

charging that it was misbranded in that its containers were so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. The article was labeled in part: "Stella Brand Grated Parmesan Cheese."

On June 8, 1940, the Stella Cheese Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the execution of a bond conditioned that the contents be removed from the containers. It was ordered further that the containers be condemned and destroyed.

1098. Adulteration of Limburger cheese. U. S. v. 181 Bricks of Limburger Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2706. Sample No. 24125-E.)

This product contained insect fragments.

On August 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 181 bricks of Limburger cheese at Lancaster, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 16, 1940, by Anken & Feuz from Syracuse, N. Y., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole 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: "Anken-Käse True Limburger Cheese."

On September 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1099. Adulteration of Limburger cheese. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Limburger Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1925. Sample No. 4126-E.)

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On May 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against six boxes of Limburger cheese at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 4, 1940, by Arn & Zweifel Co. from Monticello, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On June 4, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

EGGS

1100. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. v. 156 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1969. Sample No. 33084-E.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On May 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 156 cases of eggs at Pine Brook, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 7, 1940, by L. T. Barner from Richfield, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 5, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1101. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Shell Eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2402. Sample No. 6585-E.)

Examination showed the presence of decomposed eggs in this shipment.

On July 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico filed a libel against 25 cases of shell eggs at Hobbs, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 16, 1940, by the Furr Food Stores, Inc., from Lubbock, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On September 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1102. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 340 Cases of Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2484. Sample No. 4554-E.)

Examination showed the presence of decomposed eggs in this shipment.

On or about August 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 340 cases of eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 30, 1940, by the Klass Produce Co. from Sioux City, Iowa; and charging

that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 12, 1940, Louis Klass doing business as Klass Produce Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the eggs be sorted to separate the fit from the unfit and that both be disposed of in compliance with the law.

1103. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 171 and 400 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2198. Sample Nos. 12015-E, 12016-E.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On June 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 571 cans of frozen eggs at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17 and 21, 1940, by Edward Aaron, Inc., from Fort Scott, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Fancy Gold Bond Frozen Fresh Whole Eggs."

On June 13, 1940, Edward Aaron, 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 made to comply with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1104. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 2,397 Cans of Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2399. Sample No. 12025-E.)

Examination showed the presence of putrid eggs.

On July 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 2,397 cans of frozen whole eggs at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 14, 1940, by the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co. from Fargo, N. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a putrid or decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food.

On July 25, 1940, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., 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 made to comply with the provisions of the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1105. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 408 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 2013. Sample Nos. 7552-E, 7836-E.)

Examination showed the presence of putrid and sour eggs.

On May 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 408 cans of frozen whole eggs at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 3, 1940, by the Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained a putrid or decomposed substance and was unfit for food in that it contained putrid or sour eggs.

On June 10, 1940, the Jerpe Commission Co., 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 should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

1106. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 137 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond conditioned that unfit portion be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 1929. Sample No. 10156-E.)

These eggs were in part sour and decomposed.

On May 8, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 137 cans of frozen eggs at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 9 and 23, 1940, by Swift & Co. from Jersey City, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food.

On June 10, 1940, Swift & Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered