

Creamery from Manhattan, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

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

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was in package form and failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On October 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2352. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 43 Cartons and 15 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be reworked; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. No. 5281. Sample Nos. 56923-E, 56924-E.)

A portion of this product not only contained excessive mold but was deficient in milk fat.

On July 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 58 cartons each containing 65 pounds of butter at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 30, 1941, by the Producers Creamery Co. from Kirksville, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "June Dairy Products Co., Inc. Distributors \* \* \* Butter."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter; and (44 cartons) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was labeled "Butter," which was false and misleading.

On August 29, 1941, the June Dairy Products Co., Jersey City, N. J., 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 as to contain at least 80 percent by weight of milk fat excepting 44 cartons which were ordered disposed of for purposes other than human consumption, all under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2353. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5728. Sample No. 67087-E.)

On August 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 9 cases of butter at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1941, by the Sardis Creamery Co. from Sardis, Miss.; 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: (Shipping case) "President Creamery Butter Distributed by Abraham Bros. Packing Co."

On October 6, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2354. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 125 30-Pound Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into butter oil.** (F. D. C. No. 2662. Sample Nos. 27364-E to 27367-E, incl.)

On or about August 10, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 125 30-pound cases of butter at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 1 to on or about July 10, 1940, by Paul A. Schulze Co. from 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, or was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Clover Springs Brand Butter."

On or about April 14, 1941, Paul A. Schulze 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 converted into butter oil.

**2355. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 96 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into soap stock.** (F. D. C. No. 5866. Sample No. 74484-E.)

On September 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 96 tubs, each containing approximately 63 pounds, of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been

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