5, 1942, by the Pine Grove Cheese Factory from Genesee, Pa.; 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 September 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. Destruction was effected by denaturing the product under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and feeding it to hogs.

4359. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 204 Boxes of Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8174. Sample No. 22409-F.)

On August 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 204 boxes, each containing 1 cheese weighing approximately 20 pounds, at Alfred Station, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1942, by E. S. Moses & Sons from Millport, Pa.; 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.

On November 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4360. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condenmnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8553. Sample No. 22538-F.)

On October 9, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 23 boxes of Cheddar cheese, at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1942, by Charles Mullen from Cobb, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Jr. White Cheddars."

On November 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4361. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 384 Cheddar Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8284. Sample No. 28416-F.)

On September 3, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 384 Cheddar cheeses, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 24, 1942, by the Magnolia Dairy Products Co. from Olive Branch, Miss.; 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: "Elkhorn Kraft."

On November 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4362. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 13 Boxes and 63 Boxes of Cheese. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8264, 8562. Sample Nos. 1217-F, 2052-F.)

On August 28, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 63 boxes, each containing 75 pounds, of cheese at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been transported from Freeport, Ill., on or about July 18, 1942. The product had theretofore been shipped by the Fort Dodge Creamery Co. from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Freeport, Ill.

On October 17, 1942, the said United States attorney filed a libel against 13 75-pound boxes of cheese at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about July 21, 1942, by the Fort Dodge Creamery Co. from Renwick, Iowa, to Freeport, Ill., and reshipped by C. A. Straubel under the name Kraft Cheese Co. from Freeport, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis.

The article in both shipments 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.

On December 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.