

of the Food and Drug Administration, so that it might be sold without violating any State or Federal law.

**3491. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a local charitable agency.**  
(F. D. C. No. 7540. Sample Nos. 71433-E, 94530-E.)

On May 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 9 cases each containing 32 1-pound prints of butter at Scott Field, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1942, by the St. Louis Independent Packing Co. from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that an article containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter. It was labeled in part: "Mayrose Creamery Butter."

On or about June 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local charitable agency.

**3492. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 52 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked.**  
(F. D. C. No. 7594. Sample No. 76989-E.)

On May 15, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 52 64-pound cartons of butter at Minneapolis, Minn., which had been consigned by the Scandinavian Co-operative Creamery, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 6, 1942, from Viborg, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; and in that an article containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted in whole or in part for butter.

On May 25, 1942, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was released under bond to be reworked under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**3493. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 32 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 7386. Sample Nos. 70835-E, 70836-E.)

On April 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 32 cases each containing 10 1-pound cartons of butter at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 9, 1942, by the Southern Process Butter Co., Inc., from Cullman, Ala.; and charging that it was adulterated in that an article containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter. It was labeled in part: "Plantation Process Butter."

On May 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. It was turned over to a Federal penitentiary for use as hog feed.

**3494. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 5 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked.** (F. D. C. No. 7514. Sample No. 86949-E.)

On April 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 5 63-pound tubs of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on April 11, 1942, by the Webster Creamery Co. from Webster, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that an article containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

On May 22, 1942, Peter Fox Sons 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.

#### CHEESE

**3495. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. Clyde K. Green and Edgar M. Urevig (Granada Cheese Factory and Brush Creek Cheese Factory). Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$15 against each defendant.** (F. D. C. No. 6491. Sample Nos. 58892-E, 58900-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain insects, insect fragments, and rodent hairs.

On June 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Clyde K. Green and Edgar M. Urevig, copartners, trading

as Granada Cheese Factory at Granada, Minn., and as Brush Creek Cheese Factory at Bricelyn, Minn., alleging shipment on or about October 7, 1941, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Iowa of quantities of Cheddar cheese which 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 June 9, 1942, the defendants having entered pleas of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$15 against each defendant.

**3496. Adulteration and misbranding of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 6 Boxes, 6 Boxes, and 26 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese (and 1 other seizure action against Cheddar cheese). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. Nos. 7132, 7169. Sample Nos. 35128-E, 35129-E, 35135-E, 83033-E, 83035-E, 83038-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as cow hairs, insect fragments, rodent hair, plant particles, and nondescript dirt. The solids of portions of the cheese were deficient in milk fat.

On April 4 and 8, 1942, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Florida and the Southern District of Alabama filed libels against 12 boxes each containing 2 prints of cheese and 26 boxes each containing 1 cheese daisy at Pensacola, Fla., and 68 daisies of cheese at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 2 and 23, 1942, by Armour Creameries from New Albany, Miss.; and charging that it was adulterated and that portions were also misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Armour's Cloverbloom Cheddar."

The article was alleged to be 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. Portions of the product were alleged to be adulterated further in that an article deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for Cheddar cheese, which it purported to be.

The cheese found at Pensacola and a portion of that found at Mobile was alleged to be misbranded in that it purported to be Cheddar cheese, a food for which a definition and standard of identity had been prescribed by regulations as provided by law, but it failed to conform to such definition and standard since the solids of the cheese contained less than 50 percent of milk fat.

On May 18 and June 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that the product be condemned and destroyed.

**3497. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 25 Daisies and 29 Daisies of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 6801. Sample Nos. 48554-E, 70643-E.)

This product contained nondescript dirt, insect fragments, and rodent hairs.

On March 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 25 22-pound daisies and 29 21-pound daisies of Cheddar cheese at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1942, by Limestone Milk Products Co. from Athens, Ala.; 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: (Daisy) "1 No. 1 Select Cheddar Cheese."

On June 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. Subsequently it was delivered to a Federal institution to be used as hog feed.

**3498. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 103 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese (and 4 additional seizure actions against Cheddar cheese). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion; remainder ordered destroyed.** (F. D. C. Nos. 5909, 5940, 5941, 5945, 6024. Sample Nos. 53559-E, 65783-E, 65789-E, 72040-E, 72041-E, 72108-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with filth, such as insect fragments, rodent hairs, feather barbules, and nondescript dirt. Some of the cheese had been gnawed and bore tooth markings similar to those of a mouse.

On September 30 and October 3, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Idaho and the Southern District of California filed libels against 159 boxes of Cheddar cheese at Pocatello, Idaho, and 39 cases and 24 boxes of Cheddar cheese at Los Angeles, and 15 cases of Cheddar cheese at San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 10, 13, 15, and 17, 1941, by Nelson Ricks Creamery Co. from Salt Lake