

charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Glow Brand Prunes."

On February 21, 1940, the owner of the product having consented, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

446. Adulteration of apple chops. U. S. v. 96 Sacks of Apple Chops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1292. Sample No. 84873-D.)

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in interstate commerce when examined, at which time it was found to be insect-infested and dirty.

On January 4, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed a libel against 96 sacks of apple chops at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20, 1939, by Washington Dehydrated Food Co. from Chelan, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance.

On February 28, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

447. Adulteration of dried peas. U. S. v. 210 Bags of Dried Peas. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1346. Sample No. 83524-D.)

This product was in interstate commerce when examined, at which time it was found to be in part sour and decomposed. It had been water-soaked and otherwise damaged in a fire which occurred in a freight terminal while it was in transit.

On January 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 210 bags of dried peas at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 20, 1939, by Wallace Grain & Pea Co. from Palouse, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance.

On January 26, 1940, P. Harrowitz, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be disposed of only in the manner approved by this Department. Each bag was examined by the claimant in order to separate the good peas from the bad, and 160 bags were found to be undamaged and were approved for unconditional release. The product in the remaining 50 bags, after the moldy and decomposed portions were removed, was ground and utilized for hog feed.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

CANNED MEAT

448. Adulteration of canned meat. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Boneless Cured Shoulder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1241. Sample No. 78954-D.)

Examination showed that this product was decomposed.

On December 27, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 10 cases of canned meat at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 7 and September 15, 1939, by Sheriff Street Market & Storage Co. from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. It was labeled in part: "Kolding Brand A S K Boneless Mild Cured Danish Skinned Regular Shoulder."

On January 24, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

POULTRY

Nos. 449 to 459, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of poultry, samples of which were found to contain evidence of various disease conditions.

449. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Chickens. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1283. Sample No. 85701-D.)

On January 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 2 barrels, containing 155 chickens, at New York,

N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8, 1939, by New Prague Produce from New Prague, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

450. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1388. Sample No. 85713-D.)

On January 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 2 barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 27, 1939, by the Hoerman Packing Co. from Linn, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On February 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

451. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1387. Sample No. 85714-D.)

On January 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against one barrel of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 15, 1939, by Beatrice Creamery Co. from Chariton, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On February 14, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

452. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 3 Barrel of dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1310. Sample No. 85708-D.)

On January 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 3 barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 15, 1939, by Beatrice Creamery Co., from Charlton, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was entirely or in part the product of a diseased animal. It was labeled in part: "Fox Feed."

On January 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

453. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 3 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1329. Sample No. 85707-D.)

On January 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against three barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1939, by New Richland Produce Co. from New Richland, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals. The barrels were marked: "Fox Feed."

On February 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

454. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Dressed Fowls and 9 Barrels of Dressed Chickens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1254. Sample Nos. 85734-D, 85735-D.)

On December 29, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 6, 1939, by E. G. Morse from Mason City, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance and in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 20, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.