

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