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 28 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