

Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1939, one lot by Sam A. Miller from Dover, Del., and one by J. T. Fisher from Poolesville, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed animal substance.

On September 25, 1939, the court having found that the product was spoiled and the consignee having recommended its immediate destruction, judgment was entered ordering that it be destroyed.

570. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Three 5-Gallon Cans and Five 10-Gallon Cans of Cream (and 3 other seizure actions involving cream). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 345, 1793, 1794, 1900. Sample Nos. 30793-D, 6663-E, 6670-E, 6675-E.)

This product was in whole or in part filthy and decomposed.

On July 22, 1939, and March 15, 20, and 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed libels against eight 5-gallon cans, one 8-gallon can, and seven 10-gallon cans of cream at Denver, Colo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 18, 1939, and March 12, 16, and 21, 1940, by various shippers, namely: Fremont Dairymen's Cooperative Marketing Association, from Hudson, Wyo.; U. R. Wichern, from Cody, Wyo.; G. E. Thompson, from Ogallala, Nebr.; Mrs. Albert Bogaerf, from Madrid, Nebr.; Joe Poloncek, from Ogallala, Nebr.; Lorenzo Jacobsen, from Montpelier, Idaho; Robert F. Day, from Floydada, Tex.; James McKenna, from Norton, Kans.; and Lowell McCabe, from Norton, Kans.

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 consignees having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the immediate destruction of the product, decrees were entered accordingly on the same dates as the institution of the actions.

EGGS

571. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 162 Cases of eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1877. Sample No. 13652-E.)

This product was in whole or in part decomposed and otherwise inedible.

On or about April 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 162 cases of shell eggs at Takoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 12, 1940, by Mountain Valley Produce from Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food. It was labeled in part: "Uncandled" or "Rots."

On May 18, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

572. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 200 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1653. Sample No. 13326-E.)

This product was in interstate commerce when examined and was found to be in whole or in part decomposed at that time.

On March 20, 1940, the United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii filed a libel against 200 cans of frozen eggs at Honolulu, T. H., consigned by Swift & Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 1, 1940, from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, decomposed, and otherwise unfit for food.

On April 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

573. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 1,254 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 1968. Sample No. 7830.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination and was found to be in part decomposed at that time.

On May 14, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 1,254 cans of frozen eggs at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24, 1940, by the Lubbock Poultry & Egg Division of Wilson & Co.,