from worm and insect infestation.

On July 10, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of tomato paste at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 3, 1935, by Libby, McNeill & Libby, from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mattina Brand Tomato Paste \* \* \* Manteca Canning Company Manteca Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24983. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35729. Sample no. 37175-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter samples of which were found to contain maggots, hairs, and parts of insects.

On or about June 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 30, 1935, by the Stone Baking Co., from Atlanta, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.