

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

by the Star Valley Creamery Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1941, from Kemmerer, Wyo.; 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: (Cartons) "Armour's Skim Milk Powder Oven-Tested Spray Process 100 Lbs. Net."

On October 15, 1941, the claimant, Star Valley Creamery Co., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be manufactured into feed for livestock under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

EGGS

Nos. 2683 to 2690 report actions based on interstate shipments of eggs that were found to be in whole or in part decomposed.

2683. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. Glacier Dairy. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 4128. Sample Nos. 13638-E to 13641-E, incl.)

At the June term, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed an information against Glacier Dairy, a corporation, Kalispell, Mont., alleging shipment on or about October 8, 1939, and March 24, 1940, from the State of Montana into the State of Washington of quantities of frozen eggs which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid substance.

On November 13, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

2684. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. Gold Medal Dairies, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. D. C. No. 4127. Sample No. 12763-E.)

At the June 1941 term of court, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed an information against Gold Medal Dairies, Inc., Missoula, Mont., alleging shipment on or about May 14, 1940, from the State of Montana into the State of California of a quantity of frozen whole eggs which were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid substance.

On October 8, 1941, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$500 was imposed.

2685. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. Idaho Egg Producers. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 5558. Sample No. 53317-E.)

On February 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed an information against the Idaho Egg Producers, a corporation, at Caldwell, Idaho, alleging shipment on or about April 8, 1941, from the State of Idaho into the State of California of a quantity of frozen eggs that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Idah-O-Best Idaho Egg Producers Frozen Egg Meats Whole Eggs."

On February 10, 1942, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

2686. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 25 Cans of Whole Eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5667. Sample No. 57720-E.)

On September 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 25 cans of frozen whole eggs at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1941, by John Coss from East St. Louis, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Whole Eggs 30 Lbs. Net."

On October 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2687. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 103 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 5181. Sample No. 60161-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of putrid eggs. The cans in which it was contained were unlabeled.

On July 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 103 cans of frozen whole eggs at Vancouver, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 1 to on or about July 2, 1941, from Port-