a substance containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted in whole or in part for butter.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was food in package form and failed to bear a label containing (1) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; (2) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight; and (3) the common or usual name of the article.

On September 24, 1942, Walter Englund, trading as Palace Dairy, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reworking and relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

CHEESE

4124. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. Sego Milk Products (Western Creamery Co.) Plea of guilty. Fine $150. (F. D. C. No. 7668. Sample No. 92249–E.)

On September 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against the Sego Milk Products Co., a corporation trading as Western Creamery Co. at Salt Lake City and Neola, Utah, alleging shipment on or about January 27, 1942, from the State of Utah into the State of California of a quantity of Cheddar cheese that was adulterated in that it contained an added deleterious substance, glass, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 3, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $150.

4125. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. Columbia Cheese Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine $100. (F. D. C. No. 7290. Sample No. 58265–E.)

This product was in part decomposed and contained insect eggs, larvae, pupae, mites, hairs, and insect fragments.

On August 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed an information against the Columbia Cheese Co., a corporation, at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment on or about October 21, 1941, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Wisconsin of a quantity of cheese that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

On September 9, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court found the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of $100.

4126. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. Tolibia Cheese Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine $50. (F. D. C. No. 7670. Sample No. 62386–E.)

On September 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, filed an information against the Tolibia Cheese Corporation, trading at Fond du Lac, Wis., alleging shipment, within the period from on or about November 7 to on or about November 10, 1941, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of cheese that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence therein of insect fragments, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Brand T Cheese."

On October 29, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $50.

4127. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 48 Cheddar Cheeses. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for denaturing for use as animal feed. (F. D. C. No. 7644. Sample Nos. 94554–E to 94557–E, incl.)

This product contained metal fragments and miscellaneous dirt and one portion, in addition, contained rodent hairs.

On June 12, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against 48 Cheddar cheeses at Valley City, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 11 to on or about May 22, 1942, by the Kahoka Cheese Co. from Kahoka, Mo.; 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 22, 1942, J. F. Steinmann, claimant, having consented to the entry of decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured under the supervision of