

On February 1, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

#### DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nos. 441 to 444 report the seizure and disposition of dried fruits which were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and were insect-infested at that time.

**441. Adulteration of dried apple rings. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Dried Apple Rings. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1495. Sample No. 94930-D.)**

Examination of samples showed this product to be insect-infested.

On February 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 18 cases, each containing 36 cartons of dried apple rings, at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1939, by K & K Evaporated Apple Packing Corporation from Charlotte, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The product was labeled in part: "Golden Ring Brand American Dried Apple Rings."

On March 19, 1940, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**442. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 34 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 768. Sample No. 83206-D.)**

On October 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 cases of dried prunes at Bellingham, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 27, 1939, by Guggenlime & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; 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: "Reliance Brand Santa Clara Prunes Packed for Northern Grocery Co. Bellingham, Wash."

On February 10, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**443. Adulteration of seedless raisins. U. S. v. 15 Boxes of Seedless Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1184. Sample No. 83439-D.)**

On December 15, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 15 boxes of seedless raisins at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 21, 1939, by Koligian Bros. from Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Paragon Brand California Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins."

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

**444. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 201 Cases of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1245. Sample No. 87608-D.)**

On January 3, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against 201 cases of raisins at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7, 1939, by Rosenberg Bros. & Co. from Stockton, Calif.; 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: "Ensign Brand California Fancy Thompson Seedless Raisins."

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

**445. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Prunes. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1487. Sample No. 94925-D.)**

This product had been shipped in interstate commerce and was in an interstate status at the time of examination at which time it was found to be insect-infested and decomposed.

On February 19, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 18 cases of prunes at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27 and August 27, 1937, by California Prune and Apricot Growers Association from San Jose, Calif.; and

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,