

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, (Carotene brand leaf meal) "Crude Protein, not less than 20.0 Per Cent \* \* \* Crude Fiber, not more than 18.0 Per Cent" and (alfalfa meal) ("Crude Protein, not less than 13.0 Per Cent \* \* \* Crude Fiber, not more than 33.0 Per Cent," were false and misleading as applied to articles that contained an average of 16.80 percent crude protein and 29.16 percent crude fiber in the case of the former, and 12.42 percent crude protein and 36.58 percent crude fiber, in the case of the latter.

On October 30, 1941, Saunders Mills, Inc., 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 relabeled in compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

### BUTTER

**3024. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 400 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for conversion into animal food.** (F. D. C. No. 2721. Sample No. 4063-E.)

On August 13, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed a libel against 400 cartons, each containing 32 1-pound rolls of butter at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 27, 1940, by Armour & Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Goldendale Butter."

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

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements in the labeling, "1 lb. rolls" and "1 lb. net," were false and misleading since they were incorrect; and (2) in that it was in package form and did not bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On November 9, 1940, claimants Armour & Co., Pilly & Sons, Inc., Springfield, Mo., and O. E. Moore, Aurora, Mo., having admitted that the product was adulterated as alleged in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered released under bond to claimant Pilly & Sons, Inc., for conversion into animal food at Sioux City, Iowa, or Omaha, Nebr. On December 13, 1940, the decree was amended to permit shipment of the product to claimant's plant at Buffalo, N. Y., for reconditioning.

**3025. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Cartons and 12 Cartons of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into butter oil.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6036, 6037. Sample Nos. 62276-E, 62277-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of mold.

On September 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 20 cartons of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce on September 11 and 12, 1941, by the La Belle Creamery Co. from La Belle, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

On January 8, 1942, S. Kramme and Peder Kristensen, trading as K & K Creamery Co., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be converted into purified butter oil.

**3026. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 50 Cubes of Butter (and 1 additional seizure action against butter). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 6380, 6547. Sample Nos. 54159-E, 54164-E.)

This product contained mold.

On November 22 and November 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 63 cubes of butter at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4 and 10, 1941, by Wilson & Co. from Oklahoma City, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On March 17 and April 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed. The decree, however, provided that the marshal might sell the product at public auction