

1941, by the David Park Co. from Bemidji, 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: "Distributors Zenith-Godley Co. N. Y. * * * 60 Lbs. Net Butter."

On November 12, 1941, David Park Co., 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 80 percent of milk fat.

2676. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 15 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. D. C. No. 6050. Sample No. 56971-E.)

On October 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 15 tubs, each containing approximately 64 pounds, of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 27, 1941, by Pekin Creamery Co. from Pekin, N. Dak.; 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 J. R. Kramer, Inc. * * * New York."

On October 24, 1941, Pekin Creamery Co., 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.

MISCELLANEOUS DAIRY PRODUCTS

2677. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 48 and 17 Cheddar Cheeses. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5398, 5746. Sample Nos. 58095-E, 58804-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On August 16 and September 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed libels against 48 Cheddar cheeses at Marinette, and 17 Cheddar cheeses at Marquette, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 4 [July 3], 1941, by Clover Leaf Cheese Factory from Daggett, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "833 White Michigan 109," or "Cheddar Cheese ON 992 Michigan 109."

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2678. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 79 Cheddar Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5366. Sample No. 58094-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments, rodent hairs, and nondescript dirt.

On August 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 79 Cheddar cheeses at Marinette, Wis., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1941, by Daggett Cheese & Creamery Co. from Daggett, Mich.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have been contaminated with filth.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2679. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 100 Hoops of Cheddar Cheese (and 3 other seizure actions against Cheddar cheese). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5677, 5880, 6023, 6968. Sample Nos. 17003-E, 17004-E, 22736-E to 22738-E, incl., 81646-E, 83687-E.)

Portions of this product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, feather fragments, plant fragments, and nondescript dirt particles.

Between September 12, 1941, and March 3, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Arizona, District of New Mexico, District of Nevada, and the Southern District of Alabama filed libels against the following quantities of Cheddar cheese: 100 hoops at Tucson, Ariz.; 1 hoop and 10 cases at Roswell, N. Mex.; 46 boxes and 9 cases at Reno, Nev.; and 13 cases at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about August 22,

1941, to on or about February 17, 1942, by Swift & Co. from Denver, Colo., Amarillo, Tex., Twin Falls, Idaho, and West Point, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth, and (except 1 hoop at Roswell, N. Mex.) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. Portions of the article labeled in part: "Brookfield Cheddar," or "Gold Crest [or "Gold Crest Longhorn"] Cheddar Cheese."

Between October 17, 1941, and May 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2680. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 3 5-Gallon Cans, 2 8-Gallon Cans, and 1 10-Gallon Can of Cream (and 4 other seizure actions against cream). Consent decrees of destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5256 to 5260, incl. Sample Nos. 65584-E to 65586-E, incl., 65647-E, 65648-E.)

This product was in whole or in part filthy, decomposed, and putrid.

On July 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed libels against 23 5-gallon cans, 3 8-gallon cans, and 20 10-gallon cans of cream at Trinidad, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1941, in various lots and by various shippers as follows: Mrs. W. T. Loftis, Mosquero, N. Mex.; J. E. Bicknell, Goree, Tex.; J. W. Evans, Chillicothe, Tex.; S. T. Lyon, Childress, Tex.; Roy Wilson, Boise City, Okla.; Mrs. E. F. Sears, Snyder, Tex.; R. B. Sell, Petersburg, Tex.; R. C. Saline, Pedernal, N. Mex.; J. M. Hale, Manter, Kans.; J. L. Fish, Tucumcari, N. Mex.; V. W. Coombs, Centerville, N. Mex.; Lee Glasgow, Farley, N. Mex.; W. H. Zeck, Lamesa, Tex.; Susie Palmer, Kendall, Kans.; Florsheim Mercantile Co., Springer and Roy, N. Mex.; L. M. Gills, Encino, Tex.; Wrea Duggin, Socorro, N. Mex.; W. E. Tidwell, Midland, Tex.; W. S. Wharton, Petersburg, Tex.; L. R. Browning, Turkey, Tex.; J. N. Hollon, Mountainair, N. Mex.; Hassie Clanton, Big Springs, Tex.; C. C. Robinson, Canyon, Tex.; Alva Mayfield, Tulia, Tex.; L. W. Ross, Trent, Tex.; Clifford Hastings, Boise City, Okla.; J. W. Green, Clarendon, Tex.; W. H. Strickland, Claude, Tex.; J. G. Helms, Socorro, N. Mex.; Frank Pruitt, Springer, N. Mex.; Henrietta Laek, Electra, Tex.; M. Chambers, Olney, Tex.; W. H. Pemberton, Kerrick, Tex.; H. C. Tucker, Belen and Veguita, N. Mex.; O. E. Ward, Socorro, N. Mex.; G. D. Hillis, Memphis, Tex.; L. R. Swayer, Hayden, N. Mex.; R. H. Noll, Happy, Tex.; O. V. Martin, Kendall, Kans.; W. R. Taegel, Plainview, Tex.; F. J. Hulse, Olney, Tex.; E. C. Robinson, Canyon, Tex.; R. C. Ellison, Crosbyton, Tex.; and Louis Hoselhoff, Vernon, Tex.

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

On July 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1941, the consignee having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

2681. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 2 5-Gallon Cans of Cream (and 2 other seizure actions against cream). Consent decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5253, 5254, 5255. Sample Nos. 44710-E, 44711-E, 44712-E.)

This product was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, or decomposed.

On July 9, 11, and 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed libels against 6 5-gallon cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 7, 8, and 10, 1941, by various shippers as follows: Andy B. Wahlborg, Ellis, Kans.; A. E. Olson, Torrington, Wyo.; Alfred Heersink, Prairie View, Kans.; C. D. Heinzman, Sidney, Nebr.; Leslie Crouch, Leoti, Kans.; and Orval Ferguson, Republican City, Nebr.

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

The consignee having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of orders for the immediate destruction of the product, decrees were entered accordingly on the same dates as the institution of the actions.

2682. Adulteration of skim milk powder. U. S. v. 100 Cartons of Skim Milk Powder. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for disposal as livestock feed. (F. D. C. No. 5825. Sample No. 81648-E.)

Examination showed this product to contain insect fragments and nondescript dirt.

On September 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 100 cartons of skim milk powder at Denver, Colo., consigned