

On October 27, 1941, the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

#### CHEESE

**2870. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 26 and 54 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6066. Sample Nos. 58892-E, 58900-E.)

This product contained insect fragments.

On October 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa filed a libel against 80 boxes of Cheddar cheese at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1941, by Urevig Green [Edgar Urevig] and Clyde Green, managers of the Granada Cheese Factory and Brush Creek Cheese Factory, from Granada and Bricelyn, Minn.; 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 November 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**2871. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 19 Cases of Cheddar Cheese. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6032. Sample No. 65893-E.)

Examination of this product showed the presence of rodent hairs, feather barbules, and nondescript dirt.

On December 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming filed a libel against 19 cases of Cheddar cheese at Rock Springs, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1941, by the Mutual Creamery Co. from Randolph, Utah; 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: "OSPO Maid O'Clover Quality First Whole Milk Cheddar."

On November 21, 1941, the consignor and consignee having accepted service and having authorized the entry of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### CREAM

Nos. 2872 to 2875 report the seizure and disposition of cream that was contaminated because of the presence of filth or decomposition.

**2872. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 4 10-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5738. Sample No. 42472-E.)

On August 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 4 10-gallon cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 8, 1941, by various shippers as follows: J. T. Fisher & Son, Poolesville, Md.; Fairmont Creamery Co., Strasburg, Va.; Dewey Tallman, Pennsboro, W. Va.; and L. H. Cutlip, Gassaway, W. Va.

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

On August 12, 1941, the consignee having requested the immediate destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

**2873. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. 5 5-Gallon Cans of Cream. Consent decree of destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 5736. Sample No. 42470-E.)

On August 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 5 5-gallon cans of cream at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 6, 1941, by various shippers as follows: Anna Dennis, Forest Hill, Md.; Robert Taylor, Terra Alta, W. Va.; A. M. Bowmar, Tunnelton, W. Va.; W. J. Price, Montrose, W. Va.; and Ode Rosier, Parsons, W. Va.

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

On August 12, 1941, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.