

**2328. Adulteration of steam (or raw) bone meal and meat and bone scraps. U. S. v. 95 Sacks of Steam Bone Meal, 72 Sacks of Meat and Bone Scraps (and 2 other seizures against steam or raw bone meal. Default decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released to public institution to be used for fertilizer. (F. D. C. Nos. 4886, 4887, 4888. Sample Nos. 44283-E, 44284-E, 44285-E, 44287-E to 44290-E, incl.)**

Analysis showed that these products contained fluorine in amounts ranging from 1,335 to 8,333 parts per million and that they also contained undeclared rock phosphate.

On June 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico filed libels against 166 sacks of steam bone meal, 72 sacks of meat and bone scraps, and 75 sacks of raw bone meal at Clovis, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 30, 1940, to on or about March 21, 1941, by the Interstate By-Products & Supply Co. from Fort Worth, Tex.; and charging that they were adulterated. The articles were labeled in part: "Interstate Steam Bone Meal," "Interstate 50% Protein Meat and Bone Scraps," or "Interstate Raw Bone Meal."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they contained an added poisonous or deleterious substance, fluorine, which might have rendered them injurious to health; they were alleged to be adulterated further in that a substance, rock phosphate, had been substituted wholly or in part for bone meal or meat and bone scraps.

On July 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered delivered to a public institution to be used for fertilizer.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

### BUTTER

Nos. 2329 to 2358, inclusive (and also 2361 to 2363), report the seizure and disposition of butter that contained excessive mold.

**2329. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 11 Cases and 300 Cases of Butter. Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered disposed of for technical purposes only. (F. D. C. Nos. 5709, 5711. Sample Nos. 47876-E, 47879-E.)**

On August 12 and 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed libels against 311 cases, each containing 32 pounds, of butter at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 31 and August 7, 1941, by Armour & Co., Chicago, 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: "Spring Brook Brand Butter," or "Goldendale Butter."

On September 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the portion of the product shipped on July 31, and on October 25, 1941, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant for the portion shipped on August 8, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered disposed of, for soap making or other technical purposes, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**2330. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Butter (and 5 other seizures of butter). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond for conversion into inedible fat; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5318, 5332, 5348, 5714, 5721, 5727. Sample Nos. 48062-E, 49191-E, 49290-E, 50852-E, 62259-E, 67083-E, 67084-E.)**

Between July 21 and August 19, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Alabama, the Southern and the Northern Districts of Florida, Eastern District of Virginia, Northern District of Illinois, and the Western District of Tennessee filed libels against the following amounts of butter: 15 32-pound cases at Mobile, Ala.; 99 32-pound cases at Tampa, and 7 32-pound cases at Pensacola, Fla.; 15 cases containing 234 pounds at Richmond, Va.; 50 60-pound tubs at Chicago, Ill.; and 37 32-pound cases at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about July 5 to on or about August 7, 1941, by Armour Creameries from Meridian, Miss., Louisville, Ky., Des Moines, Iowa, and Springfield, 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: "Armour's Cloverbloom Butter," "Spring Brook Brand Creamery Butter," "Morris' Supreme Creamery Butter," or "Sweet Butter."

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