

ated 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.

On October 29 and November 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4137. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 60 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 8369. Sample No. 94341-E.)

On September 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 60 cheeses at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been transported for sale in interstate commerce by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, in care of the Carthage Creamery Co., from Neosho, Mo., on or about May 7, 1942; 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: "Cheddar Cheese Distributed by Carthage Cry. Co. Carthage, Mo."

On October 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold to the highest bidder after proper precautions had been taken to insure its disposal in a lawful manner.

4138. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 117 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for sale as animal feed or other lawful disposition. (F. D. C. No. 7984. Sample No. 2014-F.)

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 117 boxes of Cheddar cheese at Freeport, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1942, by the Wilton Milk Products Co. from Wilton Junction, Iowa; 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.

On October 19, 1942, on motion of the claimant, John Burkle, trading as the Wilton Milk Products Co., an order was entered in the Northern District of Illinois transferring the case to the Southern District of Iowa. On November 30, 1942, a motion by the claimant for a more definite and specific statement was overruled.

On April 6, 1943, the 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 sold for animal feed or other purpose not in violation of the law.

4139. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 53 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8140. Sample No. 28122-F.)

On or about August 21, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 53 cheeses at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 23, 1941, by L. Frank & Co. from New Orleans, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On September 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS DAIRY PRODUCTS

4140. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 22 Cans of Cream. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8217. Sample No. 4004-F.)

On August 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against 22 cans of cream at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 10, 1942, by Mrs. Ed Bartlow, Jr., Andrew Henderson, Walter Henderson, Mrs. Lulu Mains, Clifford Neiser, Florence Spangler, Mrs. William Strasinger, and Jake White, from California, Ky.; John Beal, Holden Buss, Maynard Fitcher, John Groh, John Heck, Sr., Henry Herzog, Frank Kremer, J. J. Sauser, Louis Schuchter, and William Young, from Melbourne, Ky.; Thomas Benedict, from New Richmond, Ky.; J. W. Brown, from Onsona, Ky.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance.

On August 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.