

4, 1941, by Farmers Creamery from Oskaloosa, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

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

**2862. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 58 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6328. Sample No. 62367-E.)

On November 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 58 cases, each containing 32 pounds, of butter at Kenosha, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 2, 1941, by A. Madsen from Kewanee, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole 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. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Cloverbloom Butter."

On December 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2863. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 19,143 Pounds of Butter. Consent decree ordering product released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 5704. Sample No. 29861-E.)

On or about August 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 19,143 pounds of butter at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1941, by Frank Pilley & Sons, Inc., from Springfield, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Cloverbloom Butter \* \* \* Armour Creameries, Distributors \* \* \* Chicago, Ill."

On October 31, 1941, Frank Pilley & Sons, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. The product was converted into butter oil.

**2864. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 17 Cases and 3 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6151. Sample Nos. 25834-E, 25835-E.)

This product was moldy and rancid.

On November 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 20 cases of butter at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1941, by Sunny Brook Creamery Co. from Miami, Fla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Swift's Brookfield Butter," or "Sunnyland Creameries Butter."

On December 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

Nos. 2865 to 2867 report the seizure and disposition of butter that was deficient in milk fat.

**2865. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked.** (F. D. C. No. 6052. Sample No. 56973-E.)

On October 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 12 boxes, each containing approximately 66 pounds, of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 30, 1941, by Highland Creamery, Goodrich, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter. The article was labeled in part: "Butter Distributed by Hunter Walton & Co. \* \* \* New York."

On October 24, 1941, Highland Creamery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration so that it contain at least 80 percent of milk fat.