

455. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 4 Barrels of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1359. Sample No 85710-D.)

On January 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against four barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 8, 1939, by Backman Produce Co. from Waterville, 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.

456. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 2 Barrels and 2 Barrels of Dressed Poultry. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 1248, 1261. Sample Nos. 85738-D, 85739-D, 85740-D.)

On December 28, 1939, and January 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against four barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 1 and 9, 1939, by O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co. from Shawnee, Okla. and St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 16 and 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

457. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 11 Barrels of Fowl et al. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 1255 to 1259, incl. Sample Nos. 85729-D to 85733-D, incl.)

On December 28, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 38 barrels of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 4 to on or about November 25, 1939, by Fairmont Creamery Co. from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 9, 1940, Fairmont Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be examined under the supervision of this Department, and that the poultry which was found to be in compliance with the law be segregated from the unfit poultry and that the latter be destroyed.

458. Adulteration of dressed fowl. U. S. v. 13 Barrels of Milk Fed Fowl. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1190. Sample No. 66510-D.)

On December 13, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 13 barrels of milk-fed fowl at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 3, 1939, by Edward Aaron, Inc., from Omaha, Nebr.; and charging that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 13, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

459. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1210. Sample No. 68467-D.)

On December 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against two barrels of dressed poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1939, by Producers Cold Storage Co. from Shelbina, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

460. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1191. Sample No. 68466-D.)

Examination showed the presence of decomposed and diseased fowls.

On December 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against two barrels of dressed poultry at New York,

N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1939, by the Producers Produce Co. from Sedalia, Mo.; 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 6, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

461. Adulteration of frozen poultry. U. S. v. 39 Barrels of M Hens. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 875. Sample No. 46903-D.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained added water and also that some of the birds were diseased.

On November 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 39 barrels of frozen poultry at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 27, 1939, by Campbell Soup Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was wholly or in part a product of diseased animals. It was alleged to be adulterated further in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for the article and had been added to it so as to increase its bulk or weight.

On December 12, 1939, five barrels of poultry, totaling 783 pounds, having been seized and the Campbell Soup Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that the good portion might be salvaged. The poultry was eviscerated and those showing evidence of disease, or otherwise objectionable condition (60 pounds), were destroyed.

RABBITS

Nos. 462 to 465, inclusive, report the seizure and disposition of rabbits samples of which were found to contain evidence of various disease conditions.

462. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 7 Barrels of Rabbits. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. D. C. No. 1318. Sample No. 46915-D.)

On January 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against seven barrels of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 8, 1940, by the Producers Cold Storage Co. from Shelbina, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 26, 1940, the claimant having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

463. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 3,000 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. D. C. No. 1317. Sample No. 46914-D.)

On January 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 3,000 rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 3, 1940, by Carl Lamb from Centerville, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part a product of diseased animals.

On February 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.

464. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 2,000 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered converted into fertilizer. (F. D. C. No. 1319. Sample No. 46916-D.)

On January 11, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 2,000 rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 30, 1939, by McGoldrick's Produce from Glenwood, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On February 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered converted into fertilizer.