

On January 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against John W. Romine and Harold Sunde, copartners, trading as New Richland Produce Co. at New Richland, Minn., alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about December 8 and 21, 1939, from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, of quantities of poultry that was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals, namely, diseased poultry. The article was labeled in part "Fox Feed."

On January 21, 1941, pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$13.50 against each defendant.

1646. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. Hugh A. Pruitt (Pruitt Produce Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. D. C. No. 2072. Sample No. 86308-D.)

This product was in whole or in part emaciated, diseased, or decomposed.

On July 30, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed an information against Hugh A. Pruitt, trading as Pruitt Produce Co., at Sherman, Tex., alleging shipment on or about November 17, 1939, from the State of Texas into the State of New York, of a quantity of turkeys that were adulterated in that they were in whole or in part the product of diseased animals; and in that they consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On August 2, 1940, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

Nos. 1647 to 1650 report the seizure and disposition of turkeys which had not been slaughtered and bled, but apparently had been frozen to death in a severe storm.

1647. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3422. Sample No. 31220-E.)

On November 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against two barrels of dressed turkeys at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1940, by R. E. Aukes from Britt, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of animals that had died otherwise than by slaughter.

On January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1648. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 2 Boxes of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3425. Sample No. 31223-E.)

On November 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against two boxes of dressed turkeys at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1940, by Paul Glantz from Armour, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of animals that had died otherwise than by slaughter.

On January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1649. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3423. Sample No. 31221-E.)

On November 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against one barrel of dressed turkeys at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 15, 1940, by N. Kiewiet from Britt, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of animals that had died otherwise than by slaughter.

On January 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1650. Adulteration of turkeys. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 8 Crates of Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3424. Sample No. 31222-E.)

On November 29, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against one barrel and eight crates of dressed turkeys at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1940, by Walter Miller from Garner, Iowa; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was in whole or in part the product of animals that had died otherwise than by slaughter.