

New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 30 and November 26, 1940, by the Anamosa Poultry & Egg Co. from Anamosa, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals. It was labeled in part: "Anamosa Fowl [or "Roasters" or "Fryers"] Poultry."

On January 13 and 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation and destruction were entered.

1793. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Chickens (and 3 other seizures of dressed chickens). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4414 to 4417, incl. Sample Nos. 31278-E to 31281-E, incl.)

On April 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 1 barrel and 4 boxes of dressed chickens at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co. from Kansas City, Kans., on January 25, 1941, and by Armour Creameries from Creston, Iowa, on February 3 and 6 and March 10, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On May 13, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1794. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3669. Sample No. 46568-E.)

On January 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against one barrel of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1940, from Worthington, Minn., by Boote's Hatcheries Packing Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On February 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.

1795. Adulteration of poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Poultry. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3562. Sample No. 34475-E.)

On December 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 1 barrel, containing 97 pounds, of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 29, 1940, from Cranbury, N. J., by Cranbury Poultry Co.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On January 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.

1796. Adulteration of dressed turkeys. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Turkeys. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 3820. Sample No. 46675-E.)

On February 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against one barrel of poultry at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Shawnee, Okla., by O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co. on or about January 9, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On May 3, 1941, the O. G. Harp Poultry & Egg Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The entire lot was rejected as unfit, and it was denatured and delivered to a soap factory for final destruction.

1797. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3644. Sample No. 46336-E.)

On January 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against six boxes of turkeys at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 12, 1940, by Jerpe Commission Co., Inc., 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 29, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and destruction was entered.